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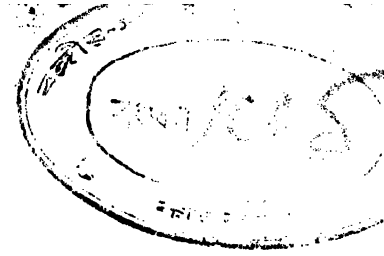

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MAY—AUGUST.

1840.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXIX.

THE all-engrossing topic of Eastern news, at this moment, is China. The position of affairs, at the date of the latest advices from that country, had not materially altered. The Imperial Commissioner was persevering in his measures for annihilating the opium traffic, and cutting off English trade, in the course of which he has provided against the prosecution of English commerce in American or other foreign vessels, by requiring a bond, by which ship and cargo will be confiscated, in all cases where such intervention is permitted. "In short," say the Commissioner and his colleague, the Viceroy of Canton, "we do not make these regulations vexatiously, but solely with a view to cut off for ever every channel whereby opium can be introduced, being determined to eradicate this iniquitous traffic." It appears that Capt. Elliot, in spite of the attitude he had previously assumed, and of the contemptuous language he has held towards the Chinese authorities, has, with his characteristic vacillation, applied to the High Commissioner to permit the renewal of the British trade. The answer of the Chinese statesman contains a most caustic and bitter rebuke, the more bitter from its justice, and from the calm dignity with which it is bestowed. We shall probably find, as our acquaintance with the China character improves, that we have underrated it, and that, forming our opinion of their diplomatic knowledge from the burlesque manner in which their state-papers and public documents have been rendered into English by persons who do not understand their own tongue, or who abuse it, we have given them credit for less political science than they possess. It is to be hoped that we shall not find that we have committed a similar error with respect to the martial attributes of the nation. Some persons, who have had better means of judging of the Chinese temperament than from the mongrel specimens found at Canton, entertain a doubt whether one Englishman can really beat a hundred Chinese. Meantime, it will be seen (p. 41) that the smuggling of opium is going on with great vigour on the coast, and that the drug,

which at the Calcutta sales fetches at the highest only Rs. 600 per chest, realizes Rs. 1000 on the Chinese coast.

The lustre which has hitherto surrounded all the operations of the Army of the Indus, has suffered a little obscuration by a failure, attended with some loss, before the little fort of Peshoot, principally caused by the weather. These small forts are extremely strong, and it is not wise to undervalue them: it appears that the force sent against Peshoot was inadequate to its reduction. The evacuation of the place by the enemy was a salve to the wounded honour of the assailants.

The latest accounts from Affghanistan represent everything as in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the check which, it seems, the Russians have received in their advance to Khiva will, probably, allow of sufficient time to place the affairs of the country on a tolerably secure foundation. The effects of our successes in Affghanistan are beginning to be felt by the mercantile world at Calcutta, as well as Bombay. An Affghan merchant, with a tolerable retinue of Caboolees, we are told, had arrived in the former city, bearing a passport from Shah Shooja, and cash or credit to a considerable extent for investment in articles of British manufacture. The merchant left his camels at Benares, finding it easier to transport his purchases thither by steam, or boat, than by caravan.

Our relations with Burmah have undergone some alteration by the retirement of the acting resident, Capt. McLeod, from Rangoon; that gentleman, it is said, deeming his further residence at the place incompatible with the respect due to himself or to his government. It would appear, however, from his circular, that the causes of his retirement are not likely to precipitate hostilities, inasmuch as he states that they are in no way connected with any intended invasion of the country by, or other hostile act on the part of, the British Government, and that he should address the Myo-Woon, "assuring him of the pacific and friendly disposition of the Government of India." The retirement of the acting resident from Ava is considered by a public writer of no mean authority as a political error on his part. "Though he had not been recognized as our minister," it is observed, "still, in existing circumstances, it was of the last importance that we should have a faithful witness of the proceedings at the capital."

In the other native states there are no occurrences worthy of particular notice. Oude is described as sunk in disorder, anarchy, and misrule, calling loudly for British interference. In the Punjaub, Kurruck Sing appears to be maintaining his authority, notwithstanding the dismissal of the minister, Dhian Sing, whose influence over the Punjaubees was supposed to be almost unlimited. There is, however, a great difference, and nowhere more so than in the East, between a minister's influence out of place and in place. The statement (p. 14) of the military establishment of Scindia shows that this once formidable chieftain has still a respectable force at his command. The affairs of Joudpore are stated to be in a fair way of adjustment.

The local incidents of the several British presidencies comprise but few topics which call for special notice here. The outrageous proceeding of a

Hindu noble, Rajah Rajnarain Roy, towards the editor of a native newspaper, which has subjected him to an attachment from the Supreme Court at Calcutta (p. 1), is an evidence of the arbitrary notions which these native aristocrats entertain, and act upon when they dare to do so. The steam question is becoming almost a subject of ridicule at Calcutta, where the Comprehensives and Precursors are beginning to assail each other (p. 5) not in the most select terms. A squabble has occurred (p. 11) respecting the appointment of a secretary to the Bank of Bengal, which office the mercantile directors (six out of nine) determined should be filled by a commercial person not in the civil service. The Governor-general had returned to the presidency. On this occasion, a meeting of native gentlemen took place, to consider of a congratulatory address to his lordship. The proceedings of the meeting are given in p. 3, and are worth noticing as a proof how readily our habits and usages are adopted by the natives, when not at variance with their prejudices. It will be seen from our Home Intelligence, that Sir Henry Fane, the late Commander-in-chief in India, has died on his passage to England.

At Madras, the subject of native education has engaged the attention of the local government, which is about to found a University, admitting all creeds and all sects, and where English literature will be cultivated along with the vernacular languages. It is said that "upwards of one hundred thousand natives, of the wealthy and educated orders, have expressed the interest they take in the institution, and the hopes they entertain of the amelioration of the condition of themselves and their country through this medium, and their consequent feelings of respect and gratitude for those whose exertions have opened to them this vision of prospective improvement." A well-written memorial from the principal native inhabitants of Madras, presented to the Governor (Lord Elphinstone) conveys some very salutary cautions to the Government. They say:

It may be true, that any scheme for national education, founded on a real design, whether avowed or not, of interfering with the religious faith or sentiments of the people, may prove abortive through our common aversion and opposition to such designs. It may also be true, that the superior classes, and probably the bulk of the people at large, would be indifferent to any such plan, in which no natives whatever of any quality should be considered entitled to any co-operation or share. But we encourage a confidence that your Lordship will believe that for Government to act longer on these principles would be unjust. We, who can sensibly feel the infinite benefits which attend the diffusion of useful knowledge, anxiously look that the rising generation may attain instruction in European literature, science, and philosophy, as well as in our own native learning and languages; and that they may study the liberal arts of life, and the laws of their country. We believe that they will thereby raise themselves in every relation, both civil and social, and we believe that they will at the same time advance the prosperity of this country, and the attachment of the people to the British Government. But we can never be persuaded that no instruction whatever for those objects can be imparted except through an interference with our religion. We pray that your Lordship will

not impose as a condition for any measures of national education that the people should act as if they renounced the religious faith in which they have been brought up. It is no toleration of the religion of a people to visit it with he pains of ignorance.

Some specimens of Neilgherry tea have been submitted to the agri-horticultural society, which, it is said, "though rudely prepared, had a fragrance and taste that marked the complete success of the cultivation of the plant on the hills." Here is another resource against our possible permanent exclusion from China.

At Bombay, the petition of the natives against the Missionaries continues to excite discussion. It is evident that the subject has sunk deep into the mind of the native community. The remark of Dr. Wilson, that amongst the petitioners are individuals, "who were not only the quondam patrons of the Gujaráthi *Age of Reason*, but its active translators," shows that there are evil as well as good fruits produced by the Tree of Knowledge. The affairs of the bank of Bombay, after exciting a good deal of indignation amongst the proprietors, seems to have been adjusted by the passing of the act for the amended charter, whereby the disappointed applicants between the 17th January and the 17th February 1837, representing 694 shares, are admitted, without any disturbance of the previously allotted shares. The Nassick affair, in which a European had offered some disrespect to a party of Brahmins, who insulted him in return, had ended in the sentence of the Brahmins to fine and imprisonment, which sentence has been remitted by the governor.

The European sporting world will read with some astonishment the feats of the elephant-shooters in Ceylon (p. 30), who it appears, think nothing of killing fifty elephants each in a week.

A Cape paper, of the 28th February, has reached us, which publishes the latest news from Europe, (to the 3d December) received *viâ* Madras! It contains likewise, a letter from Port Natal, stating that a commando of about 400 men had been sent into the field against Dingaan, to demand the promised indemnification, or extort it by force of arms. The chief Panda was to join the commando, as an ally.

Our Supplement contains a summary of the latest intelligence from other quarters.

SIBERIA.

No. 11.—Nishney-Kolymsk.—The General Character of Northern Siberia.

Nishney-Kolymsk, where Baron Wrangel arrived on the 2d of November 1820, and which for three years remained the central point whence he directed his scientific investigations, would in Europe be deemed a very poor fishing village, but in the remote part of the world in which it is situated, it is looked upon as a city of very considerable importance. It is the largest of the three towns on the Kolymá river. These towns are Verkhney-Kolymsk, Sredney-Kolymsk, and Nishney-Kolymsk, or Upper, Middle, and Lower Kolymsk. The last, and by far the largest, consists of a church, a wooden fortress, and forty-two houses and huts. It is situated in 68° 31′ 53″ N. lat., and in 160° 35′ E. long. Sredney-Kolymsk, though it enjoys the advantage of a somewhat milder climate, and is moreover the residence of the principal functionaries of the whole commissariat of the Kolyma, contains only a church and thirteen houses; Verkhney-Kolymsk, the most southern of the three, but quite as cold, owing to its elevated position, contains, according to Cochrane, fifteen houses. Each house, on an average, may be estimated to contain ten or twelve inmates.

These towns are generally abandoned by the whole population as soon as the winter breaks up, for no part of the Kolyma country being within the range of agriculture, the inhabitants have only the chase and the fishery to depend on; and if these do not in summer provide a sufficient store for the nine or ten months' winter, famine, and all its attendant horrors, must be looked for before the close. In the country about Sredney-Kolymsk, some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, but the more northerly portions of the district are too poor in grass to allow the inhabitants to place much reliance on their power to collect a stock of hay for the winter; and in Nishney-Kolymsk, it is on the chace and the fishery, more particularly the latter, that the whole population must rely for their subsistence. Even in Sredney-Kolymsk, the early return of winter will sometimes, by interrupting the hay harvest, oblige the unfortunate owners to slaughter the greater part of their herds; literally to kill them in order to prevent their perishing by hunger.

The Kolyma receives the waters of several large tributary streams. Of these the Omolon and the Great and Little Aniuy are the most important. Here also, as on the Lena, the establishment of a small steamer would be of the greatest benefit to the country, for at present very little advantage is taken of the facility which the river offers for an exchange of produce between the upper and lower parts of the country; the boats now in use are of the rudest description, unfit for any purpose but to convey their owners to and from their several fishing-stations; indeed, to show how little progress the inhabitants of this part of Asia have yet made in seamanship, it may be sufficient to state, that the use of sails is entirely unknown to them.

The intense severity of the climate at Nishney-Kolymsk may be attributed quite as much to the disadvantageous nature of its position as to its high degree of latitude. To the west lies a naked, boundless heath, or *tundra*; and towards the north lies the Arctic Ocean, covered with perpetual ice. The most prevalent winds are those that blow from the north and the west, and against neither of these is the place in any way sheltered. The killing north-west blast, even in the middle of summer, seldom fails to bring frost and snow with it; and this wind sweeps over the little town with unimpeded violence

The average temperature of the year, in consequence of this exposed situation, is not over—8° of Reaumur (+14° of Fahrenheit); and during the months of December, January, and February, the thermometer frequently falls below forty degrees of cold, equal to fifty-eight degrees below Fahrenheit's zero. About the middle of August the frost sets in, and lasts without interruption till about the middle of May. At Oust Iansk, a Russian settlement at the mouth of the Yana, the climate is even more severe, by three or four degrees, than at Nishney-Kolymsk.

In the first week of September, the Kolyma is usually frozen over so as to allow horses and sledges to cross it in perfect safety; and a little nearer to the sea, one of its mouths, somewhat more shallow than the main stream, is frequently covered with strong ice as early as the 20th of August; the frost continues without interruption till May, and when it ceases, several weeks of warm weather are requisite to loosen the icy crust of nine months' growth. It never breaks up before June, and frequently not till the middle of that month. During the three months of what the inhabitants dignify by the name of summer, the sun remains above the horizon for fifty-two days (from the 15th of May till the 6th of July); but its rays are so feeble, that they scarcely appear to dispense any heat, and it may, on an unclouded day, be contemplated by the naked eye, with as little inconvenience as an English full moon at harvest-time. Though the sun, however, remains in this way over the horizon for several weeks, the usual division of the twenty-four hours into day and night is perfectly perceptible; in proportion as the chilly sun declines, the evening sets in, and all nature sinks to repose, to revive a few hours afterwards, when the sun ascends again. The few small birds that visit these northern latitudes hail the new day with their hoarse melody; the little yellow flower opens its cup to the rising sun, and all that has life hastens to enjoy the beneficent influence of the enfeebled luminary. The inhabitants divide their year very gravely into four seasons; but during their spring, as they call it, the ground remains covered with snow, their rivers with ice, and the thermometer often sinks to thirty degrees of frost during the night. In the same way, their autumn, which commences with the first of September, generally ushers in a frost sufficiently severe to cover the Kolyma with a solid crust of ice, and a cold of thirty-five degrees (forty-seven below Fahrenheit's zero) is no unusual occurrence during this season.

The brief summer is a struggle between vegetation and annihilation. Towards the end of May, the stunted willow-bushes put forth a few diminutive leaves, and an appearance of verdure manifests itself on the sloping grounds that happen to have a southern aspect. In June there are days which would be thought warm even in Europe, the thermometer rising occasionally to +18° (+74° F.). The fields then become covered with flowers, and the berry-bearing bushes with blossoms; but a sudden north or north-west wind will sometimes destroy this cheering display of verdure in a single night, blighting the blossoms, and burning the scanty grass to a yellowish brown. In July the temperature is most agreeable; but the brief summer can scarcely be called a period of enjoyment, for the warm weather is always accompanied by countless myriads of gnats, that make it almost impossible to breathe except in an atmosphere of dense smoke. Heaps of dry leaves, moss, and damp wood are then raised at the entrance of every hut, and in the fields, for the benefit of the cattle; these heaps (called *dymokury*, in Siberia) are kept burning day and night, and this smoke is the only protection of man and beast against their diminutive tormentors. The horses carefully keep to windward of the field-

fire, which must be daily moved, to provide the poor animals with fresh pasturage. Every thing, however, in nature seems to have some beneficent object in view. To the agency of the gnats, the people of Kolymsk are indebted for one of their chief means of subsistence. The wild rein-deer pass their winter in unexplored forests, but on the appearance of the gnats, migrate every year to the sea-coast. This they do in herds of many thousands, and the inhabitants lie in wait for them on the banks of the rivers, and destroy great numbers at the fording-places. When the rein-deer are returning to the forests, after feeding during the summer on the heaths near the coast, they are always in good condition, and then it is that the hunters are most diligent in pursuing and waylaying them.

The real winter on the Kolyma lasts nine months, though the intense frosts,—which cause the snow to emit a vapour, make the act of breathing painful, and drive even the wild rein-deer to crouch under a bush,—do not set in before the end of November. Then, as a set-off for the two-months' day of summer, the sun remains concealed below the horizon for thirty-eight days This prolonged night, however, is lighted by the daily recurring aurora borealis, and by the strong reflexion from the snow.

The sun returns to the firmament at the close of December, but brings with it no diminution, but rather an increase, of cold, accompanied, singularly enough, by almost continual fogs and damp vapours. These are occasioned by the evaporations of the Arctic Ocean, of which there is reason to believe the greater part continues uncovered with ice throughout the whole winter. When our travellers were on the ice of the Ocean, the vicinity of open water was always announced by the appearance of the blue cloud that hung over the *polynia*, as one of these open spaces is called. The wind during winter blows always from the sea, and arrives heavily charged with these vapours.

A singular natural phenomenon, that manifests itself during the Siberian winter, is the *Teplot Veter*, or warm wind. It blows from the E.S.E. or S E. by S., and will sometimes raise the temperature, as if by magic, from thirty-five degrees of frost to one or two degrees above the freezing point. This wind seldom lasts more than twenty-four hours; but, during its continuance, it has a remarkably enlivening effect upon the inhabitants. It is attended by one inconvenience, indeed, that of thawing all the ice-panes, which in this part of the world supply the place of window-glass; but the materials for remedying this are always at hand. The *Teplot Veter* is of frequent occurrence along the banks of the Aniuy, but is rarely experienced much further west than the Kolyma.

Rude and severe as this climate is, it does not appear to exert any pernicious influence on health. In some parts of the country, indeed, scurvy frequently rages to a most destructive extent; but this, there is reason to believe, is the effect of diet rather than of climate. On the Kolyma the disease is unknown; whereas, towards the mouth of the Lena, it is almost of yearly recurrence: about the Kolyma, the people never preserve their food by the aid of salt, but invariably by either drying or freezing it; about the Lena, on the contrary, salt is in constant use. The habitual consumption of salted provisions, there is little doubt, acts most injuriously; whereas, fish, or meat preserved simply in a frozen state, is, in point of fact, eaten perfectly fresh. Nor does the Siberian experience the slightest difficulty in freezing his meat, even on the hottest day in summer. The earth, at the depth of one or two feet, is perpetually frozen; and all that it is necessary for a hunter to do, to keep a rein-deer fresh and sweet for his Christmas dinner, even though he may

have shot him in July, is to bury him three feet under ground, and to look sharp that some hungry wolf or other do not come to rob him of his prize. The almost total want of vegetable food tends to aggravate many maladies which, under more favourable circumstances, would have been of trivial importance; and inflammation of the eyes may almost be said to be periodically epidemic, occasioned by the dazzling effect of the snow. For this last-named malady, the Siberian specific is to strew snuff upon the afflicted part; the application is, of course, followed by several hours of excruciating pain, but seldom fails to reduce the inflammation. The severity of the climate appears also to have the effect of increasing nervous weakness. Thus females of a delicate constitution are liable in Siberia to an illness known there by the name of *miräk*, and spoken of by Cochrane as the *diable au corps*. The *miräk*, in the opinion of Wrangel, is nothing but a very high degree of hysterical excitement, but vulgar superstition ascribes it to the agency of an ancient enchantress of the name of Agrafena Shiganskaïa, who, though dead for centuries, continues to be an object of great dread, and who is supposed to possess herself of the patient. Occasionally, men also are attacked by the *miräk*, but, generally speaking, it may be confined to the list of female complaints.

Of the poverty of the vegetable kingdom in Northern Siberia we have already spoken. The vicinity of Nishney Kolymsk is composed of a low swamp, covered with a thin layer of vegetable earth, the gradual deposit of decayed grass and moss, in which particles of ice are always found mingled. A few stunted larch trees creep along the surface of the ground; their roots, shunning the frozen soil, lie almost wholly exposed, and receive their nourishment through the smaller fibres. The wonder is, that with so slight a hold upon the ground, the tree is not blown away by the first storm that comes sweeping from the Arctic Ocean. Along the banks of the river, wherever there happens to be a southern aspect, the willow is seen, but only in the shape of a bush, for at so high a latitude, it never rises into the dignity of a tree. At thirty-five versts north of Nishney-Kolymsk, bushes and trees are alike unknown.

At Sredney-Kolymsk radishes have been cultivated with success; an attempt has even been made to raise cabbages, but the plant has always refused to form a head. Currants and bilberries of various kinds are the only descriptions of fruit that ever ripen in this part of Siberia, if we except the creeping cedar, of which the small delicate nut is greatly esteemed by the ladies. The berries, however, can never be depended on; often for several years in succession they are destroyed by sudden frosts during the early part of the summer, and the maidens of the Kolyma are then deprived of one of their favourite occupations, the gathering of the berries, a season of as much festivity in Siberia as the vintage in Italy.

The abundance of animal life forms a singular contrast to the poverty of vegetation. Rein-deer are often seen in herds of many thousands; the elk is less frequently met with, as he seldom quits the shelter of the forest; the woods are fairly alive with bears, foxes, sables, and squirrels; the white or Arctic fox abounds along the sea-shore; the wolf, as elsewhere, wages perpetual war against all the world, and every man's hand is ready to rise against him; his only offence, all the while being, that he loves horseflesh and rein-deer venison as well as those who express such indignation at his ravenous propensities. Against the wolf, as against other unqualified sportsmen, the true hunter is always anxious to see the game-laws rigorously put in force. Birds, particularly water-fowl, arrive in Siberia, in countless numbers, at the beginning of summer, and seek retired places to moult their feathers and

build their nests; eagles, owls, and mews pursue their prey along the sea-coast; the white snow-fowl skip about among the bushes in immense numbers, and a small description of snipe is seen busily tripping over the moors; the sociable crows congregate about the scattered dwellings of man, and when the sun for a few brief weeks disputes his ground with the grim tyrant of the north, the cheerful song of the finch, and of one or two other small birds, is occasionally heard.

All this abundance of animal life, however, is insufficient, Wrangel says, "to mitigate the ghastly effect produced by the first contemplation of this icy desert. That animals should dwell here is the law of nature, and in becoming denizens of these inhospitable regions, they but obey the dictates of instinct. But man! what could induce him to migrate to this grave of nature? I do not here allude to the handful of Russians, whom the hope of gain induces for a few years to repair to the extreme north, but of the native tribes who, though attracted by no such motive, must have abandoned a milder climate, in exchange for a land which, buried under a shroud of perpetual ice and snow, has scarcely any sustenance to offer; where life is but a melancholy struggle against cold and famine; where what to us are the commonest necessaries, are deemed luxuries; where, in a word, existence is not life?"

This little rhapsody of our entertaining author will not, perhaps, admit of very close philosophical examination. Man abandons the happy valley for the rugged mountain to escape from the persecution of his fellow-men. As the Tshuktshi, in the last century, fled from the plains of Siberia before the conquering sword of the Russians, and sought refuge among the mountains and ravines of which the eastern extremity of Asia is composed, so, perhaps, the ancestors of the Yakuts and Yuhagires may, in their time, have been driven from happier homes, by the exterminating sword of some now forgotten hero. Be this, however, as it may, the Siberian has not even the faint light of tradition to guide him to a knowledge of his ancestors. Engaged in a constant struggle to wring from nature the means of satisfying his mere animal wants, the present is all to him, the past scarcely engages his thoughts. Even the history of the Russian conquest, which goes back little more than eighty years, is so enveloped in doubt and darkness, that nothing positive is known respecting the nations that then dwelt there. A dark saying still prevails, that "the Omóki had once more fires along the banks of the Kolyma than there are stars in heaven;" but who the Omóki were, and what has now become of them, are questions to which none are able to return a satisfactory reply. Yet, that numerous tribes must, at no very remote age, have dwelt there, is proved by the many tumuli, or grave hills, and by the numerous remains of human habitations, the frail materials of which make it more than improbable that they can belong to any very remote antiquity.

It is a melancholy fact, but one for which we have here the authority of a Russian admiral, that the population of Siberia has been declining since its annexation to the Russian empire. The Omóki are not the only nation that have entirely disappeared from the face of this vast country. The Shelagi, the Aniuyili, and several others, whatever their numbers may have been when their land was first invaded by the Cossack, are now known but by name.

During the summer of 1821, Dr. Kyber and Mr. Matiushkin, the associates of Baron Wrangel in his scientific mission, spent some weeks on a tour along the banks of the Aniuy, where they were hospitably entertained by a wealthy Yukagire chief. From the information they obtained during this tour, partly from their host, and partly from other sources, a report was drawn up, which

Baron Wrangel has introduced into his work, and from which we shall borrow a few of the leading facts.

"We have here," says Mr. Matiushkin, "upon a territory of no very great extent, at least eight or ten distinct nations, differing from each other in language, manners, and even in physical character. Some of these nations or tribes consist only of a few families, by whom, however, the national peculiarities of their ancestors are still preserved. They are probably the remnants of once numerous hordes, that formerly dwelt here; or, in some cases, perhaps, the descendants of a few individuals whom chance may have driven hither, and who have remained without mingling with the original inhabitants. The nomadic tribes, anxious to preserve their accustomed freedom and independence, fled farther and farther east, as the victorious conquerors of Siberia continued to advance upon them. These migrations, domestic wars, destructive maladies,* and alliances with other tribes or with the Russians, led to the disappearance of some, and, by the amalgamation of the old, to the formation of new races. Thus, along the Kolyma, according to tradition, there once dwelt a numerous and prosperous nation, called the Omóki, who have entirely vanished from the country, and in their stead we now find a few scattered communities of Yukagires, Lamoots, Tungusians, Tshuvantzi, Koriaks, Yakuts, &c. Our venerable host (the Yukagire mentioned above) declared that he was descended from the Omóki; and he took an evident pride in telling us, that their language was still preserved in his family. He told us many particulars of his ancestors, of their sanguinary battles, and of the olden time. On the banks of the Kolyma, he said, there once dwelt a peaceable and numerous nation, the Omóki. They subsisted by fishing and hunting; and in their time both fish and game were much more abundant than now. They were not an uncultivated people, for they were well acquainted with the use of iron, even before the arrival of the Russians. In proportion, however, as the latter extended their conquests, preceded every where by the most destructive maladies, the Omóki resolved to abandon their ancient homes on the Kolyma, and to wander away over the ice of the Arctic Ocean, in search of a new country farther north. To this desperate resolution they adhered. In two large divisions they departed from the mouth of the Kolyma, with all their wealth, consisting chiefly of herds of rein-deer. They went away to the north; but whether they found any new asylum there, or what else became of them, the old man was unable to inform us. It is probable that they wandered not northward, but westward, for even now there may be seen, at the mouth of the Indigirka, the remains of numerous huts, of which nothing is known with respect to their former owners. The place, however, which these huts occupy, is called *Omokskoïe Yurtovishtshe*, or the village of the Omóki Yurts. The ground abandoned by the Omóki, was gradually occupied by various tribes, among whom the Yukagires, the Tungusians, and the Tshuvantzi were the most numerous. Of these, the last-named were themselves fugitives, having fled from the banks of the Anadyr before the more warlike Tshuktshi. Thus matters stood in 1750, when Pavlutszki, the voïevode of Yakutsk, in alliance with the Yukagires and Tshuvantzi, undertook a campaign against the Tshuktshi. The result of this campaign was fatal to the allies of Russia, particularly to the Tshuvantzi, then a numerous nation, nearly all of whom perished in this disastrous war, or by the maladies introduced by their European auxiliaries. Twice the small-pox raged among them; malignant fevers gleaned the remnant of the race; and last of all appeared the most destructive of all dis-

* Whole tribes are known to have been swept away by the small-pox on its first appearance in Siberia.

eases, under whose fatal influence what yet remain of the original population are daily withering away, for, owing to the severity of the climate, and more particularly to the total want of any light kind of food, the first symptom is mostly the certain herald of death. The banks of the Aniuy, at present, are occupied by a few families of Yukagires, who, having lost their chief wealth, their rein-deer, have been forced to abandon their former wandering life, and to settle in the vicinity of the rivers. They have all been baptized, have gradually laid aside their national customs, and are all able to speak Russian."

Such is the account given by a Russian of the effects of Russian colonization; instead of peopling a waste, a populous country has been reduced to a nearly untenanted desert!

The Yukagires are passionately fond of music, and the women have clear and agreeable voices. Their songs have a peculiarly irregular, or even *wild* character, which never fails to strike a stranger, but to which the ear soon becomes reconciled. The words are mostly *extempore*, and so is the melody to which they are allied. The theme is usually a lamentation over the absence of the beloved one, and an injunction to some zephyr, or bird, to be the bearer of the sorrows of the lonely lover. The nightingale, with her brown plumage, the azure dove, the latticed window in the gable of the cottage, and other objects that can have become known to them only through the poetry of the Russians, are the constant embellishments of these "native woodnotes wild." "I asked them," says Mr. Matiushkin, "why they did not rather celebrate in their songs one of their own hunting adventures, or one of their ancient traditions; but they seemed to have no taste for such topics as materials for poetry. 'Such things,' the women would say, 'are no concern of ours; our songs must be of other matters.'"

The inhabitants of the Kolyma rely chiefly on their fisheries, their river being one of the most productive in this respect of all Siberia; but few of the sea-fish ascend the Aniuy, and the population there depend almost exclusively on the chase. The wild geese and the wild rein-deer killed during the summer, and frozen in for the winter, must provide them with subsistence during nine months of the year. The rein-deer there, as in Lapland, furnishes man with food and clothing; and before the Russian conquest, the herds of tame rein-deer formed the wealth and pride of the Siberian; at present there remain but few tribes possessed of these animals, and the Yukagire now drives his dogs over the same snowy plains across which his ancestor once dashed freely along in his light rein-deer sledge. The wild animal must now furnish a precarious supply, where formerly the tame herd afforded comparative abundance.

The chase of the wild rein-deer, along the Aniuy, decides whether the ensuing year shall be one of famine or of comfort; the period, therefore, when the herds return from the sea-shore to the forests, is one as important as that of the harvest or vintage in southern Europe. About the end of May, the wild rein-deer quit the forest which, during winter, affords them a shelter against the intensity of the cold, but where they would be cruelly tormented in summer by the gnats and other insects, and where the moss is less fine and less abundant than on the *tundra*. The spring migration is comparatively of less importance to the hunter than that of autumn. In the first place, the animals are able at that season still to cross the ice, and are not, therefore, obliged to confine themselves to the few practicable fords known to their enemy; and secondly, the deer are all lean and weak, and covered with sores and boils, from the bites of the gnats. Nothing but extreme hunger will induce the Yuka-

gire to eat venison killed in the spring; it is only thought fit to preserve as food for the dogs.

The real harvest-time is in August and September, when the rein-deer return from the plain to the forest; they are then in good condition, in excellent health, and the skin is just covered with a fresh fur for the winter. This last consideration is not one of trifling importance, for whereas the skin, if killed in spring, will not produce more than a ruble or a ruble and a half, it will sell for five or six rubles if killed in autumn.

"This migration," says Mr. Matiushkin, "is truly remarkable. In good years, the train will occupy from fifty to a hundred versts in breadth, consisting of many thousands of deer, in divisions or small herds of two or three hundred at a time. Their route is almost always the same, and the same spots are yearly chosen for crossing the Aniuy. On their arrival at the usual point, each separate herd crowds more closely together, and the passage of the river commences under the guidance of one of the largest and strongest of the party. The leader* moves slowly forward in the van, as if reconnoitering the locality, to ascertain whether there be any danger at hand. As soon as the leader has taken to the water, the whole herd follows, and in a few minutes the surface of the river is covered with swimming rein-deer. At this moment the hunters push forward in their light canoes, which till then had lain concealed in the creeks and inlets to leeward, and seek to keep the animals in the water as long as possible. A few of the most skilful, in the mean time, dash into the thickest of the herd, where, with a short spear (*pokolinga*), they kill a great number of them in an incredibly short time, or at least wound them so severely, that they are only able, at most, to reach the land, where they are despatched by the women and children. This chase is one of no little peril. In the enormous crowd of deer, the light canoe is in momentary danger of being overturned; besides which, the animals themselves attack the hunters with their antlers and teeth, endeavouring at the same time to capsize the boat with their feet. If this manœuvre prove successful, the hunter is generally lost, for to swim in such an agitated crowd is impossible, and his only chance of safety is to cling to a strong buck, and allow himself to be towed on shore. Disasters of this kind, however, are rare, the hunters displaying great skill in preserving the balance of their boats, and in always disposing of an animal at each stroke of the spear. A good hunter, on such an occasion, will kill upwards of a hundred in half an hour. If the herd is very numerous, the antlers of the deer become entangled, and as they cannot then turn to bay, the striking them becomes an easier task. The other boats, during this time, are busily engaged in collecting the slain, and binding them together with leathern thongs; each man taking for his own share what he can lay his hands on. From this it would appear that nothing remained for the hunter; this, however, is far from being the case. Only the bodies that float on the water are common property; the deer that reach the land and die there, are all the perquisite of the hunters. These have arrived at such a remarkable degree of skill, that in the very heat of battle, when every instant in danger of destruction, when all their physical and moral energies must be strained to the highest pitch, they are able to direct their blows with such judgment, that the smaller animals are killed, but the larger and stronger only severely wounded, so as to be able, at least, to reach the bank. Such policy is condemned by public opinion, but seems, not the less, to be universally acted on. The whole presents a scene that defies

* Von Wrangel mentions in another part of his work that this leader is invariably a female.

description. The crowding and struggling of thousands of swimming rein-deer, with their antlers clattering against each other; the canoes dashing along like lightning through the throng; the hunters plying the murderous spear with unremitting zeal; the screams, the applause, the warning, and the advice of the spectators; the stream dyed purple with blood;—altogether forms a spectacle which can scarcely be conceived by one who has not seen it. As soon as the massacre is at an end, the partition is made upon the principles already described. The carcases are sunk in the water, for in the air they would immediately spoil, whereas they continue fresh for several days in the ice-cold water. No time, however, is lost in cleaning and curing them. This is done by smoking, by drying in the air, or, if the weather allow, by freezing them. Some of the Russians preserve a few favourite joints by salting, and the tongues are always carefully laid aside, as dainties to be produced only on festive occasions."

A few weeks afterwards, these gentlemen had occasion, in another part of the country, to witness a scene of a different kind—namely, the total failure of a rein-deer chase. They had arrived at Lobasnoïe, an unimportant place on the Great Aniuy, whither a number of sick persons had been brought, to avail themselves of Dr. Kyber's visit. This induced the party to make a longer stay than they had contemplated. "The passage of the rein-deer had not yet commenced, but was most anxiously looked for, a scarcity of provisions, closely approaching to famine, having prevailed for some time. It is difficult for a stranger to picture to himself the extent of suffering to which tribes like those on the Aniuy, whose subsistence depends on chance, are sometimes subjected. Often before the summer is half over, their stock of food is exhausted, and the skins on which they sleep, or those which compose their winter clothing, are greedily devoured. A straggling rein-deer, accidentally encountered, is received as a boon of inestimable value; it is immediately cut up, divided among the tribe, the hair scalded off, and bones, skin, entrails, nay, even the antlers, are consumed for food. At length, on the 12th of September, to the joy of the famishing population, the train of rein-deer made its appearance on the right bank of the river, immediately opposite Lobasnoïe. Never had I seen so immense a multitude of these animals collected together; the hills were covered with them, and their antlers fairly looked like a moving wood. In a few hours, Lobasnoïe was crowded with Yakuts, Tshuvantzi, Tungusians, and Lamoots, who came pouring in with their canoes (*vetki*), and already exulted in the prospect of a successful chase, which was to put an end to all their misery. Hope and joy were pictured in every face, and all were eagerly awaiting the moment when the train should approach and take to the water. The animals, however, scared by the sight of the crowd, or from some other motive unknown to us, halted for a while, and then, as though they had altered their mind, turned off in another direction, and disappeared behind the hills. The despair of the poor people, at a moment of such cruel disappointment, is not to be described, and manifested itself in the most varied shapes. Some were moaning and wailing aloud, and wringing their hands; others flung themselves on the ground, and seemed eager to bury themselves and their sorrows under the snow; others again stood motionless and speechless by the river-side, their eyes turned in mute anguish towards that quarter of the horizon where their hopes had so unexpectedly vanished from before them. It was a fearful picture of universal despair! We could afford neither relief nor consolation, and therefore hastened to quit the melancholy scene of lamentation."

Before the Russian conquest, such was not the fate of the Siberian. The

population along the two Aniuys and the Kolyma was then composed of nomadic tribes, whose subsistence was, to some extent, insured by their herds of rein-deer, with which they wandered over the *tundra*, choosing such districts as offered for the time being the best pasturage for their cattle. The Russians put an end to this state of things. But we will again quote the words of our author: "After the conquest of Siberia," says Mr. Matiushkin, "they were subjected to the payment of taxes, and their wanderings were confined within comparatively narrow bounds, where it would often happen that there was a scarcity of moss. Within these bounds their tame rein-deer died away one after another, partly from want of food, partly in consequence of contagious diseases, which they had formerly been able to check, by removing the healthy part of the herd to a distance." Their way of life was gradually changed; from a pastoral race, they have become hunters and fishermen; they have been forced to descend from a more advanced stage of civilization to one more nearly approaching savage life. The Russian government have often manifested a *desire* to improve the condition of their unfortunate subjects in Siberia, but under the influence of despotism, the most paternal disposition on the part of the ruler is often unable to effect any thing beyond the manifestation of his good intentions.

The situation of those that dwell along the Kolyma is somewhat less precarious, although the climate of the valley of the Aniuy is much less severe, being sheltered by a range of mountains against the destructive north and north-west winds. The Kolyma abounds in fish, and the fishery is less liable to failure than the chase of the wild rein-deer. As soon as the severe frosts begin to abate, or at the commencement of what is there called spring, the people of Nishney-Kolymsk abandon their winter habitations, the site of their town (selected by their rulers) being unfavourably situated for the pursuit on which they now chiefly depend for food. They have ceased to be a pastoral people, but have not yet learned to be skilful fishermen, not venturing to cast their nets in the middle of their majestic stream, but confining their operations to the banks of the river, where the fish are in general smaller than in the centre, or to the creeks and small tributary waters that the Kolyma receives in its course. At the commencement of spring, then, the inhabitants of Nishney-Kolymsk evacuate their city, leaving it to the care of one or two Cossack sentinels, and a corresponding number of old women. Every family has its country-house for the summer, somewhere on the river, generally at the mouth of a rivulet, that has been selected under the idea of its forming a good fishing-station. To these summer habitations the men usually pay a few occasional visits in April, to make the necessary preparations, but it is only towards the middle of May that the season is sufficiently advanced to allow the fishery to commence: this is mostly a period of great suffering. During the tedious winter, the stock collected in the course of the preceding summer has been consumed, and the fish that, during the intense frosts, have crept into the deepest parts of the rivers and lakes, do not immediately re-appear. The dogs, exhausted by the labour of the winter, and yet more by the severe fast to which the general scarcity has condemned them, are unfit for work, or their masters might avail themselves of the *nast*,* to catch a few wild rein-deer on the *tundra*. During the three years that Baron von Wrangel remained at

* When the sun's rays first become powerful enough to thaw the surface of the snow, the cold at night is always sufficient to freeze this surface again, and thus a thin crust of ice is formed, strong enough to bear a light sledge with its team of dogs, but too weak to support an elk or rein-deer. These animals, owing to their weight, are continually breaking through the *nast*, which impedes their course, and makes them, at night, an easy prey to the hunter.

Nishney-Kolymsk, spring was invariably a season of famine. "Three of these seasons of terror," he says, "did I live through, and even now it is with shuddering that I reflect on the scenes of suffering that I was forced to witness, and which it is utterly out of my power to describe."

In the hour of extremest need, relief appears. The water-fowl of Northern Siberia always quit the country when winter sets in, and *fly in countless swarms towards the north*. These migrations were for a long time looked on as a proof that a continent of considerable extent must exist about the North Pole; but it would be difficult to assign a reason why birds of passage, after spending the summer in Siberia, should migrate still farther north, and consequently to a still colder country, on the appearance of winter. This migration is now more reasonably accounted for. The birds subsist wholly on fish, and when the rivers and lakes freeze, and the ocean itself for nearly a hundred miles from the coast becomes covered with a solid crust of ice, the swans, geese, and ducks of Siberia, are obliged to fly to the nearest open water. They spend their winter, there is every reason to believe, on the icebergs that float about in the Arctic Ocean, and return to land as soon as the ice breaks up. The arrival of these birds puts an end to the general famine. Old and young, men and women, all that can handle a bow or gun, hasten out to give their guests a warm reception. At the same time, the fish begin to make their appearance in small numbers; but though famine is at an end, plenty has not yet returned. It is not till June that the river gets clear of ice, and then only it is that the fish come crowding into the stream. All hands are now at work to turn the season of grace to the best account. The poor fisherman of the Kolyma is not, however, allowed to enjoy his prosperity undisturbed. The current of the river is a lazy one, and over-slow in carrying away the huge masses of ice that come floating down. These accumulate in narrow or shallow places, and an annual inundation of all the lower part of the country is the invariable consequence.

When the inundation subsides, the net-fishery commences, and there must be no idle hands now, for to feed the hundred families in and about Nishney-Kolymsk—men, women, children, and dogs—three millions of herrings must be taken. It is true that only *one* million of these prolific finny plebeians are caught in the Kolyma in the course of the year, but that does not prevent the *three* millions from being consumed. The fact is, that the herring forms in this part of Siberia the conventional standard for measuring the food of man and dog; thus, a salmon-trout will be counted, not as a singular, but as a noun of number, and will be set down as worth so many herrings, according to its size, and thus with every other description of fish. In spring, it is observed, the fish go down the river, and are always lean and fit only for dogs' meat, or for very hungry people. The migration of these lean gentry on their way to the sea seldom lasts more than a few days, and as soon as the train has gone by, the fishermen repair to the lakes and rivulets, into which, generally, a number of fish have unintentionally found their way during the inundation. These are carefully prevented from finding their way back again, wears of willow-work being formed at the mouth of the rivulets, by way of pressing the stragglers to stay.

Baron von Wrangel enters into a very elaborate account of the different ways in which the herrings are prepared into *yukola* and *yukhala*—the former a Siberian gives to his dog, but keeps the latter for his own eating—and enters into minute details relative to the art of preparing fish-meal—corn-flour is a luxury rarely indulged in—telling us how, with the aid of a little train-oil, the

pounded herrings may be baked into fish-meal bannocks, and into various other savoury dishes. When the next new edition of Mrs. Rundall or Dr. Kitchiner goes through the press, an appendix on Siberian cookery may be easily collected from the pages of our scientific author.

The great net-fishery recommences later in the season, when the large fish return up the river, from their excursion out to sea, which they appear to have made chiefly from a laudable desire to fatten themselves up for the good people of Nishney-Kolymsk, very disinterestedly laying in a sufficient supply of oil, as sauce for the feast, at which they do not eat but are eaten.

While these different descriptions of fishery are going on, parties are sent away to look after the water-fowl. As soon as these have arrived, some hunters are despatched to observe their proceedings, to watch the nests, and to take out some of the first eggs, which the birds replace by new ones. The regular hunt, however, does not begin till the birds moult their feathers, when they are unable to fly, and are easily run down and killed with sticks. On these occasions, the Siberian goose shows none of that silliness for which geese have become proverbial in more civilized countries. On the contrary, the Siberian goose is as sly as a fox, and practises various devices to escape from its pursuer. When hardly pressed, it throws itself down, and stretches out its neck, and the hunter, supposing it to have been already killed, passes on in pursuit of those who are still on their legs. Of these birds, several thousands are killed along the Kolyma during the season; some are preserved by smoking, but in general they are simply frozen in for the winter.

The fishery on the small rivers, when once the wears are set, is so easy, that the women and children are able to attend to it. The men, if not engaged in bird-hunting, will then go up the Aniuy, and join some of the parties lying in wait for the rein-deer, or they will go out on horseback to hunt the same animal on the *tundra*. The chace on the *tundra* is not in general so productive as on the Aniuy, but it is less precarious, and the deer killed on the *tundra* are usually in better condition than when they set off on their return to the forests.

In September, the herrings go up the river in immense shoals, and on their appearance, every other pursuit is abandoned. Some idea of the abundance of these fish may be conceived from the fact that, in good years, as many as 40,000 have been caught with one net in the course of three or four days. It sometimes happens that all the other fisheries have failed, and the poor Kolymskites are looking forward to a nine months' fast, and a total deprivation of train-oil, when the charitable herrings come pouring in, and fill the storehouses in a few days.

With the herring-fishery in September, the summer avocations of the inhabitants of Nishney-Kolymsk may be said to close, but the poor fishermen continue to practise their seductions on their finny victims so long as the frost is not too severe to allow of their cutting holes in the ice. This autumnal fishery, which proves most productive near the mouths of the river, is generally persevered in till December.

There are, of course, other occupations which must not be neglected. The hut has to be repaired for the winter, those who have horses must get in a little hay, fuel must be collected, and the traps in the forest or on the *tundra* must be looked after. These traps are set for the squirrels, sables, foxes, and other small furred animals, particularly the white or arctic foxes, whose skins are of trifling value, but who atone for their inferiority in this respect by the astonishing numbers in which they are found along the sea-coast. It is calculated that the inhabitants of Nishney-Kolymsk have no less than 7,500 of these

traps, which are set in the autumn. A careful hunter never fails to visit his traps eight or ten times in the winter, and on each visit he expects to find every tenth trap full.

To speak of Northern Siberia without mentioning the dog, would be like describing Ascot Races without saying a word of the horses. The dog to the Siberian, since Russian policy has nearly exterminated the tame reindeer, has become the only beast of draught. From the Ob River to Behring's Strait, all the tribes now yoke dogs before their sledges in winter, and thus perform journeys of many hundreds of miles, besides conveying loads of no trifling bulk and weight. The Siberian dog bears a strong resemblance to the wolf. A long pointed snout, sharp upright ears, a long bushy tail, are the usual characteristics. Their hair is sometimes short and sometimes long, their size various, and in point of colour they differ as much from one another as the curs in the most fashionable metropolis in Europe. A dog is not thought fit for the sledge, however, if he be less than 2½ feet high and 2 feet 10 inches long. Their barking resembles the howling of a wolf; they spend their whole time in the open air. In summer, they dig holes in the ground, where the frozen soil affords them a cooler bed, or they pass the whole day in the water, as a protection against the gnats. In winter, they gain a shelter from the bitter cold by burying themselves in the snow, where they lie rolled up, with their snouts under their tails. The breeding and rearing of these animals require much judgment and experience. A dog born in winter may be put to the sledge the following autumn, but he must not be subjected to hard work before his third year. The most lively and docile are selected for leaders, and as the discipline of the whole team and the safety of the traveller often depend on the leader, the greatest care is naturally expended on his education. He must require no other rein or whip than his master's voice; he must plunge boldly into the water if he come to an open place in the ice, without being checked in his course; and above all, he must not allow his attention to be diverted for a moment by the scent of any game. This is the all-important point to be attained in breaking in a leader for a sledge. It is extremely difficult to subdue this instinct in the animal, but if the leader show any irresolution on this point, the whole team is certain to start and follow the scent, and when once off, nothing will ever stop them until some natural impediment bring them to a standstill. It is when the rest of the team are wavering in their allegiance, that a traveller learns to estimate all the value of a well-trained leader. "Often," says von Wrangel, "have I had occasion to admire the tact, I might almost say the cunning, with which a leader has gradually coaxed away the rest of a team from the scent of a fox or bear; or, where he could not succeed in doing this, I have seen him suddenly raise a loud bark, and dash off in the opposite direction, as if he had just come upon a new scent." In summer, also, the dogs make themselves useful to their masters, by towing their boats against the stream, when on hunting or fishing excursions. The dog could never be replaced in Siberia by the horse, because the latter would continually sink into the snow, over which the former passes lightly away. The best dogs for draught are those of the Yana and Indigirka, where more attention is paid to the breed than on the Kolyma. This is owing to the frequent practice of the people, on the banks of the two former rivers, of crossing the ice in winter to the Liakhoff Islands, in search of mammoths' teeth, a journey much too arduous to be undertaken with any but the most trusty animals. A team of dogs consists generally of twelve.

We have seen the nature of the Siberian's occupations during summer, and before we dismiss the subject, we ought to inquire a little into the domestic avocations of his fireside circle, during the tedious winter that forms so large a portion of his year. We have little idea in England of a cold many degrees below Fahrenheit's zero, and most of our readers will probably have only a vague conception of what is meant by a temperature of —40° Reaumur, or 90 degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit. This degree of cold generally prevails in Kolymsk during January, and at Oust Jansk, a little farther west, the thermometer sinks even lower. At this temperature, glass windows would fly immediately into pieces, and even the mica, which is used in some parts of the country for window-glass, is certain to burst. Our travellers were obliged to be extremely cautious in the use of their quadrants, for if any metal touched the skin, it immediately froze to it, and skin and metal came away together, leaving a painful wound behind; even the heat of the skin was sufficient, in a few seconds, to cover the glasses with a hoar frost. While a cold of this intensity continues, the Siberian, of course, quits his house as rarely as possible. His whole family crowd around the *tshuval*, or fire-hearth, as soon as the long December night has driven the last lingerers home from the autumnal fishery. The train-oil lamp then is seen glimmering faintly through the thick ice-panes; the majestic column of smoke rises in stately pride from the low chimney, charged with a shower of sparks from the resinous pine-wood which forms the principal fuel. The dogs lie crouching round the house, on the snow and under it, and at regular intervals, with a preciseness that supplies the absence of a clock, they raise a fearful wolf-like howl, that is answered by every dog within hearing, the whole producing a chorus that may be heard for many miles around, and cheers the returning traveller as he comes dashing homeward over the snow-covered *tundra*.

Within the hut, meanwhile, the men are engaged making or mending their nets, bows, arrows, spears, &c.; and the women, when not occupied by the domestic duties of the kitchen, or in mending their own or their husbands' garments, are busily preparing the skins of such furred animals as the chace or the trap may have produced, and in exchange for which they may hope to obtain a few little luxuries and conveniences when the merchants of Yakutzk pass through Kolymsk, on their way to the Tshuktshi fair of Ostrovnoïe.

Where there are pretty females, flirtation and love-making will follow them, and our readers must not be surprised to learn that, even in these Arctic regions, the mischievous little divinity preserves something of the character which he bears all over the world. Love is not, however, a fiery, all-devouring passion in Northern Siberia. The usual place for making love is the hole cut daily in the ice, to allow the young girls to come and draw water for drinking and cooking. Here the young men lie in wait for the fair ones that have bewitched them, and manifest the tenderness of their affection by filling the lady's pails, and carrying them home for her. Attentions of this kind are generally looked upon as tantamount to an offer of the youth's hand and fortune.

Such is the dull monotony of a Siberian's life. Fortunately for him, his imagination does not picture higher or more refined enjoyments, and if the chase and fishery turn out productive, and there be a sufficient supply of tea and spirits within his hut, his contentment is, for the most part, complete, and he envies not the natives of a happier clime.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S EDITION OF "MILL'S HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."*

BEFORE the late Mr. Mill undertook to write a history of India, it was an almost unapproachable subject,—a department of knowledge which the general student was compelled to leave out of the scope of his inquiries. There were materials, indeed, including translations from Eastern authors, both Hindu and Mohammedan, and vast stores of facts relating to the transactions of Europeans in that country, in Orme's History, and especially in the Reports of Parliamentary Committees; but these materials lay in a confused heap—*rudis indigestaque moles*. In order to attain a competent knowledge of Indian affairs, Mr. Mill found it necessary to write a history of India for himself,—a task, he says,—and we can readily believe him,—"from which I should have shrunk, had I foreseen the labour in which it has involved me." Even now, with all the help which his work has contributed towards smoothing the path of a succeeding historian, with the collateral assistance which has been rendered by various other writers, who have published portions of Indian history, and although the demand for a comprehensive history of the Anglo-Indian empire is more urgent than when Mr. Mill wrote, and more likely to reward the labours of a successful author, such an undertaking seems to deter the most resolute.

The work of Mr. Mill, therefore, regarded as a triumph over extraordinary difficulties, deserves the highest praise. We may go still further, and, with reference to the means of information at the command of the author, say, that its pretensions as a literary performance are great. It is, at the same time, due to truth that we should add, that it is disfigured by grievous errors, which have tended in a great degree to disseminate the false notions of India and Indian society which prevail in this country and in Europe. These, errors, moreover, are not merely the fruit of defective information; the most mischievous are those which can be directly traced to bias and prejudice in the mind of the author. Mr. Mill, who had never been in India, who came to the study of its history without any previous discipline, and whose mind was imbued with the peculiar notions of the Benthamite philosophy, seems to have preconceived two theories, to the demonstration of which all his inquiries tended, namely, the vileness of the East-India Company's system as a commercial monopoly, and the utter degradation of the Hindu people as a nation. True it is, that, in the course of his investigations, he met with such extraordinary proofs of the beneficent character of the rule of the Company as a governing body, that he has left upon record an opinion upon this point which stands out in extraordinary contrast with his vituperations elsewhere. In order to make out his charges against the Hindu people, he appears, after the widest range of inquiry, to have adopted as his authorities writers who were obviously the least entitled to that name. The splenetic and ignorant remarks of casual visiters at a

* The History of British India, by JAMES MILL, Esq. Fourth Edition, with Notes and Continuation, by HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. In Eight Vols. Vols. I. and II. London, 1840. Madden. Lewis.

single presidency or station are gravely quoted as the conclusions of competent observers. Nor are even such sources of information fairly used by Mr. Mill, for he has culled carefully only that which makes in favour of his theory. Those who have taken the pains to track Mr. Mill in his inquiries, and to examine his deductions, have been struck with the poverty of his facts, the insufficiency of his authorities, and the unfairness of his inferences. The advancement which has been made, during the last thirty years, in the knowledge of Indian literature, and of the Hindu character, has placed these hallucinations of the historian in a stronger light; but the preceding remark is made with reference to the state of our acquaintance with India when Mr. Mill wrote.

A conviction that the errors and misrepresentations in this gentleman's work, whilst they remained unexposed, were producing baneful effects in Europe, by engendering a false opinion of India and the Indian people, induced more than one person to point them out in this Journal. A well-informed writer, in 1828,* exposed some of Mr. Mill's mistakes and mis-statements on the commercial branch of the subject. He was followed, in the succeeding year,† by a gentleman whose talents, acquirements, and kindred inquiries peculiarly fitted him for the office, who, in a series of masterly articles, not only overturned Mr. Mill's reasoning upon some of the most essential points affecting his appreciation of the Hindu people, but attacked his fidelity as a narrator of facts. In short, he abundantly shewed that Mr. Mill's History cannot be safely read without something of the nature of a commentary, which should warn its readers of the places where he is, either from ignorance, false confidence, or prejudice, an unsafe guide.

This *desideratum* is supplied by, perhaps, the person best qualified for doing so. Mr. Wilson, from whom, if from any individual, we should expect an impartial and genuine history of India, has condescended to become the Editor of Mr. Mill's, pointing out in notes, and occasionally in the more expanded form of a commentary, the errors into which that writer has been betrayed. These notes, as the fruit of extensive acquaintance with Hindu languages and literature, and a closer intimacy with the higher classes of natives than was ever maintained by more than, perhaps, one or two Europeans, exhibit a picture of the Hindus far truer than could be expected from a writer possessing so few facilities as Mr. Mill, who, according to the solemn declaration of Mr. Wilson, "with very imperfect knowledge, with materials exceedingly defective, with an implicit faith in all testimony hostile to Hindu pretensions, has elaborated a portrait of the Hindus, which has no resemblance whatever to the original, and which almost outrages humanity. Considered merely in a literary capacity," Mr. Wilson adds, "the description of the Hindus, in the History of British India, is open to censure for its obvious unfairness and injustice; but in the effects it is likely to exercise upon the connexion between the people of England and the people of India, it is chargeable with more than literary

* Asiat. Journ. O.S. Vol. xxv. p. 596. † *Ibid.*, Vol. xxvii. p. 526, and succeeding papers.

demerit; its tendency is evil; it is calculated to destroy all sympathy between the rulers and the ruled."

It is in this point of view, that Mr. Wilson's edition of Mill's History is valuable. Within the last year, there has sprung up a party, if we may so term a body of well-meaning individuals, whose professed aim is to ameliorate the condition of the people of India. In order to obtain public support, it is necessary to enlist public sympathy in the cause, and this, it is supposed, can only be excited by pourtraying the Hindu people as a nation sunk in the very depths of degradation. The partisans of such an association think it no sin, in their representations of Hindu society, to exhibit only what suits their views, and Mr. Mill's History, in those very parts where it most recedes from truth, affords the most valuable assistance to them. The consequence is, that an erroneous impression, with regard to the Hindu character, is disseminated very widely, in channels which are not brought under the public eye, and an effect is produced, which, as Mr. Wilson observes, "is calculated to destroy all sympathy between the rulers and the ruled." The British public are taught to regard their Hindu fellow-subjects as degraded to the level of savages; the people of India, on the other hand, are exasperated at finding (through the medium of their own press) that the British nation do them so little justice.

The testimony of Professor Wilson, the deliberate result of twenty-four years' intimate acquaintance with those classes of the Hindu people from whom alone a fair conclusion can be drawn, will tend to rectify these vital errors, and shew that, making due allowances, the moral character of the people of India is not inferior to our own.

THE GARLAND.

FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

To thee, fair Rhodoclé, I send this off'ring of my love;
For thee my hands the flowrets cull'd, for thee the garland wove.
And there the anemone I've twin'd, the flower that loves the dew—
Rose-bud—narcissus—lily pale—violet of lustrous blue;
And, maiden! while it wreathes thy brow, put far away thy pride,
And think, one fate—to bloom and fade—must it and thee betide!

F.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. V.—The Desert.

We found the equipages in which we were to cross the desert waiting for us at the City of Tombs. They consisted of donkey-chairs, one being provided for each of the females of the party, while my friend Miss E. had also an extra donkey, with a saddle, to ride upon occasionally. Nothing could be more comfortable than these vehicles; a common arm-chair was fastened into a sort of wooden tray, which projected in front about a foot, thereby enabling the passenger to carry a small basket or other package; the chairs were then slung by the arms to long bamboos, one upon either side, and these, by means of ropes or straps placed across, were fastened upon the backs of donkeys, one in front, the other behind. Five long and narrow vehicles of this kind, running across the desert, made a sufficiently droll and singular appearance, and we did nothing but admire each other as we went along. The movement was delightfully easy, and the donkeys, though not travelling at a quick pace, got on very well. Our cavalcade consisted beside of two stout donkeys, which carried the beds and carpet-bags of the whole party, thus enabling us to send the camels a-head: the three men-servants were also mounted upon donkeys, and there were besides three or four spare ones, in case any of the others should knock up upon the road. In this particular it is proper to say, that we were cheated, for had such an accident occurred, the extra-animals were so weak and inefficient, that they could not have supplied the places of any of those in use. There were eight or ten donkey-men, and a boy; the latter generally contrived to ride, but the others walked by the side of the equipages.

In first striking into the desert, we all enjoyed a most delightful feeling of repose; every thing around appeared to be so calm and tranquil, that, especially after encountering the noises and multitudes of a large and crowded city, it was most soothing to the mind thus to emerge from the haunts of men and wander through the vast solitudes that spread their wastes before us. To me there was nothing dismal in the aspect of the desert, nor was the view so boundless as I had expected. In these wide plains, the fall of a few inches is sufficient to diversify the prospect; there is always some gentle acclivity to be surmounted, which cheats the sense with the expectation of finding a novel scene beyond: the sand-hills in the distance also range themselves in wild and fantastic forms, many appearing like promontories jutting out into some noble harbour, to which the traveller seems to be approaching. Nor were there wanting living objects to animate the scene; our own little kafila was sufficiently large and cheerful to banish every idea of dreariness, and we encountered others much more picturesque. Soon after losing sight of the tombs, we came upon a party who had bivouac'd for the night; the camels, unladen, were, with their burthens, placed in a circle, and the people busily employed in preparing their evening meal. Other evidences there were, however, to show that the toils of the desert were but too frequently fatal to the wretched beasts of burthen employed in traversing these barren wastes; the whitened bones of camels and donkeys occurred so frequently, as to serve to indicate the road.

Our first stage was the shortest of the whole, and we came to the rest-house, or travellers' bungalow, just as night closed in, and long before I enter-

tained any idea that we should have been able to reach it, travelling as we did at an easy walk. The bungalow was not yet completed, which we found rather an advantage, since it seems to be exceedingly questionable whether the buildings erected for the accommodation of travellers on the track to Suez will be habitable even for a few hours in the course of another year. The funds of the Steam-committee have been lamentably mismanaged in this instance. However, there being no windows, we were enabled to enjoy the fresh air, and the room we occupied, not having been long whitewashed, was perfectly clean. Nothing can have been worse planned than the construction of these houses. The only entrance is in front, down a narrow passage, open at the top, and having apartments on either side, the two in front being sleeping-rooms for travellers, with a kitchen and other offices beyond, and at the back of all a stable, which occupies the whole width of the building. The consequence is, that all the animals, biped and quadruped, inhabiting the stable, must pass the traveller's door, who is regaled with the smell proceeding from the said stable, cook-rooms, &c.; all the insects they collect, and all the feathers from the fowls slaughtered upon the spot; the plan being, when parties arrive, to drive the unhappy creatures into the house, kill and pluck them immediately. The persons in care of these bungalows are usually a mongrel sort of Franks, who have no idea of cleanliness, and are regardless of the most unsavoury odours. The furniture of the rooms consisted of a deal table and a moveable divan of wicker-work, while another, formed of the same solid materials as the house, spread in the Egyptian fashion along one side. Upon this Miss E. and myself laid our beds; our two other lady friends, with the infant and female attendant, occupying the opposite apartment. We concluded the evening with tea and supper, for which we were amply provided, having cold fowls, cold ham, hard-boiled eggs, and bread and fruit in abundance. Wrapped up in our dressing-gowns, we passed a very comfortable night, and in the morning were able to procure the luxury of warm water for washing with. Having discovered that the people of the hotel at Cairo had forgotten to put up some of the articles which we had ordered, and being afraid that our supplies might fail, we had sent Mohammed back for them. He did not rejoin us until eight o'clock the following morning, just as we had begun to grow uneasy about him; it appeared that, although apparently well-acquainted with the desert, having crossed it many times, he had missed the track, and lost his way, and after wandering about all night, was glad to meet with a man, whom he engaged as a guide. The poor fellow was much exhausted, but had not omitted to bring us a bottle of fresh milk for our breakfast. We desired him to get some tea for himself, and he soon recovered; his spirits never forsaking him. In consequence of these delays, it was rather late, past nine o'clock, before we set forward. I had provided myself with a pair of crape spectacles and a double veil, but I speedily discarded both; the crape fretted my eye-lashes, and would have produced a greater degree of irritation than the sand. A much better kind are those of wire, which tie round the head with a ribbon, and take in the whole eye. Though the sun was rather warm, its heat was tempered by a fresh cold air, which blew across the desert, though not strongly enough to lift the sand; we, therefore, travelled with much less inconvenience than is sustained upon a turnpike-road in England in dusty weather. I could not endure to mar the prospect by looking at it through a veil, and found my parasol quite sufficient protection against the rays of the sun. The kafila, which we had passed the preceding evening, overtook us soon after we started. It consisted of a long train of camels, and belonged to the

native governor of Jiddah, who was proceeding to that place with his wife and family, a native vessel being waiting at Suez to take him down the Red Sea. We saw several females wrapped closely from head to foot in long blue garments, mounted upon these camels. The governor's wife travelled in a sort of cage, which I recognized immediately, from the description in Anastatius. This vehicle is formed of two rude kinds of sophas, or what in English country phrase would be called settles, canopied over-head, and with a resting-place for the feet. They are sometimes separated, and slung on either side of a camel; at other times joined together, and placed on the top, with a curtain or cloth lining, to protect the inmates from the sun, and secure the privacy so necessary for a Mohammedan lady. The height of the camels with their lading, and this cage on the summit of all, give an extraordinary and almost supernatural appearance to the animal as he plods along, his head nodding, and his whole body moving in a strange ungainly manner. Occasionally we saw a small party of Bedouins, easily distinguished by the fierce countenances glaring from beneath the large rolls of cloth twisted over their turbans, and round their throats, leaving nothing beside flashing eyes, a strongly developed nose, and a bushy beard, to be seen. One or two, superior to the rest, were handsomely dressed, armed to the teeth, and rode camels well-groomed and richly caparisoned; wild-looking warriors, whom it would not have been agreeable to meet were the country in a less tranquil state. To the present ruler of Egypt we certainly owe the security now enjoyed in passing the desert; a party of ladies, having only three servants and a few donkey-drivers, required no other protection, though our beds, dressing-cases, and carpet-bags, to say nothing of the camels laden with trunks and portmanteaus a-head, must have been rather tempting to robbers by profession. The Pasha is the only person who has hitherto been able to oblige the Sheikhs to respect the property of those travellers not strong enough to protect themselves from outrage. It is said that occasionally these Bedouins, when desirous of obtaining water, make no scruple of helping themselves to the supplies at the bungalows; the will, therefore, is not wanting to commit more serious depredations. Consequently, in maintaining a good understanding with Egypt, we must likewise endeavour to render its sovereign strong enough to keep the neighbouring tribes in awe.

Having made a slight refection on the road, of hard-boiled eggs, bread, grapes, and apples, we came up at mid-day to a rest-house, where it was determined we should remain for an hour or two, to water the donkeys, and afford them needful repose, while we enjoyed a more substantial luncheon. Our companions were so well satisfied with the management of Mohammed, who conducted the whole line of march, that they sent their Egyptian servant forward to order our dinner at the resting-place for the night. We found, however, that advantage had been taken of Mohammed's absence the preceding evening, and of the hurry of the morning's departure, to send back some of the animals we had engaged and paid for, and to substitute others so weak as to be perfectly useless. We were likewise cheated with regard to the water; we were told that the camel bearing the skins, for which we had paid at Cairo, had been taken by mistake by two gentlemen travelling in advance, and as we could not allow the poor animals to suffer, we of course purchased water for them. This was no doubt an imposition, but one for which, under the circumstances, we had no remedy. Upon reaching the bungalow, we again came up with the kafila that we had seen twice before; the wife of the governor of Jiddah, with her women, vacated the apartment into which we were shown when we arrived; but her husband sent a message, requesting that we would

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permit her to occupy another, which was empty. We were but too happy to comply, and should have been glad to have obtained a personal interview; but having no interpreter excepting Mohammed, who would not have been admitted to the conference, we did not like to make the attempt. From the glance which we obtained of the lady, she seemed to be very diminutive; nothing beyond height and size could be distinguishable under the blue envelope she wore, in common with her women: some of the latter occasionally unveiled their faces, which were certainly not very attractive; but others, probably those who were younger and handsomer, kept their features closely shrouded.

Again betaking ourselves to our conveyances, we launched forth into the desert, enjoying it as much the second day as we had done the first. I entertained a hope of seeing some of the beautiful gazelles, for which Arabia is famous; but not one appeared. A pair of birds occasionally skimmed over the desert, at a short distance from its surface; but those were the only specimens of wild animals we encountered. The skeletons of camels occurred as frequently as before; many nearly entire, others with their bones scattered abroad, but whether borne by the winds, or by some savage beast, we could not learn. Neither could we discover whether the deaths of these poor animals had been recent or not; for so short a time only is required in Eastern countries for the insects to anatomize any animal that may fall in their way, that even supposing that jackalls and hyænas should not be attracted to the spot, the ants would make quick work even of so large a creature as a camel. There were hills in the back-ground, which might probably shelter vultures, kites, and the family of quadrupeds that feed upon offal, and much did I desire to mount a high trotting camel, and take a scamper amongst these hills—obliged to content myself with jogging soberly on with my party, I was fain to find amusement in the contemplation of a cavalcade, the like of which will probably not be often seen again. Our five vehicles sometimes trotted abreast, affording us an opportunity of conversing with each other; but more frequently they would spread themselves all over the plain, the guides allowing their beasts to take their own way, provided they moved straight forward. Occasionally, a spare donkey, or one carrying the baggage, would stray off in an oblique direction, and then the drivers were compelled to make a wide detour to bring them in again. Once or twice, the ropes slipped, and my chair came to the ground; fortunately, it had not to fall far; or a donkey would stumble and fall, but no serious accident occurred; and though one of the party, being behind, and unable to procure assistance in righting the carriage, was obliged to walk a mile or two, we were all speedily in proper trim again. Towards evening, the easy motion of the chair, and the inclination I felt to close my eyes after staring about all day, caused me to fall asleep; and again, much sooner than I had expected, I found myself at the place of our destination.

Either owing to a want of funds, or to some misunderstanding, the bungalow at this place, which is considered to be nearly midway across the desert, had only been raised a few inches from the ground; there were tents, however, for the accommodation of travellers, which we infinitely preferred. The one we occupied was of sufficient size to admit the whole party, that is, the four ladies, the baby, and its female attendant. There were divans on either side, to spread the beds upon, and the openings at each end made the whole delightfully cool. We found Ali, the servant sent on in the morning, very busy

superintending the cookery for dinner, which was performed in the open air. The share of bread and apples given to me upon the road I now bestowed upon my donkeys, not having reflected at the time that the drivers would be glad of it; so the next day, when the usual distributions were made, I gave the grapes, &c. to the donkey-men, who stuffed them into their usual repository, the bosoms of their blue shirts, and seemed very well pleased to get them. The adjoining tent was occupied by two gentlemen, passengers of the *Berenice*; their servant, a European, brought to some of our people the alarming intelligence that the steamers would leave Suez in the course of a few hours, and that our utmost speed would scarcely permit us to arrive in time. Distrusting this information, we sent to inquire into its truth, and learned that no danger of the kind was to be apprehended, as the steamer required repair, the engines being out of order, and the coal having ignited twice on the voyage up the Red Sea. Whatever may be the cause, whether from sheer misconception or an intention to mislead, it is almost impossible to rely upon any intelligence given concerning the sailing of vessels and other events, about which it would appear very possible to obtain authentic information. From the time of our landing at Alexandria, we had been tormented by reports which, if true, rendered it more than probable that we should be too late for the steamer appointed to convey the Government mails to Bombay. Not one of these reports turned out to be correct, and those who acted upon them sustained much discomfort in hurrying across the desert.

We were, as usual, rather late the following morning; our dear little plaything, the baby, bore the journey wonderfully; but it seemed very requisite that she should have good and unbroken sleep at night, and we found so little inconvenience in travelling in the day time, that we could make no objection to an arrangement which contributed so much to her health and comfort. It was delightful to see this lovely little creature actually appearing to enjoy the scene as much as ourselves; sometimes seated in the lap of her nurse, who travelled in a chair, at others at the bottom of one of our chairs; then in the arms of her male attendant, who rode a donkey, or in those of the donkey-men, trudging on foot; she went to every body, crowing and laughing all the time; and I mention her often, not only for the delight she afforded us, but also to show how very easily infants at her tender age—she was not more than seven months old—could be transported across the desert. After breakfast, and just as we were about to start upon our day's journey, we saw what must certainly be called a strange sight—a wheeled carriage approaching our small encampment. It came along like the wind, and proved to be a phaeton, double-bodied, that is, with a driving-seat in front, with a European charioteer guiding a pair of horses as the wheelers, while the leaders were camels, with an Arab riding postillion. An English and a Parsee gentleman were inside, and the carriage was scarcely in sight before it had stopped in the midst of us. The party had only been a few hours coming across. We hastily exchanged intelligence; were told that the *Berenice* had lost all its speed, being reduced, in consequence of alterations made in the dock-yard in Bombay, from twelve knots an hour to eight, and that the engines had never worked well during the voyage up. During this day's journey, we met several parties, passengers of the steamer, coming from Suez. One lady passed us in a donkey-chair, with her daughter riding a donkey by the side; another group, consisting of two ladies and several gentlemen, were all mounted upon camels, and having large umbrellas over their heads, made an exceedingly odd appearance, the peculiar

gait of the camel causing them to rise and fall in a very singular manner. At a distance, their round moving summits looked like the umbrageous tops of trees, and we might fancy as they approached, the lower portion being hidden by ridges of sand, that "Birnam Wood was coming to Dunsinane." The monotony usually complained of in desert travelling cannot be very strongly felt between Cairo and Suez, for though there is little else but sand to be seen, yet it is so much broken and undulated, that there is always some diversity of objects. The sand-hills now gave place to rock, and it appeared as if many ranges of hills stretched out both to the right and left of the plains we traversed; their crags and peaks, piled one upon the other, and showing various colours, rich browns and purples, as they stood in shade or sunshine. Greenish tints assured us that vegetation was not quite so scanty upon these hills as in the desert they skirted, which only showed at intervals a few coarse plants, scarcely deserving the name. It has been said, that there is only one tree between Cairo and Suez; but we certainly saw several, though none of any size; that which is called, *par excellence*, "the tree," affording a very poor idea of timber.

We made a short rest, in the middle of the day, at a travellers' bungalow; and just as we were leaving it, one of Mr. Hill's caravans arrived—a tilted cart upon springs, and drawn by a pair of horses; it contained a family, passengers by the *Berenice*, consisting of a gentleman and his wife, two children, and a servant. We conversed with them for a few minutes, and learned that they had not found the road very rough, and that where it was heavy, they added a camel as a leader. At this place we found some difficulty in purchasing water for the donkeys; competition in the desert is not, as in other places, beneficial to the traveller. By some understanding with the Steam Committee, Mr. Hill has put his people into the bungalows; and they, it appears, have orders not to sell water to persons who travel under Mr. Waghorn's agency. If the original purpose of these houses was to afford general accommodation, the shelter which cannot be refused is rendered nugatory by withholding the supplies necessary for the subsistence of men and cattle. We procured water at last; but every thing attainable at these places is dear and bad.

We arrived, at rather an early hour, at our halting-place for the night; and as we considered it to be desirable to get into Suez as speedily as possible, we agreed to start by three o'clock on the following morning. Just as we had finished our evening meal, three gentlemen of our acquaintance, who had scrambled across the desert from the pyramids, came up, weary and wayworn, and as hungry as possible. We put the best that we had before them, and then retired to the opposite apartment. But in this place I found it impossible to stay; there was no free circulation of air throughout the room, and it had all the benefit of the smell from the stable and other abominations. Leaving, therefore, my companions asleep, and wrapping myself up in my shawl, I stole out into the passage, where there were several Arabs lying about, and not without difficulty contrived to step between them, and to unfasten the door which opened upon the desert. There was no moon, but the stars gave sufficient light to render the scene distinctly visible. A lamp gleamed from the window of the apartment which I had quitted, and the camels, donkeys, and people belonging to the united parties, formed themselves into very picturesque groups upon the sand, constituting altogether a picture which could not fail to excite many agreeable sensations. The whitened bones of animals perishing

from fatigue and thirst while attempting to cross the arid expanse, associated in our minds with privation, toil, and danger, told too truly that these notions were not purely ideal; but here was a scene of rest and repose which the desert had never before presented; and mean and inconvenient as the building I contemplated might be, its very existence in such a place seemed almost a marvel, and the imagination, kindling at the sight, could scarcely set bounds to its expectations for the future. In the present frame of my mind, however, I was rather disturbed by the indications of change already commenced, and still to increase. I had long desired to spend a night alone upon the desert, and without wandering to a dangerous distance, I placed a ridge of sand between my solitary station and the objects which brought the busy world to view, and indulged in thoughts of scenes and circumstances which happened long ago. According to the best authorities, we were in the track of the Israelites, and in meditations suggested by this interesting portion of Bible history, the time passed so rapidly, that I was surprised when I found the people astir and preparing for our departure. My garments were rather damp with the night-dews, for having left some of my friends sleeping upon my fur cloak, I had gone out more lightly attired than perhaps was prudent. I was not, therefore, sorry to find myself warmly wrapped up, and in my chair, in which I should have slept very comfortably, had not the man who guided the donkeys taken it into his head to quarrel with one of his comrades, and to bawl out his grievances close to my ear. My wakefulness was, however, amply repaid by the most glorious sunrise I ever witnessed. The sky had been for some time obscured by clouds, which had gathered themselves in a bank upon the Eastern horizon. The sun's rays started up at once, like an imperial crown, above this bank, and as they darted their glittering spears, for such they seemed, along the heavens, the clouds, dispersing, formed into a mighty arch, their edges becoming golden; while below all was one flush of crimson light. Neither at sea nor on land, had I ever witnessed any thing so magnificent as this, and those who desire to see the god of day rise in the fullness of his majesty, must make a pilgrimage to the desert.

We made no stay at the rest-house, which we reached about nine o'clock in the morning; and here, for the last time, we saw the governor of Jiddah and his party, winding along at some distance, and giving life and character to the desert. The fantastic appearance of the hills increased as we advanced; the slightest stretch of fancy was alone necessary to transform many into fortresses and towers, and at length a bright glitter at a distance revealed the Red Sea. The sun gleaming upon its waters showed them like a mirror, and soon afterwards the appearance of some low buildings indicated the town of Suez. I happened to be in advance of the party, under the conduct of one of the gentlemen who had joined us on the preceding evening; I therefore directed Mohammed to go forward, to announce our approach; and either the sight of the Red Sea, or their eagerness to reach a well-known spring of water, induced my donkeys to gallop along the road with me; a fortunate circumstance, as the day was beginning to be very sultry, and I felt that I should enjoy the shelter and repose of a habitation. As we went along, indications of the new power, which had already effected the easy transit of the desert, were visible in small patches of coal, scattered upon the sand; presently we saw a dark nondescript object, that did not look at all like the abode of men, civilized or uncivilized; and yet, from the group hovering about an aperture, seemed to be tenanted by human beings. This proved to be an old boiler,

formerly belonging to a steam-vessel, and appearing, indeed, as if some black and shapeless hulk had been cast on shore. The well, which had attracted my donkeys, was very picturesque; the water flowed into a large stone trough, or rather basin, beneath the walls of a castellated edifice, pierced with many small windows, and apparently in a very dilapidated state. Those melancholy *memento moris*, which had tracked our whole progress through the desert, were to be seen in the immediate vicinity of this well. The skeletons of five or six camels lay in a group within a few yards of the haven which they had doubtless toiled anxiously, though so vainly, to reach. I never could look upon the bones of these poor animals without a painful feeling, and in the hope that European skill and science may yet bring forward those hidden waters which would disarm the desert of its terrors. It is said that the experiment of boring has been tried, and failed, between Suez and Cairo, but that it succeeded in the great desert; some other method, perhaps, may be found if the project of bringing water from the hills, by means of aqueducts, should be too expensive. We heard this plan talked of at the bungalow, but fear that, in the present state of Egypt, it is very chimerical.

This was now our fourth day upon the desert, and we had not sustained the smallest inconvenience; the heat, even at noon, being very bearable, and the sand not in the least degree troublesome. Doubtless, at a less favourable period of the year, both would prove difficult to bear. The wind, we were told, frequently raised the sand in clouds; and though the danger of being buried beneath the tombs thus made, we had reason to believe, was greatly exaggerated, yet the plague of sand is certainly an evil to be dreaded, and travellers will do well to avoid the season in which it prevails. The speed of my donkeys increasing, rather than diminishing, after we left the well, for they seemed to know that Suez would terminate their journey, I crossed the intervening three miles very quickly, and was soon at the walls of the town.

Distance lends no enchantment to the view of Suez. It is difficult to fancy that the few miserable buildings, appearing upon the margin of the sea, actually constitute a town; and the heart sinks at the approach to a place so barren and desolate. My donkeys carried me through a gap in the wall, which answered all the purposes of a gateway, and we passed along broken ground and among wretched habitations, more fit for the abode of savage beasts than men. Even the superior description of houses bore so forlorn and dilapidated an appearance, that I actually trembled as I approached them, fearing that my guide would stop, and tell me that my journey was at an end. Before I had time to make any observations upon the place to which I was conducted, I found myself at the foot of a flight of steps, and reaching a landing-place, saw another above, and Mohammed descending to meet me. I followed him to the top, and crossing a large apartment, which served as dining and drawing-room, entered a passage which led to a light and certainly airy bed-chamber; for half the front wall, and a portion of one of the sides, was entirely formed of wooden trellice, which admitted, with the utmost freedom, all the winds of heaven, the sun, and also the dust. There was a mat upon the floor, and the apartment was whitewashed to the rafters, which were in good condition; and upon Mohammed's declaration that it was free from rats, I felt an assurance of a share of comfort which I had dared not expect before. There were two neat beds, with musquito-curtains, two tables, and washing apparatus, but no looking-glass; an omission which I could supply, though we had dispensed with such a piece of luxury altogether in the desert. Well supplied

with hot and cold water, I had enjoyed the refreshment of plenteous ablutions, and nearly completed my toilet, before the arrival of the friends I had so completely distanced. I made an attempt to sit down to my desk, but was unable to write a line, and throwing myself on my bed full dressed, I fell asleep in a moment, and enjoyed the deepest repose for an hour, or perhaps longer. I was then awakened by my friend, Miss E., who informed me that the purser of the *Berenice* was in the drawing-room, and that I must go to him and pay my passage-money. I was not, however, provided with the means of doing this in ready cash, and as the rate of exchange for the thirty pounds in sovereigns which I possessed could not be decided here, at the suggestion of one of my fellow-passengers, I drew a bill upon a banker in Bombay for the amount, eighty pounds, the sum demanded for half a cabin, which fortunately I could divide with the friend who had accompanied me from England. This transaction so completely roused me, that I found myself equal to the continuation of the journal which I had commenced at Cairo. I despatched also the letter with which I had been kindly furnished to the British Consul, and was immediately favoured by a visit from him. As we expressed some anxiety about our accommodation on board the steamer, he politely offered to take us to the vessel in his own boat; but to this arrangement the purser objected, stating that the ship was in confusion, and that one of the best cabins had been reserved for us. With this assurance we were accordingly content.

We arrived at Suez on Wednesday, the 9th of October, and were told to hold ourselves in readiness to embark on Friday at noon. We were not sorry for this respite, especially as we found our hotel, which was kept by a person in the employment of Mr. Waghorn, more comfortable than could have been hoped for from its exterior. The greatest annoyance we sustained was from the dust, which was brought in by a very strong wind through the lattices. I endeavoured to remedy this evil in some degree, by directing the servants of the house to nail a sheet across the upper portion of the perforated woodwork. The windows of our chamber commanded as good a view of Suez as the place afforded; one at the side overlooked an irregular open space, which stretched between the house and the sea. At some distance opposite, there were one or two mansions of much better appearance than the rest, and having an air of comfort imparted to them by outside shutters of new and neat construction. These we understood to be the abodes of officers in the Pasha's service. Mohammed Ali is said to be extremely unwilling to allow English people to build houses for themselves at Suez; while he freely grants permission to their residence at Alexandria and Cairo, he seems averse to their settling upon the shores of the Red Sea. Mr. Waghorn and Mr. Hill are, therefore, compelled to be content to fit up the only residences at their disposal, in the best manner that circumstances will admit. I had no opportunity of forming any opinion respecting Mr. Hill's establishment, but am able to speak very well of the accommodation afforded by the hotel at which we sojourned.

Judging from the exterior, for the desert itself does not appear to be less productive than Suez, there must have been some difficulty in getting supplies, notwithstanding we found no want of good things at our breakfast and dinner-table, plenty of eggs and milk, fowl and fish being supplied; every article doing credit to the skill of the cook. Nor was the cleanliness that prevailed, in despite of all the obstacles opposed to it, less worthy of praise: the servants were civil and attentive, and the prices charged extremely moderate. All

the guests of the hotel of course formed one family, assembling daily at meals, after the continental fashion. The dining-room was spacious, and divided into two portions; the one ascended by a step was surrounded by divans, after the Egyptian fashion, and here there were books to be found containing useful and entertaining knowledge. A few stray numbers of the *Asiatic Journal*, half a dozen volumes of standard novels, files of the *Bombay Times*, and works illustrative of ancient and modern Egypt, served to beguile the time of those who had nothing else to do. Meanwhile, travellers came dropping in, and the caravanserai was soon crowded.

THE PEARL-FISHERS' SONG.

Talk not to us of regal state,
  Of sultan's wealth, or chieftain's power,
We envy not the rich or great,
  Nor seek to share their pomp an hour.
Let slaves to princes bend the knee,
  We only ask the sea—the sea!

In early morn, our glittering sails*
  Over the curling billows bound,
While shout or song by turn prevails,
  Mingling with ocean's hoarser sound:—
More light of heart, from care more free,
  None ever skimmed the sea—the sea!

The pearl-banks now our barks attain;
  And here what gems imprisoned lie!
Yet must they still untouched remain,
  If we refuse the depths to try;
Their lustre, but for us, would be
  Buried beneath the sea—the sea!

Their mystic caves by us alone
  Are viewed; there Peri-like we range;
For fear is to our breasts unknown,
  Nor our vocation would we change.—
Ye, who such liquid perils flee,
  Away! we woo the sea—the sea!

T. D

* The boats employed in the Bahrein pearl-fishery assemble in great numbers, and have a very imposing appearance when sailing in company.

SŪFĪ PERSIAN POETRY.

ODE, FROM THE MYSTICAL DĪWĀN OF MAULĀNĀ JALĀLUDDĪN RŪMĪ.

De Sacyus, fide innitens auctoris Gulsheni-Raz, non dubitabat quin Sufio de se dicere liceret "Ego sum Deus;" aliter tamen censente Tholuckio.—Nicoll. Cat. Cod. Bibl. Bodl.

I WAS, ere a name had been named upon earth;

Ere one trace yet existed of aught that has birth:

When the locks of the LOVED ONE streamed forth for a sign,

And Being was none, save the Presence Divine!

Named and name were alike emanations from Me,

Ere aught that was "I" yet existed, or "We;"

Ere the veil of the flesh for Messiah was wrought,

To the Godhead I bowed in prostration of thought!

I measured intently—I pondered with heed,

(But, ah, fruitless my labour!) the Cross and its Creed:

To the pagod I rushed, and the Magian's shrine;

But my eye caught no glimpse of a glory divine!

The reins of research to the Caaba I bent,

Whither hopefully thronging the old and young went;

غزل

از دیوانِ مولانا جلال الدین رومي

من آن روز بودم که (a) أَسْما نبود
نشان از وجودِ مُسمّا نبود
نشان گشت مظهر سرِ (b) زلفِ یار
بجز (c) مظهرِ حق تعالي نبود
مُسمّا و أَسْما ز ما شد پدید
در آن دم که آنجا من و ما نبود
من آن دم بکردم خدارا سجود
که در بطنِ مریم مسیحا نبود
چلیپا و نصرانیان سر بسر
به پیمودم اندر چلیپا نبود
به بُتخانه رفتم بدَیْرِ کُهَن
درو هیچ (d) رنگِ هُوَیْدا نبود
بکعبه کشیدم عنانِ طلَب
در آن مَقْصَدِ پیر و برْنا نبود

* The measure is ⏑ – – | ⏑ – – | ⏑ – – | ⏑ –

Candahár and Herát searched I wistfully through;

Nor above, nor beneath, came the LOVED ONE to view.

I toiled to the summit, wild, pathless, and lone,

Of the globe-girding Káf—but the Phœnix had flown!

The sev'nth earth I travers'd—the sev'nth heaven explor'd,

But in neither discern'd I the Court of the Lord!

I question'd the Pen and the Tablet of Fate,

But they whisper'd not where HE pavilions his state:

My vision I strain'd—but my God-scanning eye

No trace, that to Godhead belongs, could descry.

My glance I bent inward: within my own breast,

Lo, the vainly sought elsewhere! the GODHEAD confess'd!

In the whirl of its transport my spirit was toss'd,

Till each atom of separate being I lost;

And the bright Sun of Tauriz—a madder than he,

Or a wilder, the world hath not seen, nor shall see!

F.

(e) بکوي هرا رفتم و قندهـــار
بجستم درآن زیر و بالا نبود
(f) بعمدًا شدم بر سرِ کوهِ قاف
وآنجا نشاني ز (g) عَنْقا نبود
(h) بهفتم زمین و بهفتم سما
در آن بارگاهِ مُعَلَّا نبـــود
(i) ز لوح و قلم باز پرسیدمش
کزو هر دو شان هیچ گویا نبود
بچشمِ خدابینِ خود دیده ام
صفاتي که ذاتِ خدا را نبود
نظر کردم اندر دلِ خویشتن
(j) درین جاش دیدم دگر جا نبود
حقیقت چنان (k) مست وحیران شدم
که از هستیَم ذرَّه پیدا نبود
که چون (l) شمسِ تبریزِ پاکیزه رو
کسي مست و مدهوش و شیدا نبود (m)

NOTES.

(a) Forms and qualities are, according to the Sūfī doctrine, but reflexions of the Divinity and of his attributes, without individual reality; and are called indifferently *forms, names, splendours*, or *qualities*, of God. *Vide* De Sacy, *Journ. des Sav.*

(b) *Dans le langage allégorique des Sofis,* زلف 'les boucles,' *ou* 'les anneaux de la chevelure,' *signifient les mystères de la divinité qui captivent les cœurs des hommes spirituels.* De Sacy, *Pend Nameh*, p. 287, note.

(c) مظهر strictly "object," "manifestation," a term frequently used by the Sūfīs, who consider all creation as but a manifestation of the Deity. Thus the poet Mazhar says: هرچه بيني بدانکه مظهرِ اوست "Know that whatever thou beholdest i a manifestation of HIM."

(d) Lit. 'colour,' 'hue.' De Sacy, in the *Journ. des Sav.*, quoting the author o the *Dabistán's* account of the four species of divine manifestation, says: "*dans la seconde espèce*, la plupart des manifestations ont lieu par des lumières diversement colorées, et paroissent de toutes sortes des couleurs."

واکثر تجلّیات افعالي بانوار ملوّنه باشد و بهمه رنگی نماید

(e) So, St. Augustin, in his *Soliloquia* (cap. xxxi.), says:

"*Circumivi vicos et plateas civitatis hujus mundi, quærens te, et non inveni, quia malè quærebam foris quod erat intus.*

(f) بعمدًا This is a violation of the rules of syntax, which would be unpardonable in classical, but which is not unfrequent in vulgar, Arabic, and also in Persian and Hindustani. M. Garcin de Tassy, in his note on the expression بحقًا in *Kamrup*, observes, that the only *nunnation* preserved in the spoken Arabic is that of the *fatha*. The correct expression would be بعمدٍ or عمدًا. An example occurs in the *Sindibād Nāmah:*

بشام و سحر هر دو دمساز هم
بسرّا و ضرّا هم‌آواز هم

(g) The *Anka* (Pers. *Simurgh*), a fabulous bird, which is supposed to have inhabited, in solitude, the highest summit of Mount Káf since the creation of the world, is a favourite emblem of the Deity with the mystical writers of the East.

(h) "According to the common opinion of the Arabs (an opinion sanctioned by the *Kur-án*, and by the assertions of their Prophet, which almost all Muslims take in their literal sense), there are seven heavens, one above another; the earth which we inhabit being the highest of the latter, and next below the lowest heaven." This notion of the seven heavens appears to have been taken from the 'seven spheres;' and that of the seven earths, from the division of the earth into seven climates."—Mr. Lane's Translation of the *Arabian Nights*, in the valuable notes to which the reader will find (vol. i. p. 19) an account of the Arabian system of cosmography.

(i) Alluding to the "preserved Tablet" (لوحِ محفوظ) on which the decrees of God are supposed to be inscribed with the "pen of destiny" (قلمِ تقدیر, called sometimes کلکِ قضا or خامهٔ تقدیر). Both are minutely described in the Khátimah to the *Rauzat us-Safá*, where the dimensions of the tablet are gravely given as follows: length, five hundred years' journey; breadth, the distance between the East and West.

(j) So St. Augustin (*Solil.*) says: "*Ego erravi quærens te exteriùs qui es interiùs. Et multum laboravi quærens te extra me, et tu habitas in me.*

"*Serò te amavi, pulchritudo tam antiqua et tam nova! serò te amavi; et tu eras intus, et ego foris.*" And St. Bernard: "*Multi ..... Deum quærunt per ista exteriora, deserentes sua interiora, quibus interior est Deus. Idcirco ab exterioribus redeam ad interiora, et ab inferioribus ad superiora ascendam..... Quanto namque in cognitione* mei *proficio, tanto ad cognitionem* Dei *accedo.*"—Divi Bernardi *Meditationes*, cap. i. Compare the Arabic proverb:

من عرف نفسه عرف ربّه

"He who knows himself, knows his LORD."

Τὸ δὲ θεῖον αὐτὸ, ἀόρατον ὀφθαλμοῖς, ἀῤῥητον φωνῇ, ἀναφὲς σαρκὶ, ἀπαθὲς ἀκοῇ, μονῷ δὲ τῷ τῆς ψυχῆς καλλίστῳ, καὶ καθαρωτάτῳ, καὶ νοερωτάτῳ, καὶ κουφοτάτῳ, καὶ πρεσβυτάτῳ, ὁρᾶσθαι δὶ ὁμοιότητα, καὶ ἀκουστὸν δια συγγενειαν, ὅλον ἀθρόον ἀθροᾳ συνιστι παραγινομενον.

Maximi Tyrii Dissert. I.

(k) Lit. 'drunk.' In the language of the Sufis, ebriety, wantonness, and mirth, mean religious ardour and abstraction from all terrestrial thoughts. Their great Maulavi assures us, that "they profess eager desire, but with no carnal affection, and circulate the cup, but no material goblet; since all things are spiritual in their sect, all is mystery within mystery."—Sir Wm. Jones, in *Asiat. Researches*, vol. iii.

(l) The *Diwan* of Maulavī Rūmī is frequently,* but erroneously, taken to be the composition of Shems-uddīn-Tebrīzī, his master, from his having, out of respect, and perhaps also intending to intimate, that رُوحُهُ رُوحِي وَرُوحِي رُوحُهُ adopted the name of the latter as his *takhallus*, or poetical designation. Speaking of Shems Tebrīzī the author of the *Ateshkadah* expressly says: مشهور است که اشعاري که بتخلّص ايشان مرقوم و مشهور است از مولاناي روميست. Of this practice we find an example in M. de Tassy's learned *Hist. of Hindustani Literature*,† in the case of Ganna Begam, who occasionally adopted, as her *takhallus*, the title of *Minnat*, in compliment to her master, Mir Camar uddin Minnat, which has led to a famous ghazal of Minnat's being attributed to her.

(m) Baron von Hammer, who, in his *Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens* (p. 184), gives a German version of this singular composition, renders the first hemistich

Ich war als noch kein Himmel war,

reading آسمان for أَسْما. Now the measure requires two long syllables, and, although in prose we may pronounce either āsŭmān or āsmān, the latter must be rejected in poetry, because when two quiescents follow the same vowel, the first being و, ا, or ي, the second receives a short vowel. For this reason آفتاب, which in prose is a *spondee*, is in verse always an *amphimacer*. The reading آسمان is therefore inadmissible. Again, the learned translator, from inattention to the measure, has mistaken the sense of the seventh *beit*, which he thus renders;

Zur Kaaba zog ich endlich hin,
Wo auch kein Knab und Jüngling war.

The scansion at once decides that پير و برنا must be the grammatical complement of مقصد, and a sense results very different from the above. Both these slips illustrate the importance of attending to the measure of a poem, as a critical instrument for determining, in many cases, both the true reading and the sense of a passage. If the necessity of this is felt in studying the Greek or Latin poets, much more must it be felt in languages to which the customary omission of the vowel gives a far greater degree of vagueness.

* *E.Gr.* by Graham, in a very interesting paper on Sufiyism, in the Bombay Literary Transactions.
† Paris, 1839.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY MRS. CLEMONS.

Chapter I.—Madras—Hyderabad.

The appearance of Madras from the sea is any thing but prepossessing, being situated on a flat line of coast, and its white buildings are particularly unpleasant, from the glare they occasion to the naked eye. The anchorage is about two miles from the shore. A ship, immediately on its coming to anchor, is surrounded by Massulah boats and catamarans. The former are made of planks joined together by coir rope,* and in appearance they very much resemble the half of a walnut-shell; they will hold from twenty to thirty persons. The catamaran is formed by two or three pieces of wood tied together at each end; it holds two persons only. These always accompany the Massulah boats, the men being experienced swimmers. Perhaps the most dangerous part of the voyage to Madras is the landing, for the surf is always high, and its tremendous breakers are never still; they roll along with a thundering sound, and no ship's boat can live for a minute in them.

The Black Town of Madras, as it is called, is the mart for all business; in this and in the fort are the public offices and shops. The garden-houses, as they are named, are the chief residences of the officers and civilians. The style in which these houses are built is pretty; they are situated in the middle of a garden, and the greatest number have only a ground-floor; some, that are of a very superior description, have one story above. They are generally surrounded by a deep verandah, supported by pillars, which shade the rooms from the glare of the sun. The interior appears to the new-comer to be quite unfurnished, for there are neither curtains nor fire-places, and seldom is a carpet to be seen. The sleeping-apartments contain only the bed, which is generally placed in the middle of the room. It matters not at which end you place your head, as there is a head-board and pillows at both ends. Mattrasses only are used, which are stuffed with cotton; the beds are large and high, and are surrounded with green gauze curtains, which are made like a bag, only open at the bottom, and are tucked in all round, to prevent the entrance of musquitoes; for should one of these dreaded insects gain an entrance, no rest will be obtained by the unfortunate occupant (particularly if he be a new arrival), however much the heat may have exhausted his frame. The feet and hands are often so dreadfully bitten, and consequently so much swollen, that shoes, gloves, and rings become useless appendages.

The walls of the rooms are all chunamed. The chunam is a kind of lime, made with oyster and other shells, chalk, and other ingredients. It is prepared by women; ten or twelve of them will stand round a quantity of the materials, with large flat wooden mallets, and as they beat it, they keep time by singing to the motion of their hands. With this composition the walls of the rooms are rubbed, which gives them a beautiful white polish, equal to that of the finest marble. In the commoner kind of houses, the rooms are white-washed or painted; paper is never used. The rooms are very lofty, from twenty to thirty feet high; the ceilings have generally a very rough and uncomfortable appearance; they very much resemble English barns, for the beams are perfectly uncovered, sometimes white-washed, but more frequently left the natural colour of the wood. When there is not above one story to the house, the roofs slope in all the rooms; the top at the walled side will not be more

* The coir rope is made from the husky fibres of the coco-nut.

than fifteen high, while the centre will reach to the height above-mentioned; but the numerous rafters which cross the roof appear all bare and uncovered. This latter unsightliness is occasionally remedied by the ingenuity of the ladies. They procure strong and coarse white cloth, which is sewn together, and forms a sheet, that extends the whole length of the room; this is placed from wall to wall, and stretched and nailed across; frequently a deep frill is put round it, which forms a kind of cornice. This imitation of a ceiling certainly gives the room a more comfortable appearance, though it in some degree serves as a harbour for musquitoes. The floors are of stone or brick, or a composition of lime and gravel; they are also chunamed over, in black and white squares, which gives them a beautiful appearance, or else they are covered with mats, made of bamboo, which is not very pleasant to walk upon, particularly with the delicate satin shoe, of China manufacture, such as is always worn by our country-women.

I was very desirous, on my arrival at Madras, to pay a visit to the bazars, as I had heard much talk of them, and had fancied that the bazars in London were but an humble imitation of those in the East. Accordingly, I ordered my palanquin, and was carried to the bazar in Triplecane, one of the best and largest near Madras. My ideas of Oriental magnificence were much lowered on finding a long narrow street, scarcely sufficient for a coach to pass down, having on each side mud-houses, so low, that you could shake hands with a person on the roof, and displaying on the dusty benches outside the doors merchandize of every description, while about a dozen black people, more than half-naked, of the lowest description, served at each stall, talking all at once in the Malabar language, scolding and wrangling, with naked children lying or playing along the road, and a perfume—not of attar of roses or millefleurs, but of lamp-oil, garlic, and other nauseous articles. So much for an Oriental bazar—at least at Madras!

The palanquin is a delightful conveyance, when you become used to it, though at first the motion is rather unpleasant. It is highly amusing to see the awkward manner in which people get into them, before being accustomed to it, and the distress occasioned to many by hearing the peculiar song of the palanquin-boys, which to the new-arrival appears like groaning with pain under the burden. The palanquin is like a long box, with sliding panels on each side, and two windows in front; the seat from the ground is about a foot high, but when elevated on men's shoulders, which is done by a pole extending from each end, you are about three feet from the ground. You recline on cushions, which support your back. For short distances, you have four men at a time to carry you, two at each end, placing the poles on their shoulders, while four men run at the side ready to relieve them, which they do every two or three minutes. When you travel long journeys, the complement of men required is thirteen, six at each time under the pole, and one to carry their cooking-apparatus. Their song, if it may be so called, consists of monotonous sounds, each boy calling a different note, and all keeping exact time with their voices as well as with their feet: this chaunt, and the motion of the palanquin, operate as a powerful narcotic, steeping the senses in forgetfulness, the influence of which few can resist. They seldom run more than four miles an hour; and it is astonishing to see how they will keep up, at that even pace, for twelve hours together, with the exception of halting once, for about a quarter of an hour, to eat a little rice. The palanquin-boys* are generally

* All the men servants in India are called *boys*, as in France; and sometimes when you call "boy," an old grey-bearded man will answer.

Gentoos, and are the most trust-worthy and honest among the natives. An officer of my acquaintance was ordered from Hyderabad to Madras, which is a distance of about four hundred miles, on sick certificate; he became much worse on the road, and died two days before he could reach that presidency. The palanquin-boys conveyed the body to the office of Colonel Conway, adjutant-general, and placed in his hands Rs. 400, which they said was in the drawer of the palanquin. Colonel Conway wrote to Hyderabad, and in answer was informed by the paymaster of that station, that the poor officer had drawn that sum only the day before he started. Thus were the boys faithful to their trust, when they could have secreted every rupee, and would not have run any risk of inquiries being made.

Hyderabad is, perhaps, one of the most delightful stations in the Madras presidency. The climate is particularly cool, and a constant succession of gaieties and amusements is kept up, which the moderate temperature enables you to enjoy. The cantonment of Secunderabad, which is a military station, is about five miles from the city. Our troops are not allowed to go within the walls, which are very high, and surround the whole town.

The Nizam's prime minister is very friendly with the English, frequently calling, and sometimes giving a party to them at the Raj Baugh, which is about four miles distant from the residency, and a delightful garden of roses, with pavilions. He generally sent elephants to convey the invited guests, three and four seated in one howdah, and thus twenty or thirty elephants would be conveying the party to this beautiful scene, where numerous fountains were jetting forth their cold and glittering streams, adding coolness and freshness to the air. When it became too dark to wander about in these delicious shades, dancing commenced, and the evening finished with a splendid banquet and fireworks. Occasionally, he had a native nautch, and maskers. The minister is a fine handsome-looking man, very fair, and his manners are perfectly gentlemanly; he was always willing to show any thing in the city to the stranger that was curious. The British resident at that time was Sir Charles Metcalfe. The residency was ever open in the most hospitable manner to all; his breakfast table was attended by some dozen of the officers every morning, and the most delightful balls were given in his house. Mr. Jenkins, the Resident of Nagpore, was on a visit to him, during my stay at Secunderabad; the latter gentleman was also universally esteemed for his kindness of manner and great affability, and both of them made it a point to call on the whole cantonment, which was no very easy matter, considering the number of regiments, and the distance they had to come, the residency being close to the city. There were four native regiments, H.M. 30th Regt. of Foot, one of cavalry, and one of artillery.

A curious scene occurred in one of the small bungalows, where two subalterns lived, belonging to the —— Native Infantry. It is well known that the mere pay of subalterns is but small, being barely sufficient to settle their mess-bill every month, so that little can be spared for either house-rent or furniture. Three or four young officers generally take a bungalow between them; they each purchase a chair and camp-cot; the table is a joint purchase. The furniture of the sitting-room consists of the table, one or two of the chairs, the interstices being filled up with bullock gram-bags,* saddles, and other articles, while, perhaps, opposite to the entrance, and in a draught of air, is placed on the ground some straw well wetted, in which are three or four bottles of sundry liquors, with Hodson's pale ale, cooling ready for the mess. It had been a brigade morning, and rather a hot day, when, after breakfast, the two officers,

* Gram a kind of bean, on which horses are fed; it is either soaked in water, or boiled.

having determined to indulge in a short sleep, had thrown themselves on their cots for the purpose, after they had previously disrobed themselves of their heavy clothing. Let it be always understood, that shoes and stockings form part of the disagreeables, which are generally dispensed with during the first four or five hours after rising, unless duty call to drill. The two boys belonging to the respective sahibs had retired to eat their rice, which meal takes up several hours of their time each day; they were in the cook-room, or kitchen (which is always placed at the back of the house, and at some distance from it), so that the hall*-door was open to receive any person who chose to enter. Sir Charles Metcalfe, and his friend Mr. Jenkins, descended from their carriage and entered, calling loudly for a "Boy;" but no answer was returned. "Is Ensign B—— or F—— at home?" still no answer. At length, one of the suddenly-awakened, and not a little testy, occupants of the dormitory, the venetians of which were nearly closed, exclaimed: "What the deuce do you want? who are you, bawling out that way? ca'n't a fellow get a minute's sleep after this morning's hard fag, to please those British residents?" "The British residents want you; I am Sir Charles Metcalfe," said the good-humoured baronet. "Aye, aye, Smart, I know it is you," replied the sleepy ensign; "take a glass of grog and be off; you will find the brandy-bottle in the straw." Ensign F——, who had been thoroughly awakened by the noise, now thought it best to turn out, knowing that if it were Lieutenant Smart there would be no more rest, and bounced into the hall; to his amazement, he saw the gentlemen, in *propriis personis*, one sitting on the only chair in the room, the other on the table; they both held out their hands to him with the greatest cordiality, and begged him to convince his friend B—— that they were really the persons they represented themselves, and not Lieutenant Smart of the —— Regt., of whom they had often heard. B——, however, could not be convinced, except by his own eyes; so out he came, "*sans* every thing" but shirt and long drawers, and in that costume was laughingly welcomed by his distinguished visitors, who, after conversing for a few minutes, invited them both to the residency to dinner that evening, and told them to keep the grog in the straw for their friend Smart.

A large party was formed to visit the city of Hyderabad, but we were obliged to have an escort of the resident's, and all went on elephants. The inhabitants are chiefly Mussulmans, and do not much relish the intrusion of Europeans into their city. They are all armed with swords and shields, and looked with a very jealous eye on the whole company. Even boys of five or six years old wear swords, and will draw them fearlessly if they are not spoken to with respect. The first thing we were shown excited our surprize, and attracted our particular attention; it was the Nizam's regiment of women, a fine and really handsome corps, which is appointed as guard over the seraglio. They turned out to receive us, and went through their exercises, performed some manœuvres in a most soldier-like manner. Their dress consists of a kind of tunic, and loose trowsers, military cap, and other accoutrements of a soldier, but bare-footed. The band was formed of all ages, and the bass drummer was a remarkably stout handsome woman.

The streets of Hyderabad are very narrow, and the houses high for the generality of Indian dwellings, being some of them two stories above the ground-floor. On going along the range of streets, you are surprized by the variety and

* The drawing-rooms, or sitting-rooms, are always called "halls," and enter from the compounds, or enclosures, where the house stands; the bed-rooms in these small bungalows are on each side of the hall, with venetian doors to let the air through.

value of the merchandize exposed for sale. We passed down two of the principal streets; in one were ranged on each side counters of open bags of precious stones of every description, particularly the turquoise, which is very abundant, and remarkably reasonable. Bags of emeralds, rubies, and amethysts, meet the eye on every side, together with diamonds from the far-famed Golconda's mine; these are ranged outside the houses, and sparkling and tempting they are to our gay English girls. In the other street, down which we went, were exposed for sale the most splendid shawls of Eastern manufacture, of the most brilliant colours, some embroidered with precious stones, others worked with pearls. They are always sold in pairs. I saw one pair, the cost of which was £1,000, while others were as low as £10.

At Secunderabad, the young and gay will always find some amusement going forward: cheetah-hunting, pic-nic excursions, balls, races, and parties, fill up each successive day. The cheetah is a small kind of leopard; they are trained for the purpose of hunting, and are always kept blindfolded, because in that state they are more tractable. When they are about to follow their prey, the bandage is then removed from their eyes. Antelopes, or deer, are the animals they most generally hunt, and it is beautiful to see the spring which the cheetah takes, as it bounds after the stag.

Sir William and Lady Rumbold were the great promoters of every agreeable pastime in this quarter; their house, which was splendid, was situated near Hyderabad, in the centre of a most extensive garden, filled with the rarest flowers. The interior of the house was fitted up with both English and Indian splendour, and the presiding goddess of this lovely spot, Lady Rumbold,—alas! now no more,—was an additional charm to this delightful retreat. The elegance and affability of her manners, the kindness and sweetness of her disposition, endeared her to all her acquaintances. The timid stranger was at once placed at ease, by the marked and delicate attention which she received from her. Such was my lovely friend, Lady Rumbold!

We were shortly ordered to remove from this pleasant station, and with many regrets did we leave the numerous acquaintances and friends that had been formed in our two years' residence at this agreeable station.

A march with a regiment is one of the most curious events of life in India. Tents are always travelled with, for there are no inns on the roads. Each officer is provided with two or three and sometimes four of these tents, also with plates, glasses, chairs and tables, cot and bedding. All the baggage that is not particularly wanted till the arrival at the next station is packed up in carts, drawn by two bullocks. The tents are placed on other bullocks,—sometimes on camels, but the latter are not a very common conveyance on the Madras side. There are also boxes, made on purpose for bullocks to carry, about two feet long and a foot and half high and broad; one of these is slung on each side the animal, and contains all the clothes necessary for the march. Men with baskets, to the number of ten or fifteen, carry all the crockery-ware required in the journey, and supplies of liquors and stores of other descriptions; others, perhaps about the same number, carry a table, a chair for each person, a camp-cot and bedding, and other little necessaries for furnishing the tent. What I am describing are the requisites, and number of persons, required for the use of an officer and family. The carriers of the articles are called coolies, literally 'porters.' There are two descriptions of these porters; one class carry their load on their head, the other (termed cowery coolies), sling two baskets on each side of them, suspended from a thick bamboo across their shoulders. One tent is for a sitting-room, another for the beds, a third for baggage and

bathing, which is one of the greatest luxuries in the East. In camp we always dine about three o'clock, and seldom take tea or supper, instead of which a few biscuits are served with wine or brandy and water, which latter, in moderate quantities, is considered more wholesome for all.

The ladies always travel in palanquins, but the gentlemen on horseback. The palanquins are pretty well stocked with all that is and may be useful on the road before the baggage comes up. We always carry a bottle of brandy, another of wine, a medicine-box, a change of clothes, and a goglet of water tied on behind. There is a basket adapted for being slung on behind. It is made of bamboo, and in the centre a place is formed for holding the goglet, which is made of common earthenware and cased round with thin bamboo. There is also at the two ends of the basket, one place to fix a tumbler, another for a bottle, and this basket with its contents is never dispensed with, as it is frequently found of the greatest utility in the sudden attacks of illness, which are so common in that climate.

About four o'clock in the morning, wakened by the beating of the drums, "Strike your tents and march away," are words which sound very unmusical in a sleepy ear; but out of your cot you must get at the moment, for the next salutation you receive is a delightfully refreshing breeze, caused by some two or three lascars pulling your tent down and letting in the fine morning air, which causes you to quicken your motions. Shoes and stockings are hastily drawn on, and a substantial dressing gown and shawl put over your night-dress. Thus equipped, you enter your palanquin, nearly close the doors, and if you can fall fast asleep, after this sudden expulsion from your bed (which, after you become used to the motion of the conveyance, you generally can do), you will arrive at the halting-place without having been conscious of the journey, by about six or seven o'clock. You seldom go more than ten miles a day. The quarter-master of the regiment proceeds in advance about an hour before the rest, to mark out the spot for the lines, and choose the best encampment-ground. When you arrive at the place, you find your tent ready pitched,—for, if it happen to be moonlight, your dining-tent has gone on an hour or two before you in the morning, if not on the previous evening; and now a hasty toilet must be performed, in order that the servants may lay the table for breakfast before the regiment comes up, which will be about half an hour afterwards. The camp is formed in a square, the mess-tent is placed in the centre, the sepoys' tents on one side, those of the officers on the other, with their horses picquetted in the rear. About an hour after breakfast, the sleeping-tents and baggage arrive, together with the camp-followers, amounting to about two thousand persons; for each sepoy has a family to maintain, and if he be not married, he provides for his mother, sisters, and younger brothers, and they all march with him. All is bustle for the first two hours after their arrival on the ground; tents pitching, the morning meal preparing (which is done in the open air), baggage unpacking and arranging, servants running from tent to tent, officers overlooking the feeding and grooming their horses, and the water-bullocks delivering a supply of water for each tent. These last are called puckallies. They have a leather bag, which is slung across the animal's back; each side of the bag holds about six gallons. The ground of the encampment is always chosen near a village, in order to get supplies, in a neighbourhood where good water may be had. About eleven o'clock, the scene changes; all is quite still, not a person is seen; the tents are nearly shut up, and if you walk round the camp, all in this moveable town will be fast asleep. One side of the sepoys' tent will be open, and you will see men, women, and chil-

dren lying on mats spread on the ground and enjoying their refreshing sleep. The grooms, or horse-keepers as they are called, are seen lying beside their horses; the bullock-drivers with their bullocks, and the men under their carts. The same quiet repose prevails in each officer's tent, and the servants of each, ten, fifteen, or twenty in number, according to the size of the family, are stretched round the outside of them, enjoying their share of the general *siesta.*

About half-past one, a slight stir begins amongst the groups last named. The butlers and cooks think it time to make some preparations for dinner. The former repair to the bazar, to purchase the numerous articles necessary for the table; the latter get ready their fires. The mothers, sisters, or wives of the sepoys also begin to muster in little groups, though they do not take their second meal till towards evening. About two o'clock, there is a general move. The bathing-tents are prepared. Three or four chatties of water are ready to be showered over you, and thus refreshed and invigorated, you will be better able to bear the remaining heat of the day. The chatties are large earthen vessels, holding about three gallons each, for this purpose. They are of all sizes and shapes; the natives use them for every thing. Then comes dinner: cold claret—Hodgson's pale ale—curries—and all the luxuries of an Indian table, which are found to be necessaries there, to tempt the failing appetite to partake of sufficient nutriment; it is only when we return to England that we find them superfluities. When five o'clock comes, the air begins to be delightful, and we all appear animated and cheerful. The poor animals, that have been perforce exposed to a broiling sun, look revived; the horses are well groomed and led to water, and the scene in camp is again all bustle. The sepoys sit in little groups, eating their dinner, which consists, according to their castes, of either curried vegetables or meat, with a quantity of boiled rice. The Rajpoot places himself on the ground, and marks out a circle round him, and if a European by accident enters within it, the ground he supposes is defiled, and water must be poured over to purify it; and should a Christian touch the vessel which contains the water that the native is to drink, or the food he is to eat, it is immediately broken and thrown away. About seven o'clock, one of your tents is struck and your crockery packed up for the next day, only leaving out a few tumblers or other trifles, which you may require, and these with half your servants then march forward, and sleep on the ground which is to be occupied the next day, so that they may be refreshed, and the tent made ready for you to occupy on your arrival in the morning.

It is a highly pleasing sight to see the officers with the ladies sitting outside the tents in groups, some in large, others in small parties, conversing with gaiety, while a friendly, and I may say even an affectionate, intercourse is maintained amongst all. You retire to bed about ten, and enjoy the cool night within your canvass walls, till the horrid taps on the drum announce that the hour of marching is once more arrived, when the reluctant riser is forced again from his repose.

Day after day is thus spent, with very little variation. Every third day, indeed, there is a halt, and on that day the ladies dine at the mess; sometimes also they breakfast there. Occasionally, in the evening, the country may look inviting for a short ramble, or a ruin of ancient grandeur may demand an inspection. These form pleasing varieties; while at other times you may be sitting after breakfast patiently waiting for your baggage and coolies coming up, and may soon be informed, that one of your bullocks has thrown off your trunks, broken the locks, scattered the contents, and is galloping across the

country; or that one of your coolies, has fallen down, while crossing some rough part of the road, with his basket on his head, and that half your crockery is broken. These things continually happen, so that, towards the end of a march, it is no uncommon thing for a family of four or five persons to have but one tumbler and one cup and saucer amongst them.

There are also other little varieties on a march. You have frequently a river to cross, which, even to persons of strong nerves, is any thing but agreeable. I was once travelling in the northern division, when heavy rains and mountain streams had so swollen a river which had previously been in many parts fordable, and we had no means of getting over, but by the contrivance of the natives, for there was no ferry, and to have waited till the water had again fallen would have detained us several days. Four large water-chatties were procured, and turned upside down on the water, four men holding them in this position till my palanquin was placed upon them, and they were slightly fastened to the four feet of it. My bearers, amounting to twelve, swam beside and guided it, and thus was I conveyed over a broad and rapid river. Some rivers which are not fordable have boats of singular construction. I passed over the Kistna in a basket made of cane, which was covered on the outside with materials which admitted little water; it was of a circular shape, and just large enough for my palanquin and bags. This, instead of being rowed across, was paddled, and kept turning round and round, as it was impelled by the rapid torrent, till it reached the opposite bank, which it did about a mile lower down the stream. On some rivers there are flat-bottomed boats, that will take a whole regiment of infantry over; but sometimes you are obliged to halt on the banks of a river for a few days, till it becomes fordable, as no boat can be had, nor a temporary one made of any description, that can serve the purpose of crossing. All this makes a variety in a march, and, though not at all agreeable at the time, it serves you to laugh at, or to amuse others, on your arrival in cantonments.

But there is one thing which, I must say, is seriously annoying, and that is the continual dread of snakes. The encamping ground is generally chosen away from the beaten track of the village, and in places but little frequented. I was once sitting with Mrs. M——, the lady of a captain in the Infantry, in her sleeping tent; her three children, one of them was an infant, had just gone to sleep on mats and mattrasses upon the ground, when a large cobra de capella (a most deadly snake), about four feet long, crawled into the tent-door, and winding its way round the childrens' beds, placed itself between two of them. The horror of the moment to both of us, but particularly to my poor friend, cannot be described. It had, luckily, the effect of stupefaction, for had we made the slightest call or movement, it would probably have caused the death of one or more of the innocent sleepers. It might have been nearly five minutes before the venomous reptile took its departure out of the opposite tent-door. It was only then that a violent scream burst from Mrs. M——, and that I could find strength to spring from the cot where I had been sitting, and call for aid to destroy the snake, which was happily accomplished, before it had reached many yards from the tent-door. Snakes, indeed, frequently present themselves on a march, and it is really wonderful how few persons are bitten. One morning, we had arrived at our halting-ground, and my tent being not quite ready, I breakfasted with Mrs. S——, the commanding officer's lady. My friend required a change of clothes, which had been laid under the mattrass of the palanquin, on removing which, a large snake was discovered, coiled up under it, and thus Mrs. S—— had actually slept soundly upon it for three hours,

during a march of eleven miles. Snakes abound nearly as much in cantonments as on marches. I was sitting in my veranda one evening, when a snake of about three feet long darted down from the roof (where it had been concealed amongst some creepers), close to the chair on which I was sitting. Colonel B——, who was with me, had, luckily, a slight stick in his hand, with which he attacked and soon despatched it. On another occasion, my little boy had come to bid me rise, when he suddenly stopped short, and exclaimed, "large snake, Mama!" To my terror, the monster was seen winding itself round and round my bed-post, and had then reached about a foot above the level of the bed. On its being killed, it proved to be a cobra capella, six feet two inches long.

An officer had a mania for keeping snakes, and trying to domesticate them. The snake-catchers used to bring him every variety of species, having their fangs, under which the poison lies, extracted, and thus they were rendered harmless. He had indulged in this curious fancy two or three years, rather to the annoyance of his brother officers who came to visit him. One day, after he had taken his breakfast, he was feeding his snakes with milk, according to his daily custom of doing, when one of them suddenly turned and bit him in the hand. He found, on examining the snake, that the fang had grown again, and that a quantity of poison was secreted, the same as before. He had it immediately killed, together with the whole tribe of his favourites; but, alas, too late, for he died in the course of two days, in spite of all the means employed by the medical men at Madras, as well as by those at Palaveram, where his regiment was then stationed. In ordinary instances, a few hours terminate life; in this, however, it was supposed that the second secretion of poison had become weaker in its effects, and, consequently, the sufferer lingered two days.

It is curious to see the snake-takers catch the reptile. They dart upon it suddenly, and secure the tail with their left hand, while they instantaneously slip the right hand up to the neck, commencing from the tail. When they have got a firm hold of the throat, they let go their hold by the left hand. The creature being thus far released, twists itself in every direction round the man's arm, and if it be very long, even round his body, at the same time darting its tongue out, and hissing in the most horrid manner. A pair of long pincers are then brought into use, with which the fangs are extracted, and then the snake becomes harmless, at least till the fang grows again, as in the instance above. The extracting the fang is attended with much danger, for had the right hand been slipped up a little too high, so as to have missed the hold of the throat, certain death would have been the lot of the poor man, who, for the sake of a few fanams,* is content thus to risk his life.

It is really strange, but it is a fact, that the cobra capella is attracted by music, and the snake-catcher is generally attended by a boy, who plays upon a kind of pipe. The snake will follow the boy, and it appears much pleased; but the moment he leaves off, he raises his hooded head, as if in anger. I was once playing upon my harp, in an open veranda, that led into the garden by a few steps; a snake had reached the second step, and lay there for some time unperceived. A gentleman entered the garden and saw it; he was on horseback, and wished to watch the reptile, for which purpose he remained quiet, and bid me by signs to play on. I did so for a few minutes, during which time the snake remained perfectly still. I then left off, when it immediately raised its hood, and having darted about the steps for some time, it took refuge in a neighbouring bush. The gentleman, having dismounted, came to me, and begged me to resume my harp, in order to allure the deadly foe to its own destruction. This

* A fanam is a small silver coin, of the value of about two pence; 12½ fanams go to a rupee.

I did; the music produced the same effect as before, and the poor creature was shortly killed.

There are many snakes, whose bite is deadly, besides the cobra de capella; such as the carpet snake, and the green snake, which is frequently in trees, and being the colour of the foliage, is sometimes not observed, and therefore particularly dangerous. There is also a small snake, not larger than a worm, whose bite is deadly; it is called the cobra manilla; these, however, do not frequently cross your path, but confine themselves principally to the hedges.

In the head of the cobra capella there is a small stone, or bone, to which the natives attribute great virtue. They say, that by placing this stone on the part that has been bitten by a venomous snake, it will extract all the poison, and that it will not adhere to any wound that has not poison in it. An officer was bitten by a cobra de capella, and his head servant having one of these stones, immediately applied it to the part, and in the course of a couple of minutes it fastened itself firmly on. When the medical man who had been sent for arrived, the servants all begged him not to remove the stone, since they were certain that their master, to whom they were much attached, would die if it were taken off. There was a high state of inflammation all round the part, which was in the leg. The doctor had no faith in what he considered native superstition; nevertheless, to humour them, he promised not to remove the stone, but merely to apply a caustic, or some other probable remedy, round the wound. This he did; but the means he used so weakened the hold the stone had on the part, that it dropped off. All efforts to save the officer's life were ineffectual, and he died in the course of twelve hours, in great agony. The stone was placed in a basin of milk, and it immediately emitted a quantity of yellowish liquid, which rose to the surface of the milk; this proved to be poison, for it was given to a dog, which died in a short time after he had taken it. I merely state a matter of fact, and do not pretend to say that the stone, if it had been undisturbed, would have saved the officer's life, nor do I know whether the same stone, if used twice, would have the same effect.

There is a curious little animal, called a mongoose, which has the means of preventing the poison of the snake taking effect upon himself. It is a small animal, something resembling a guinea-pig, of a darkish grey colour; it will attack any kind of snake and kill it, without receiving any injury. In their battles, it is frequently bitten, and when this is the case, the mongoose leaves its enemy, runs to the nearest shrubs, or ditch, is absent for a few minutes only, and then returns to the attack. It seldom fails to kill its antagonist, and has been never known to die in consequence of a bite. Several of them, on their return to the battle, after being bitten, have been killed and opened, to discover, if possible, what they have taken to prevent the poison from operating; but no substance of any kind that can lead to the discovery has been found in their stomach. This is much to be regretted, for it is evident that there does exist some antidote or other, and that it seems that of a juicy nature is no less probable. The mongoose is perfectly harmless, and will not attack any other animal but the snake.

It was in the month of May when we again arrived at Madras—I should rather say at Palaveram, which is about twelve miles from the former place. The 9th regiment, in conjunction with the 43d regiment of native infantry, was to form a new cantonment. A certain portion of ground was allotted to each officer, according to his rank; all were soon employed in superintending the erection of their houses, and thus was formed the now pretty cantonment of

Palaveram. We lived for some months in our tents, and as it was at that period of the year when the land winds set in, we suffered much from heat.

The monsoon, at Madras, which is the rainy season, sets in about the 15th of October, and continues to the 15th of December, during which time the rains are almost incessant, and it is to this abundant supply that the poor husbandman looks for the prosperity of his crops. Should the monsoon fail, and little or no rain fall to moisten the parched earth, then do famine and disease lay waste the land. The public roads are crowded with the dead and dying; the mother sells her child for a day's consumption of rice; the streets are thronged with emaciated and naked human beings, clamorous for food; and no sufficient help can be given them. In a late instance, 23,000 poor starving creatures were fed daily by government and private subscriptions, and yet thousands died of famine; whole villages were depopulated, the dead lying in every direction, with none to bury them, a prey to the ravenous birds and beasts; the dying gasping for a mouthful of water, and no hand to help, even if water had been near; whole families immolated themselves rather than bear the lingering pangs of hunger. This is no imaginative picture; I have seen the starved one crawling on the ground to receive the poor dole (that was only sufficient to sustain life for a time), when he was unable to stand upright from exhaustion. I have heard the death-blow given to the poor starving babe by its frantic mother. I have known a woman go into the place appointed for the distribution of food with two infants in her arms, and on her again appearing, both were dead; the succour came too late. But I will pass over these dreadful scenes, too horrible to dwell on; alas! alas! they too often happen in India; during the fourteen years I was a resident there, twice did I witness a visitation of the kind.

No one who has not been in a tropical climate can imagine the force with which shower after shower descends in this part of the globe. It is only during this season, and, perhaps, a month or two afterwards, that the eye can expect to be charmed with any thing like verdure. The grass becomes luxuriantly green, the trees burst out into full leaf, and all nature puts on her gayest attire. Fruits and vegetables spring up in great abundance; but the atmosphere, during the monsoon, is far from pleasant, being generally close, so that, to avoid the heat, you are obliged to have all the doors and windows open; by this means, with the air, so much damp is admitted, that every thing you touch is wet. Mould accumulates behind the backs of the couches; the walls of the house are in a state of constant moisture; and, in addition to all this discomfort, the musquitoes are very numerous, large, and troublesome. Insects of every description find their way in-doors, and become a perfect nuisance. The winged green bug, whose smell is so offensive, white ants, and large bats, are constantly in full chase round your head. The frogs, too, must not be forgotten; they are uncommonly large, and take full possession of the inside of your house, as well as the neighbouring ditches. Their vocal powers are astonishing, and equal the bleating of a sheep.

Towards the end of the monsoon, the rain remits its violence, though heavy showers still fall sometimes; indeed, not unfrequently, the neighbouring rivers swell into rapid currents, forming immense sheets of water, and in their progress sweeping every thing before them, while bunds of tanks give way, and deluge the cantonments.

Towards the latter end of December, the weather begins to be delightful; the sky has no cloud; the nights are cool, and the atmosphere, even in the

day-time, is temperate. The heavy dews at night produce sufficient moisture to refresh the gardens and crops; this is the proper season for paying visits. Rides during the day can be taken without inconvenience from the heat. Many kinds of grain are cut during January and February. The grain is generally trodden out by oxen, and frequently is the ox unmuzzled, and is allowed to eat as it goes its weary round. This is also the season for hunting and shooting. The tanks or lakes are full of wild fowl, the most numerous of which are ducks and teal. About March the hot weather sets in; southerly winds prevail; the tanks begin to be dried up, and the ground to be parched. The country assumes a brown appearance, and the leaves begin to fall from the trees. In April, the heat being much increased, the thermometer will rise to 90° in the shade; the nights, however, still continue cool, and the musquitoes are less troublesome. May, I think, may be considered the hottest month in the year; the land wind sets in, and the poor European is then to be pitied by his relations and friends in England. Within doors, the thermometer rises to 100° and 102°, the tables and chairs become hot, the lamps in the rooms crack, the tumblers and wine glasses burst before your eyes, and the furniture, if not well joined, soon comes to pieces. The wind is a gale of fire, the whole atmosphere a furnace. The ground becomes so hot, that it scorches the feet of the natives, while the strength of the wind tears up the burning sand, and blows it on the poor cattle, who are thereby great sufferers. The buffaloes plunge into any moisture they can find; birds drop down dead, and even men, who are at all exposed, sink beneath the effects of it. These winds last till about the end of June, when occasional showers descend and refresh the burnt-up earth. Not a leaf is on the trees, not a blade of grass on the ground; the whole country appears one vast sandy desert.

The Europeans, during this hot season, suffer much, particularly the soldiers, who, in close barracks, cannot get the means of reducing the atmosphere, which their officers, who are situated more fortunately, can command, and many of them have recourse to drinking, in order to allay the excessive thirst occasioned by the heat. With what joy are the delicious rains hailed by all. The husbandmen commence their ploughing; the trees once more look green, and the birds chirp a song of gladness to the refreshing breeze. From July to October, the weather is delightful to those who have no occasion to go forth under the broiling sun. The thermometer ranges from 80° to 90°, which, to those who never felt the hot season, may appear very high; but it is more agreeable to the old Indian, than when the temperature is considerably lower.

It was during the excessive heat of May that we were forced to remain in our tents at Palaveram. About nine o'clock in the morning, every tent was closed; the canvass wall was taken down, in the direction from whence the wind came, and in its stead a wall of tats was erected. These tats are made with a frame of bamboo, about five feet high, and three or four broad, in which is woven straw in bunches, intermixed with the root of a grass called *cuscus*, which has a very delicious perfume; this is matted together with string, so as to become a thick-soled mass in the frame. Two or three of these frames are put together, to form the side of the tent. When it is thus closed in, water is thrown on it from without, till it becomes perfectly saturated, and it is kept thus wet during the whole time the land-wind blows: the air in the inside of the tent thus becomes cool. The land-wind generally blows from May (and sometimes earlier) to August; it comes over an extensive parched plain, and if you put your head out to breathe it for a moment, it is like the blast from a

furnace, or the opening an oven-door. About two o'clock, the hot wind, which blows with extreme violence, begins to subside, and about three, a faint but refreshing sea-breeze sets in, which is most grateful to the whole creation, and we begin to revive, after the blasting influence of this Eastern *sirocco*. In our houses, we use the same contrivances for cooling the air. Wet tats are placed at the doors and windows; but even then I have known the thermometer to be at 110°. At such times, what must have been the heat, and its influence upon the animal frame, out of doors? There is one benefit these hot winds confer, which seems extraordinary, namely, the power it has to cool all sorts of liquors. The wine and beer bottles are dressed in a kind of petticoat, which is kept wet, and placed where the land wind can blow upon them; the water goglets also have the same kind of cloth round them, and, by the effect of evaporation, the water is rendered perfectly cool, as if it had been iced. The wind from any other quarter will not answer the same purpose, and at other times we are obliged to cool every thing we drink in water mixed with saltpetre.

LINES FROM THE PERSIAN OF SĀDĪ.

WHO that has *thought*, but must confess
Whatever he beholds is right?
Thou lov'st the MAKER not, unless
His works delight.

Who that has *eyes*, but needs must read,
Traced on each leaf of every tree,
His wondrous name, who all decreed,
And bade all be! F.

گر اهلِ معرفتي هر چه بنگري خوبست
که هرچه دوست کند همچو دوست محبوبست
کدام برگِ درختست اگر نظر داري
که سرِّ صنعِ الهي درو نه مکتوبست

THE NATIVE PRESS OF BENGAL.

The influence of a public press upon any community of freemen is manifestly so great, either for good or ill, that the extension of that influence, its nature and peculiarities, must excite the deepest interest, and engage the earnest attention of all the friends of civil liberty. The operation of the free press in India, in as far as regards that portion of it which is conducted by Europeans in their own language, and for the benefit of their countrymen, has obtained the closest observation of all classes of the community; nor hitherto have the beneficial results been few or of small moment, while the once apprehensively anticipated evils have in no case been realized. Important, however, as is the influence of the Calcutta European Press on the interests of the Indo-European community and their descendants, it is in reference to the extension of that influence over the indigenous population of the vast country that its full value is to be estimated; nor this merely in relation to the open discussion of questions of law, revenue, and governmental policy in general, or of commerce, trade, and manufacture; or to the application of the test of public opinion, freely expressed, to the measures of the ruling power, to the administration of justice, to questions of internal police, to the various relations of government with the native states, and to an innumerable multitude of other matters vitally affecting the stability of the empire, the growth of national prosperity and the improvement of the resources of the country—all of which form subjects, the free, public discussion of which must inevitably exert a wondrous power to enlighten and ameliorate, to check and prevent abuses, favouritism and short-sighted policy, and in a variety of ways to promote the public weal. Besides these inestimable results, in which the advantages of the operation of a free *English* press is progressively developing itself, we estimate as of no less moment, in a large and prospective view of things, its concurrent efficacy in awakening the slumbering energies of the natives of the soil, by producing in their mind a conception of public spirit, and creating national sentiment; in educating them to feel and exercise their civil capabilities, indoctrinating them with just principles in the sciences of government and political economy, and imbuing them with right views of public morals and national character. Nor can we overlook the silent but inappreciable, nay almost omnipotent power, so to speak, in this way exerted upon the indigenous superstitions of this vast region of moral darkness and religious death. It is no longer possible to misrepresent the motives or belie the characters of the missionaries of the gospel of Christ, or to torture their proceedings into charges whose burthen shall be, as so often heretofore, that they endanger the peace of society, the stability of our empire, the continuance of a commerce so advantageous to the resources of our native country. To no considerable extent, this revolution has been brought about through the English press, which the wide dissemination of English education among the natives of Calcutta, and many other places, has brought to bear upon them in its most useful operation; but chiefly has it resulted from the creation of a free native press. The far and justly famed Serampore missionaries, among other numerous and well-substantiated titles to the gratitude of India and to an illustrious place in the memory of posterity, have the distinguished merit of having originated the Calcutta native press. The *Sumáchár Durpun*, or 'Mirror of Intelligence,' which first issued from the Serampore mission press, we believe in the year 1818, and was conducted by those whose undying names alone now survive, was the first specimen of a Bengáli newspaper. The *Sumáchár Chandrika*, or

'Moonlight of News,' conducted by a well-known individual of influence among the so-called orthodox Hindus, was the first to try the experiment upon native resources. Since then, especially since the Free Press Regulation, many competitors have started up to contend for the dominion of public opinion among the native community. Of these the tabular view annexed to these remarks will at once shew the number, spread, and importance. This it has cost us no small labour and trouble to prepare; first in obtaining, through the aid of an intelligent native friend, and from the best sources to which we could find access, the statistical information; and then in reading for ourselves many numbers of the papers we have characterized. These, it may readily be supposed, are of very various merit and circulation. Each, however, cannot but separately possess some influence, and all unitedly a prodigious efficacy; especially now when, at the same time that English education is spreading on all hands in daily enlarging circles, so wondrous an impetus has been given to a concurrent cultivation of the vernacular languages, by their restoration, on the fall of the usurping Persian, to their legitimate rational, and natural place in the courts, in all government offices, and in general business.

These papers are printed mostly at native presses, conducted by native editors; and the greater number are issued weekly, in small single or double folios, usually of three columns; a few, as the *Bháskar* and *Gyánánneshán*, in large folio. Most are in Bengali only; a few in Bengali and English. Some of them, like those evanescent meteors called falling stars, have just appeared and been extinguished even in their nascent coruscations; or, as abortive embryos, have existed but to die. Of their typographical execution little requires to be said; most of them are printed on indifferent paper, with indifferent and much-worn types; are composed and worked off by native pressmen, and swarm with typographical errors. Some, however, of the large ones especially, are both neatly and correctly executed, doing great credit to the enterprise and diligence of their conductors.

The style of native composition prevailing in them is generally not over-correct, seldom elegant, too often loose and vicious in the extreme. Magniloquent phrases, bombastic figures, tedious alliteration, puerile conceits, accumulated epithets, and far-fetched analogies; these are all in the native taste as it now is; the transition, however, to a purer has commenced; and a more correct style of composition is beginning to be cultivated, as a juster conception of the real beauties and true end of written language is better understood. Many are already exhibiting a nobler aim than to make a display of personal acquisitions; nor will it be long ere the more educated taste and better-informed judgment of the daily improving alumni of the various schools and colleges appear, in an abandonment of affectation and purposed obscurity for simplicity and perspicuity of diction. At the same time, no doubt, the scurrilities, which now too often discredit the native papers, will give place to a candid and honest discussion of questions, both in politics and religion, on their own merits alone. Too frequently, indeed, have we had occasions to lament seeing the native papers stuffed with miserable verse, or equally wretched prose, vituperation and misrepresentation of Christianity, its teachers, and their converts.

The best of them, by many degrees, at present, is the *Bháskar*, or 'Sun;' it is published weekly, in two folio sheets. The leading article is an ethical maxim or definition, illustrated, after the oriental manner, by a tale, usually fictitious and not always in keeping with the sobriety of the subject. The strictly ethical portion, however, is always good, often excellent. The style

of the *Bháskar* is immeasurably superior to that of any of the whole tribe besides; and, though not free from defects, exhibits, on the whole, the finest specimens of Bengali composition, neither mixed and vulgar on the one hand, nor affecting the abstruseness of an almost Sanscrit diction, on the other. The editor is a Brahman of highly liberal sentiments; extremely solicitous to raise the tone of feeling and standard of thought among his countrymen; unsparing in his use of a well-managed severity of satire and indignant rebuke directed against the worst faults and follies of his compatriots. He is candid, too, disinterested, and energetic. We have a personal acquaintance with him, and can vouch for the correctness of our remarks. We recommend his paper to all who either desire a guide to the purest style of native composition, or to obtain much really valuable information regarding the state of public opinion and the advance of general improvement among our native fellow-subjects.

The *Rasaráj*, published at the same press, is largely occupied with original metrical compositions: its prose style is much on a par with the preceding.

The *Sambád Purnuchandrodoy* is conducted by a very intelligent young Bábu, employed in one of the public offices. It has an extensive circulation, and retails a great mass of useful intelligence. Its style, however, is too laboured and ambitious; it is consequently sometimes both affected and obscure, as well as occasionally loose and incorrect. The earlier numbers abound in specimens of various versification, and, what is still more valuable, contain many good moral apophthegms and definitions. Some of its latest articles are very valuable; they are proofs of a growing zeal, and augur well for its increasing usefulness. We have had much intercourse with the editor. Although a thorough Hindu, and frequently admitting vituperative verses, &c., directed against the missionaries, into his paper, we have experienced much candour and obligingness personally at his hands.

The *Gyánánneshun* is next in merit; it is a very respectable paper, doing great credit to the talent, zeal, and public spirit of its conductors.

Of the Anglo-Bengali papers, the *Durpun*, already referred to, as issuing from Serampore, is under joint European and Native management. The contributions from without are in various styles of native composition; but its editorials are not always written in the purest and most idiomatical Bengali; it has, however, the far higher praise of being ever liberal, of advocating every good cause, of containing a large amount of useful information, and of being uncompromising in hatred of vice and oppression. It is always the enemy of superstition, bad government, and worse anarchy; the friend of education, the patron of the oppressed, and, in fact, is *truly* a "Mirror of the Times."

The proprietors of the paper known by the magnificent title of the "Full Moon of Intelligence" (*Sampurunu Chandrodoy*) lately projected a daily paper in the same language, a specimen number of which is now before us. It is entitled, somewhat more modestly than the preceding,—probably as being deemed but the early breaking of a flood of mental light, in process of time to shine forth from similar more extended efforts,—the "Dawn of Intelligence," (*Sambád Arunodoy*). The *Arunodoy* is intended to be a daily paper. We venture to repeat below, respecting it, and indeed of the native press generally, what we have elsewhere remarked before; because our observations, though specially referring to that one paper, are strictly applicable to the whole class, the *Bháskar* even not entirely excepted. It is to be published at the same press as the *Sambád Purnuchandrodoy*, and delivered daily, at one rupee per mensem, or eight rupees per annum, if paid in advance. The price is so small as clearly to admit of no expectation of pecuniary advantage to the speculators,

unless through a very extended circulation; the only chance of which is, in a careful catering to the wants and tastes of the Babus, with as small a demand as possible upon their purses, as *we* should say, or in native parlance, their *zones*, which are usually but hard to loosen for disbursements, however insignificant, even when a full equivalent is obtained. The *quid pro quo* principle is one, indeed, which they well understand.

The character of the poetry in some of the native hebdomadals, is indifferent; not having always even the merit of some other ephemeral verse, of possessing at least some point and wit; while it is not seldom, as we have already said, discreditable to them and to their supporters, consisting, as it too often does, of scurrilous doggrel directed against Christian missionaries and their procedure, and what is of far more serious moment, against our holy and divine Saviour or his benevolent system of faith and piety. The proper antidote to this is just "to let it alone," and to abound the more in patience, zeal and disinterested effort to disperse the light of truth through the surrounding darkness. We augur well to the cause of Christianity, when its grand enemy, beginning to fear for his usurped dominion of God's rightful sovereignty over the minds and hearts and services of his moral creatures, stirs up his human slaves to fight for his tottering power: for tottering it is, to its very base, and ere long will fall, nor leave, we trust, "one wreck behind!"

It has long been our intention to take a succinct review of the native newspaper press. The pressure of more important duties alone has compelled us to postpone its fulfilment. We have now, however, set ourselves to give effect to the design, and shall ground our general concluding remarks on a special notice of the before-named but newly-projected journal.

This, as many of its compeers, is to be a half-sheet of small folio, in quadripartite columns, furnishing a daily supply of four pages of multifarious matter. In a lengthy editorial, the projector exhibits his bill of fare, and the mode in which he proposes to excite the appetites of his expected *bon-vivans*. The press, and in particular the newspaper press, he deems a most important agent in the production and advancement, nay, to lie at the root, of all national felicity; and from the root which it has taken in India, "the germ," he thinks, "of national prosperity has already shot forth!" Candidly enough, he attributes its introduction to European intelligence, benevolence, and activity; and rightly, for the first newspaper in the Bengali language was, as above observed, the *Sámáchar Durpun*, or 'Mirror of News,' which still issues from the Serampore Press, and was the first to excite a taste for reading in the indolent and illiterate Babus of the capital and its vicinity; with such success, too, that not fewer than some twenty or more competitors for their patronage have since appeared, many of them yet in vigorous existence. A weekly paper he considers inadequate, now, to secure the full advantage derivable from these sources: whether in regard to the supply of information required upon all matters of commerce and general business, constantly extending, or to the wide spread of literature among the native population. Undertaking, therefore, to increase the supply, he writes, as if appealing to the kindlier feelings of his hoped-for supporters,—"our heart, expanding to furnish our countrymen with all useful intelligence, bearing upon either worldly or intellectual advancement, and prompt to respond to the call of their necessities, is as yet, however, afloat on a shoreless sea of desire. Should the Universal Ruler but send the angel of pity to lift up the life of our hope above this sea of desire, then shall we not become (by our impotent struggles) an object of ridicule to the prudent and intelligent, but have our best expectations fully realized." The wily projector

(knowing well the taste to which he must cater, and the calibre to which he must adapt his argumentation) then gives, by way of a sop to Cerberus, a running notice of the policy adopted by the Anglo-Indian Government of the country, in relation to the exclusion of the natives of the soil from places of high trust or large (direct) emolument. While he admits, that "no other nation of men has ever exercised such moderation and justice in the government of a conquered country as the English," he yet asserts, "1st, That it is a fact in history, that no country has ever been altogether well and happily governed by its conquerors, and that it is impossible, indeed, it should be. 2dly, That it has been with a view to enrich their own servants, though at the cost, to the governed, of wealth, prosperity, and improvement, that the English Government have so rigidly excluded from all offices of emolument and responsibility the natives of the soil. 3dly, That, during the whole period of British rule, the practice of all Government servants, judges, and collectors, civil and military, &c. alike, has been to make the acquisition of a fortune, with which to return to their father-land as soon as possible, their grand aim. That hence has India, through its vast extent, suffered a perpetual drain, to the enrichment of a small island in the west of Europe, and those resources of the country only have been sought out and applied, which have tended directly to augment the revenue, while internal improvement has been ever a secondary object, if at all attended to." Such is the general strain of remark; the particular grievance, however, and that whose mention is calculated on to propitiate the desired native patronage, is the non-employment of the natives in high judicial, revenue, magisterial, and even legislative functions. "Why," he asks, "should they be confined to those *inferior* employments, which furnish merely the means of subsistence, while they possess powers which might be brought into effective and advantageous play at the Council Board, in the Law Commission, on the judicial and magisterial benches?" nay, he takes a yet more soaring flight, and "dares to assert, that if the respectable natives *were* in power through the country, the condition of its population would, without a shadow of doubt, be superior to what it is!" He will not, indeed, absolutely undertake to decide whether the English have resolved, or not, to keep "the respectable natives of the country from reaching great affluence or higher power;" but he conceives that Government takes far too great praise to itself for having thrown up some of the inferior judicial and revenue offices to native assistants, and trusts they will, in process of time, widen to them the range of admission to office still further. Apprehending, however, that the tenor of these remarks might lead to the conclusion that he wishes for the passing away of the British dominion in India into the hands of the sons of the soil, —an event which he professes unambiguously and most sincerely to deprecate, on the ground that no other people equal the English in political and governmental policy and intelligence—he avers that all he desires is only to see natives every where associated with them in all the offices of administration! He is aware, it seems, that the strong, and in our opinion impregnable, ground of objection to yet throwing open the doors of office generally to native competition, is the fact of their incompetent education and defect of patriotic and moral principle. This fact he does not attempt to disprove by argument—he could not, and therefore dared not;—it is too glaringly notorious to admit of being so set aside; witness the numerous instances of peculation, corruption, and oppression, practised in those lower offices of munsiff, &c., and the many consequent deprivations that have taken place. Yet he boldly, it must be owned, asserts—writing, however, for natives in the native

language—that even this fact is, on his *ipse dixit*, to be held nought; that it is a clear mistake; and that there is a *quantum sufficit* of intelligence, knowledge, literature, acquirement, patriotism, and moral honesty existing among the respectable natives, to qualify them for an able and judicious, impartial and honourable, and every way advantageous administration of every department of government throughout the whole country; whereas, the consequence of their exclusion is, everywhere, the unchecked operation of a partiality, in European functionaries, highly injurious to the sons of the soil.

All this may be very well for a newspaper proprietor and editor, who merely seeks to extend his credit and circulation among his money-loving and ignorant countrymen; but to do them or the country at large real service, demands a very different line of policy indeed; one which would fulfil the promise of the projector of this "Dawn of Intelligence," to seek "their real good, by telling them as well of their faults as of their merits." We counsel him, then, to urge upon them the practice of domestic education; the establishment and support of village and other schools on an extended scale; the employment of the zeal and active patriotism for which he so generously gives them credit, in drawing out the many almost untouched resources of the country; the expenditure of their numerous overgrown capitals, in the building of bridges, the formation of roads and canals, the better cultivation of their many immense estates, the improvement of the physical condition of their miserable ryots, by encouraging them to build better huts, to wear better clothing, to eat better food, and by setting them examples of cleanliness, industry, and orderliness; instead of lavishing princely sums on impudent buffoons and licentious dancing girls; on indecent nautches, silly marriage ceremonials, and worse than useless *shràddhas*, or in feeding lazy brahmins, wandering vagabonds, and itinerant beggars, while grinding the honest labourers on the soil, at the loom, and in the shop, or vainly displaying a puerile and gaudy pomp of tinsel dress, elephant trappings, and idle retainers; instead of doing, in short, nothing really honourable to themselves or beneficial to the country, while abusing their foreign masters to whom alone, with all their faults, (and we should be the last to cloak, the first to expose and reprove these) they owe all the happiness they possess, a happiness never, in any former period of authentic Indian history, the portion of its inhabitants—full protection to life, person, and property, with a liberty, moreover, to speak almost as they list, and even to abuse to their heart's content those who are at once, under Providence, their conquerors, their masters, and their benefactors.

Over and above the editorials, the specimen of the paper before us exhibits the usual variety of police and Adawlut reports, accounts from the various courts and residences, new enactments, public appointments, rumours, accidents, state of the weather, prospects of indigo, rice, and other harvests, domestic occurrences, &c.

The *Probhákar* must be noticed, as one of the better issues from the native press. Its earlier numbers contain much well-managed and biting satire, while its very later ones give to the public the moral essays or addresses delivered in the *Tattwabodhiní Sabhá*. These are beautifully written; they are the better moralizings of a select few of the followers of Rám Mohun Roy, who disclaim idolatry and profess a species of *Theophilanthropism*, which indeed is the *ne plus ultra* of the purest Hindu philosophy—not unamiable, but powerless.

The prices of these papers are moderate; by far the cheapest, estimated by the large quantity of its letter-press and the usefulness of its contents together, is the *Purnuchandrodoy*; it has also the most extensive circulation. Latterly,

Name.	Editor.	Place.	Date of commencement.	Circulation.		Price.	General Character.
				Town.	Dak.	Mnthly.	
			Years.			Rs. as.	
Sumachar Durpun, or Mirror ..	J. C. Marshman, Esq.	Serampore	1819	350	160	1 0	Record of News and Mofussil.
Sumachar Chundrika, or Moonlight	Bab. Bhabanicharan Banerjee	Kalutala	1822	86	6	1 0	Orthodox, *i. e.* advocates the grossest Hindooism.
Gyananneshun, or Inquirer	Ramchundra Mittra	Bahir Shimuliya	1831	45	4	1 0	Liberal, *i. e.* deistical.
Sumbad Purnoochundrodoy, or Full Moon of Intelligence	Uday Chundra Adhya	Amratula	1835	778	55	0 4	Deistical and anti-Christian; record of opinions and general news.
Sumbad Probhakar,* or the Sun	Ishwarchundra Gupta	Jorasanko	1836	124	7	1 0	Illiberal and anti-Christian.
Sumbad Saudamini, or Lightning	Kalachand Datta and friends	Shambazar	1838	78	2	0 8	Indifferent as to orthodoxy.
Sumbad Bhaskar, or the Sun ..	Sreenath Roy	Shimuliya	1839	70	15	1 0	Liberal, deistical in faith, containing moral tales, politics, record of opinions, and general news.
Banga Dut,* or Bengal Herald	Rajnarayan Sen	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0 8	Indifferent in matters of faith.
Sumbad Rasaraj, or Sentimental	Kalikanta Ganguli ..	Ditto	Ditto	150	0	0 4	Illiberal and anti-Christian.
Sumbad Arunodoy,† or the Dawn of Intelligence	Jagannarayan Mookerjee and friends	Amratala.....	Ditto	500 specimen.	70	1 0	Liberal in religion and politics.

No. 5 and 10 are published daily, Sundays excepted; No. 2 twice a week; the rest weekly. Nos. 1, 3, 6, are published in English and Bengalee; the rest in Bengalee only.

* These papers have revived after a period of abeyance.

† A specimen only of this paper has been published.

too, it has much improved, and deserves all encouragement. Indeed these productions require only notice and encouragement to be rendered most powerfully influential for extensive benefit to native society, whilst if not diligently and prudently watched over, they will as necessarily prove most mischievous. The real friends of India will do well to pay more attention to them.*

* From the Calcutta *Christian Observer* for February 1840.

JACKSON AND SCOTT'S "LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON."*

THE opinion which the British nation entertains of the Duke of Wellington, as a statesman, as well as a military commander, if it were not to be ascertained by still more unerring criteria, might be inferred from the avidity of the public to possess a history of this illustrious individual even before his career has terminated, and whilst his political services, at least, are still available to his country. Several biographies of the Duke of Wellington, whose personal history embraces a large and important portion of the modern history of Europe, have recently appeared, the materials, since the publication of his Grace's despatches, being ample. Of these works, that by Major Jackson and Captain Scott has most attracted our notice, from the care with which it is compiled, the original information it embodies (especially with reference to the campaign of 1815 and the great battle of Waterloo), the perspicuity of the narrative, and the sober tone which prevails in those parts where injudicious writers might have been tempted to run riot.

The work, which extends to two moderate-sized volumes, commences with a brief sketch of the early history of the illustrious hero, his rapid rise in the army, and his entrance upon actual service on the Continent, as lieutenant-colonel of the 33d, at the age of twenty-four. The disasters of that campaign offer a strong contrast to the almost uniform success which gilded the career of Wellington as a commander. In 1795, his regiment was ordered to the West Indies, where it might have remained in inglorious inactivity; but a tempest having dispersed the fleet, the regiment returned, and next year embarked for the East Indies, where its lieutenant-colonel laid the foundation of his brilliant military reputation. On his return to England, in 1805, he became a member of Parliament, and in 1807 was made Secretary for Ireland, which office he relinquished almost immediately on being appointed to a command in the expedition to Copenhagen. In 1808, he resumed his parliamentary duties, and also the post of Irish Secretary, till the revolution in Spain led to the preparation of a British force to assist the Spanish Patriots, "and, fortunately for England," observe our authors, "we may say, indeed, for the world, the command of the expedition was, at the instance of Lord Castlereagh, entrusted to Sir Arthur Wellesley." From this period commences the series of stirring and momentous transactions, which, under the direction of Providence, and by the instrumentality of the Duke, liberated Europe from bondage, placed the British arms upon the very apex of renown, and cast a halo of lustre round the name of Wellington.

We strongly recommend this Military Life of the great Duke.†

* The military Life of Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c. &c. &c. By Major BASIL JACKSON and Captain C. ROCHFORT SCOTT. London. Longman and Co. 1840. Two vols.

† We may take this occasion of noticing an admirable portrait of the Duke, painted by Mr. Lucas in November last, to be presented by his Grace to the University of Oxford, which has recently been exhibited by Mr. Moon, of Threadneedle-street. It is a splendid picture, and a most faithful likeness, representing the illustrious personage in his Chancellor's robes. The portrait is to be engraved by Cousins, and it is stated that it will be the last for which the Duke will sit.

ANALECTA SINENSIA.—No. II.

The Dragon King's Daughter.*

The dragon king, or Lung wang, is the Neptune of Chinese mythology, or Davy Jones of English nautical tradition. The following little tale is exceedingly pantomimical in its character, and curious in its working. Similar stories of the loves of mortals with water spirits are rife among the Arabic writers, the German and Irish legends. Although not stated in the text, Mei heang and Tsuy ho must be the sisters of Keung lëen. The names of the parties are as usual significant; thus Keung lëen means the 'ruby-lilly;' Mei heang, 'the 'fragrance of the plum tree;' and Tsuy ho, 'the blue nenuphar.'

"In days of yore, there was one Chang yu, who was surnamed Pa-shing. He was a Hoo-chow man by descent, and dwelt on the sea-shore, in the Shih-fŭh temple,† addicted to study, and fond of playing a tune on the seven-stringed lute, during the stillness of the moonlight. At that time, the third daughter of the dragon king of the eastern sea, whose name was Keung-lëen, as she roamed along the sea-shore, together with Mei heang and Tsuy ho, hearing the sound of music in the temple, pensively listened, and was moved by the strains. Being naturally gay as the spring, she approached the study-window, looked in, and saw that Chang yu was very different from the long-teethed, moving-clawed, and scaly tribe of the crystal palace. She then became desirous of uniting herself in marriage to him, and gently knocked at the door. Chang yu came out, and beholding a beauty capable of subverting the world, airy and graceful as a flying fairy, his soul melted, and he bowed, eagerly inquiring her name. The young lady, opening her red lips, deliberately replied, 'I am the third daughter of the dragon tribe, and my name is Keung lëen; perceiving your music, and listening to the strains of your lute, I came here. May I presume to inquire your name?' Chang yu, who was filled with inexpressible delight and pleasure, replied, as if he was reading a book, 'My name is Chang yu. I am surnamed Pa shing, and am of the Hoo-chow family. I am twenty-three years of age, and was born on the hour of the fifth day of the eighth month, and am not yet married.' The young lady smiled in a pleasing manner, together with Tsuy ho; and Chang yu, seeing her smile twice in an assenting manner, said, 'This is a true account of myself; yet since you smile, may I presume to ask you in to take tea? Should you condescend to examine into the truth of it, this moonlight night, in the felicity of a hundred years could I not but remember it.' Keung lëen replied, 'I have a father and mother at home, how can I dispose of myself? If you are not unwilling, you should demand me in marriage at my father's palace. I have a fillet woven by the ocean silk-worms, and embroidered by the fish whose eyes drop pearls—the greatest pledge of my constancy; if you will bring this pledge to the dragon palace, on the autumnal day of the eighth month, I will claim you for my bridegroom.' She then took the fillet, delivered it to him, and retired in perfume.

"Chang yu came out of his study, and looked about, but saw no trace of her. The fillet alone remained in his hands; it was white as snow, and exhaled an unusual fragrance. He knew it was a superhuman thing, and he pondered with himself, How can she have flown to the dragon palace? Should I take the trouble to go there before I have inquired into the bottom of this? I am

* From the *Se hoo shih wei*, ch. 34. † 'The rock of Buddh.'

separated from her by my mortal frame, and, not being a water-spirit, which is the mode of getting into the dragon palace? Must I go, according to the Lew-e tradition, to the pavilion of the valley, seek out a red orange tree, bow down thrice, and then approach the dragon palace? Should I not hear of Keung lëen after I have entered its precincts, what will be the use? shall I be benefited by her good intention? But ought I to abandon this marriage, after the pledge I have received, till it is perfected? Why not go to the sea-shore, and endeavour to keep her; for, having selected me for a husband, she will certainly have the means of telling me how to get there?' He departed immediately to the Sha-mun island, and not regarding whether it was the middle of autumn or not, as a proof of his constancy, went to the sea-shore; but he only saw the boiling sea, turbid with the white foam of its waves; and as for a young lady being there, together with Tsuy-ho, there was not even the shadow of her.

"Perhaps you exclaim, 'Chang yu was a great fool!' but he remained at the sea-shore till the close of day, invoking heaven and earth, and exclaiming 'Oh Keun lëen! lady, you put into my hands this fillet of the pearl-dropping fish, promising to become my wife, and bidding me come in the autumn to perfect the marriage: how is it that I do not perceive a glimpse of you? Have you forgot your troth?' He invoked and bowed incessantly, and while he was in the height of his raving and tearing, and invoking and bowing, he moved one of the divine genii. This spirit was a Pung taou che genius (of the Isles of Bliss), and he hastened to the Yaou pool, and immediately passed over head in mid-air, and hearing a student at the sea-shore, worshipping and bowing, and at the same time weeping, murmuring, and incessantly exclaiming, the fairy let down from out of the clouds three amulets: a silver caldron, a gold coin, and an iron spoon. 'Take,' he said, to Chang yu, 'some sea-water with the iron ladle, and put it into the silver caldron; take the gold coin, put it into the water, and melt it; as soon as it has melted a *fun*, the sea-water will depart ten cubits, and on the second *fun* being melted, it will depart twenty cubits; if the caldron is boiled dry, the bottom of the sea will be perceptible; the dragon king, struck with astonishment, will offer you to be his son-in-law!' He then departed in his cloudy car. Chang yu knelt down upon one knee, and bowed his head to the ground.

He went to the rolling billow of the eastern ocean,
And boiled its water in the silver caldron.
Such was the magic charm of the divine spirit,
In order to fulfil the marriage of the lovely woman.

When Chang yu had taken up the three amulets of the fairy, he placed his caldron on three fragments of stone, and taking up some sea-water, put it into the caldron, threw in the gold coin, and lit his fire. When the fire began to glow, the salt water boiled and gradually diminished. The crystal palace then began to melt like a sheet of fragrant water boiling in a temple, and the sensation of the vapour alarmed the soldier-crabs, who having informed the fish of it, and at the same time acquainted those within, the dragon king, in alarm, ordered out one of his satellites, an examiner of the sea, who reconnoitred about, and only saw Chang yu, very busy at work. The satellite of the sea said to him, 'Student, not having quarrelled with me of the dragon palace, what are you melting it for?' Chang yu replied, 'You have in the palace a young lady, named Keung lëen, who came to the Shih-fŭh temple,

and listened to my lute. She bestowed upon me a fillet of the pearls of the pearl-dropping fish, promising me that, on the night of the autumnal equinox, she would complete the marriage. Speedily tell the dragon king to accept me for his son-in-law. If he utters a tone of dissent, I will boil the sea dry, and you will all die in one nest.' The satellite of the sea replied, 'How did you acquire possession of these things, with this necromantic art?' 'From the Pung taou che genius,' answered Chang yu; 'he gave them to me, and taught me how to use them.'

"The satellite hastened into the crystal palace, and narrated all to the dragon king. The wife of the dragon king sent to inquire of Keung lëen, who did not dare to say a word about her wanderings, but came forth, along with Mei heang and Tsuy ho. The dragon monarch then sent his nobles to act as mediators, and accepted Chang yu as his son-in-law. Chang yu then packed up his talismans, and the waters as of old flowed into the crystal palace.

"The red twine of silk bound and concealed their united hair; the bridal chamber, the flowers, and candles were prepared, and they were made man and wife. Two verses of the Haou leu tradition narrate:

> The dragon lady listened to the lute, at the Shih-fŭh monastery,
> And at the Shah mun island, Chang yu boiled the sea."

CHINA.

Our brief review of the official correspondence relating to China, last month, closed with the expression of a confident hope that the discussion of this important subject in Parliament, then approaching, would enable us, in returning to it, to supply that dearth of information in the Parliamentary papers, of which there is so much reason to complain. We have been disappointed. The motion of Sir James Graham, on the 7th April, seems to have been purposely framed so as to reduce the issue to a mere party question, on which to try the relative strength of the ministerialists and oppositionists, and an inspection of the lists of the division on that occasion will show that the only question really decided was, that the latter were not quite strong enough to turn the former out of their places. All the great moral parts of the subject, and especially the justice of the war into which we are about to plunge the Chinese, were but lightly and incidentally noticed by the principal speakers, or entirely overlooked. We have given elsewhere a digest of the three nights' discussion, in which so little was evolved, and there we leave the ungrateful theme.

It is gratifying to observe that the public are not satisfied with the result of that discussion, and that attempts are making, by the means of public meetings and the organization of associations, for arresting, if possible, the progress of what we hold to be a most iniquitous war. We lament, indeed, that it should be necessary to invoke the aid of the public voice in this manner, by a species of agitation, because it is impossible not to see that improper means are employed, often with the best motives, under a notion that they are sanctified by the rectitude of the end. Much misunderstand-

ing, unfortunately, still prevails upon the subject of the opium trade, and of the proceedings of our superintendent at Canton with relation to it, and most of the publications which issue from the press, instead of enlightening the public mind, tend rather to embarrass and delude. Interested partisans, heated enthusiasts, and "Canton merchants," who did not disdain to deal a little in the drug themselves, upon the principle *lucri bonus odor ex re quâlibet*, have wasted much paper to no other purpose than to propagate much misinformation. Having ourselves had no interest in this trade other than a moral one, eschewing all partisanship, and having had our attention fixed upon this traffic ever since the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges,—being persuaded, with the late Mr. Marjoribanks, that it would, "sooner or later, affect the security of our trade,"—we are, perhaps, in a condition to offer a few observations that may direct public feeling into a proper channel.

One very general misapprehension upon this subject, which, for obvious reasons, it is the interest of many persons to encourage, is, that the evil is to be traced to the East-India Company, who grew the opium expressly for the Chinese market, and that the drug is smuggled into China under their sanction. If this were the fact, it exhibits in the strongest colours the oppressiveness and iniquity of our conduct towards the Chinese. But the fact is not so, although it is of great importance that the parties seeking indemnification for their opium surrendered to the High Commissioner—some of whom are influential—should be furnished with such a ground for fastening upon the Indian revenues.

In our Journal for November last, we examined this part of the question fully, and showed the principle upon which the Company's "monopoly" of the opium was based; that it was merely a mode of realizing the revenue upon a product the growth of which could not be prevented, whereby alone its quality as a medicine could be secured, and its cultivation and preparation could be diminished and restrained. We adduced the express declarations of the Indian Government and of the Court of Directors to the effect, that their object was to confine the cultivation of the plant, to disregard revenue in the endeavour to deal with its pernicious effects, and we cited the solemn language of the Court, in its directions to the Bengal Government, in 1817, as follows: "Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except strictly for the purpose of medicine, we would gladly do it, in compassion to mankind; but this being absolutely impracticable, we can only endeavour to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated." We further showed that, had the Indian Government been guilty of the tyranny of prohibiting the growth of the poppy in their territories, the supply from other parts of India not under their control would have been increased, and that their efforts to reduce the opium cultivation in Rajpootana were arrested by the warning of our Resident, that "complete success could only be attained by such a mass of evil as must make every good and wise man shudder." All these facts, and many others important to be known, we expressly mentioned, are contained in an Appendix

to one of the Parliamentary Reports, accessible to all; yet not a single writer appears to have given himself the trouble of referring to this body of important documents. We, moreover, showed that the question of the opium monopoly, in all its bearings, was most attentively considered by the East-India Charter Committees, who came to the conclusion that it could not be meddled with; that there was nothing, morally or politically, either in itself abstractedly, or regarding it as a source of revenue, which called for interference. We showed further, that the evil was confined within moderate limits whilst the East-India Company's factory was at Canton, by the care taken by the Company to abstain from all participation in the traffic, and, as far as they could, by discountenancing it. By figures, we proved that the augmentation of the traffic had taken place since and in consequence of the abolition of the Company's factory (as we predicted long ago), and that the great ratio of increase had been in the Malwa opium, with which the Company have nothing to do, and the cultivation of which, to any extent, they could not prevent. The responsibility of the Company, therefore, for the smuggling of opium into China, can be made out only in a way which might convict the maker of a gun-lock at Birmingham of being thereby the murderer of a man at the North Pole. If the well-meaning individuals, who join the smugglers in their outcry against the East-India Company on this score, believed that this body, by collecting a revenue upon opium, were virtually smuggling it into China, why did they not raise their voice against the system when the Charter was in question? Many are the charges, real and imaginary, laid against the Company in the thousands of petitions manufactured at that epoch; but in all, there was a complete silence upon this head. Yet that was the time to have remedied the evil, if an evil it be.

The Chinese government, therefore, is not entitled, as it otherwise would be, to say to our Government, "You are the virtual violators of our laws, and therefore we are absolved from any regard to international law with respect to you or your officers and subjects," which would put its justification on high ground. The authorities of China, however, can find an ample defence of what they have done, independent of this plea.

What is the simple state of the case? It is only for the purpose of mystification that writers and speakers go beyond the A B C of the question. Let us, to obviate cavil, view China first as an independent nation, forming a part of the civilized world, the people of which recognize a certain set of rules and principles, called the Law of Nations. Can it be seriously contended that such a nation has not an undoubted right to prohibit the introduction of any commodity into the country, *à fortiori* a poison calculated to corrupt the health and morals of the people? If proclamations and warnings, reiterated year after year, fail to have any effect in preventing the people of another country from evading the prohibition, and, in concert with its own venal officers and people, introducing the poison even by force of arms,—if the representative of the nation to which the smugglers belong is not empowered to interfere, or, if authorized, stands aloof, or countenances the smugglers, can it be maintained that the government so bearded and

insulted has not a just right to seize and confiscate the contraband article, and, in furtherance of its measures, to place the smugglers and all who aid and abet them in temporary durance, till the object is attained? Has it not the power to prescribe the terms on which the trade with its own subjects shall be carried on, and in the event of any nation rejecting these terms, particularly if the recusant nation be that to which the illegal traders belong, to interdict that nation from trade altogether? China has done nothing more, and yet the British nation, which prides itself upon its respect for the law of nations, has fitted out an expedition against China, and is about to batter down its forts and villages, and shed more blood in addition to that which has been already spilt in this most unrighteous cause.

Let us take another view of the question, and suppose that China is out of the pale of civilized nations; that it never has recognized, and cannot by implication be subjected to, the European law of nations; how stands the case then? Are we emancipated from all ties, and justified in treating China as it suits our convenience, so long as we can salve appearances? Are not the moral obligations of the law of nations binding upon *us*, whether the people with whom we deal recognize them or no? One branch of the law of nations is the law of individuals, and it is with a view to this principle that writers on general jurisprudence have considered states as powers; "a mode of expression," Sir James Mackintosh remarks, "which has been called a fiction of law, but which may be regarded with more propriety as a bold metaphor, used to convey the important truth, that nations, though they acknowledge no common superior, and neither can nor ought to be subjected to human punishment, are yet under the same obligations mutually to practise honesty and humanity, which would have bound individuals, even if they could be conceived ever to have subsisted without the protecting restraints of government."

Throughout their whole proceedings, the local authorities, and especially the Imperial Commissioner, have, in the execution of a very difficult measure, evinced a combination of firmness, gentleness, and straightforwardness, which offers a mortifying contrast to the vacillation, intimidation, and hesitation, which have marked the conduct of the British Superintendent from first to last. The proclamations of the Commissioner, even making no allowance for the peculiar arguments and forms of expression which are the offspring of a system of civilization wholly different from our own, and seen through the distorted medium of a mode of translation elaborately barbarous,* are pregnant with sound sense and irresistible reason. Let us take as a specimen the last proclamation, issued on the 18th December, in return to an application of Capt. Elliot that the trade may be re-opened—for it would appear that this gentleman, who had actually prevented British vessels from trading, has now, after wantonly attacking the Chinese fleets, and destroying some hundreds of the people, humbled himself and his office so far as to become a suitor for leave to trade:

* By this solecism we mean to convey our strong suspicion that the Chinese edicts are purposely translated in a manner to render them ridiculous; why, otherwise, should they not be rendered into English, instead of a jargon?

"Two days ago," the Commissioner says, "the English superintendent addressed the Viceroy and myself to the following effect:

"'It is my wish to maintain; peace as a proof of which I may appeal to the high respect in which I have ever held the laws of the Chinese empire, as the chief authorities of this province well know. Matters being at this time in a state of complete disorder, I cannot avoid feeling anxiety and sorrow, and respectfully request your excellencies to adopt such measures as may allow of the English merchants and their families returning to Macao, until I receive instructions from England how to adjust the matters at issue. The merchants of England have enjoyed commercial intercourse with China for two centuries, and I intreat that the legal trade may be renewed and continued as of old, in conformity to the statutes of the Chinese empire, as well as to those of England.'

"True it is, that the English nation has been permitted to come to Canton and enjoy commercial intercourse with us for two centuries past; our government, though not solicitous for intercourse with foreigners, out of kindness to them, was unwilling rudely to debar them from access to our port. But, taking advantage of this permission, those foreigners, in their sordid pursuit of gain, inundated our country with a poison, which they smuggled into it in defiance of the laws. Empowered by the Emperor, we took effectual measures to stop the evil, and amongst other regulations, prescribed a bond, to be signed by every foreign trader, pledging himself not to introduce the noxious drug. This was the sole object of the bond. Had the English traders, after surrendering the opium they brought with a view of smuggling it into China, complied with this regulation, which imposed no other obligation upon them, than that they would not carry on an illegal trade, things might have gone on with perfect order and tranquillity. But when your vessels wanted to enter the port, in order to pursue a legal trade, which we authorized, you, Captain Elliot, refused to permit them; it was you who kept them outside the port; with what propriety then can you profess anxiety and sorrow, and complain of a state of disorder which was caused by your own *mistake?* Moreover, if you had not thus compelled your ships to remain outside the port, the homicide of a Chinese subject, which has led to a total cessation of intercourse, would not have taken place. Our law, as you well know, requires life for life: can we relax our statutes, or render them nugatory, on your account? You profess to desire the maintenance of peace; is the wanton attack of our vessels and the slaughter of our fellow-subjects, the mode in which you shew that desire? In obedience to the commands of our sovereign, we have closed the ports against you, and will henceforth hold no further intercourse with you. This you have wantonly brought upon yourself. You had timely warning, and ample opportunity for avoiding the predicament in which you are placed, and it is a little too late, now that the evil day has arrived, to tell us you cannot avoid feeling anxiety and sorrow! You ask that your families may return to Macao, till you receive instructions from England. Have your previous proceedings, then, been without such instructions? When you prevented the merchant ships from entering the port,—when you gave shelter to a murderer,—when you repeatedly fired on our people,—were these acts done in obedience to the commands of your Sovereign, or is it that, in such cases only, you do not need to wait for those commands? Moreover, there was one merchant of your country, Capt. Towns, who consented to subscribe the bond; his family lived unmolested at Macao. But this individual, who had done nothing to offend the laws of China, you sent

with his family away from Macao, on board ship, whilst those who insult our laws you wish to disgorge upon our territories! This is strangely inconsistent. Then you request that the trade may be renewed and continued in conformity with our statutes and those of England. This is still more inconsistent. If your laws sanction the acts and proceedings of your countrymen, of which we have so just a ground to complain, you never can to all eternity hold commercial intercourse with us; if, on the other hand, the laws of your country, on this subject, are in harmony with ours, those laws have been violated, and you are the principal offender.

"Having already closed the port against you, we ought, properly speaking, to hold no further communication with you; but as your application is couched in civil terms, and is, in fact, a prayer for indulgence, we think it in courtesy due to you to lay before you the reasons of our conduct, that both you and your countrymen may know the causes which have led to the loss of your trade."

These are, probably, nearly the terms which the Commissioner would have employed had he written in English, and in our opinion, he has not only justified himself, but proved Capt. Elliot to be in the wrong.

Upon the whole, we are still of opinion that there is not a shadow of ground for a war with China; that, in fact, we, not the Chinese, are the aggressors, and that the arms of England will be dishonoured and disgraced by the most decisive success in so unholy a cause.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—This Society held an ordinary meeting on the 21st March, at which Professor Wilson, the Director, took the chair.

A variety of presents to the library were laid upon the table; and Thomas Bacon, Esq., and William Linwood, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The director presented a copy of two lectures, recently delivered by him before the University of Oxford, on the religious practices and opinions of the Hindus; and stated that a prize of £200 having been offered by a gentleman of the civil service at Calcutta for the best essay in refutation of Hinduism, calculated to carry conviction to the understanding and heart of the Indian pundit, he had been induced to prepare these lectures, in the hope that they might be useful in aiding the studies of those who might apply their talents to the proposed task—a task which would obviously require investigations of a kind not much pursued in this country. The competition for the prize had been limited to the members of the University of Oxford; but at a convocation, held in February last, it had been resolved to allow any candidate to be eligible whose name should be on the books of the University at the time of his delivering in his composition; and a matriculation a few days before would therefore be all that would be necessary for candidates not now members; so that, in fact, the field was open to the members of all the Universities of the kingdom. The essays were to be delivered to the Registrar of the University by the 14th January 1842.

The director then read an account, by the Rev. W. Cureton, of the autograph MS. of Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary. The writer commenced by referring to the high estimation in which Ibn Khallikan's work is deservedly held by all who have studied the noble language and extensive literature of the Arabs; and congratulates them on the fact of there being two printed editions of it now in the course of publication, one by M. Wustenfeld, at Göttingen; the other by the Baron Mac Guckin de Slane, at Paris.* It could not then fail to be a matter of curious interest to Oriental scholars to know that the autograph copy of a great part of this famous book was still in existence. The MS. was purchased, not long since, by Mr. Cureton, from a London bookseller, out of the collection of an eminent Orientalist now living, who had probably never examined it closely enough to be aware of its being the author's autograph. It appears to have been once purchased in the East by Mr. Carlile, the author of "Specimens of Arabic Poetry," and other works; and, as is evidenced by the word *Wakf* written on several leaves of the volume, had formerly been in the library of a Mosque. In the year A.H. 1074 (A.D. 1663), it was in the possession of one Masád ben Ibrahim, who has written a note to that effect on the first leaf. Mr. Cureton details the proofs which the work itself gives of its being the original draft of the writer; and shews from a critical examination of the numerous marginal notes, corrections, and additions which it bears,—all written in the same hand as the text, but at various times, and with different-coloured ink, now more or less faded,—that the work must have remained in the author's own care for more than twenty years; and on collating it with other MSS. and the printed editions, it is clear that, during the whole of this time, he continued to change and improve his work, in some cases inserting whole leaves of fresh matter, and often expunging misstatements, which he had found out in the progress of his labours. From the variations which occur in some of the lives, as given in the editions by De Slane and Wustenfeld, Mr. Cureton concludes that copies had been made of the work at different times, embodying the emendations of the author up to the period when each transcript was taken. Altogether, the proofs of its identity appear complete; and, as remarked by Mr. Cureton, it may justly be considered as one of the most remarkable curiosities of literature extant, there being probably no autograph copy of any historical work of so early a date in Europe, Ibn Khallikan having died in the year 1282 of the Christian era.

The honorary secretary read a portion of a Memoir by Samuel Ball, esq., "on the expediency of opening a second port in China." This memoir was written in 1816, on the occasion of Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin; and a few copies were printed at Macao for private circulation. At the present moment, when our relations with China are exciting intense interest, it was thought desirable to re-print Mr. Ball's pamphlet, as it suggested practical measures for securing very important commercial benefits to this country. The memoir notices the objections against Canton, as a port; and describes very fully the facilities which would accrue to our trade could the Chinese Government be induced to open a port in the province of Fokien, in the immediate vicinity of the tea country. All our imports being subservient to the purchase of tea, it would be very advantageous were the port, to which that article was shipped, one which admitted of its being sent thither at the smallest expense of carriage. That part of the coast pointed out by Mr. Ball would afford those advantages, in addition to others connected with our exports to China.

* We are glad to learn that this gentleman has undertaken an English translation of Ibn Khallikan, nder the patronage of the Oriental Translation Committee.

A paper by Mr. J. Capper, of Ceylon, on some of the principal productions of that island, was read by Mr. E. Solly. The most important of these articles are coco-nut oil, cinnamon, and coffee; and the commerce in them had rapidly increased within these few years. Mr. Capper considered that Ceylon could furnish coco-nut oil in sufficient quantities for all the purposes to which tallow is applied in this country, although the trade was not commenced till 1820. The cultivation of coffee was extending greatly, as a late government sale of nearly ten thousand acres for that purpose would testify. The plan pursued by the government in the sale of plantations was much disapproved, the buyers being liable to have the lots they had bought put up again, if the price was afterwards thought too low. Mr. Capper deprecated the enormous duty of three hundred per cent. levied by the government on the export of that article, as it gave great inducement to smuggling; and would, moreover, be likely to remove the trade to Java, where cinnamon had been introduced, and could be exported at a mere nominal duty. He described the sugar cultivation of Ceylon as being in a very flourishing condition; and from the quality of the specimens, both of that article and of coffee sent over by him, there was little doubt that these commodities would soon form very important exports from the island.

Another meeting took place on the 4th of April; Professor Wilson in the chair.

A paper by Colonel J. A. Hodgson, formerly surveyor-general of India, "On the length of the Illahee Guz, or Imperial Land Measure of Hindustan," was read. This paper detailed the methods adopted by Colonel Hodgson, under the sanction of the Bengal government, to discover the exact length of the *Guz* on which is founded the system of land measurement by *Begahs*, used in India, as introduced by the Mogul Emperors, and which is still held in high veneration by the natives. A knowledge of its real length was therefore looked upon as a desideratum, in order that the adjustment of grants and settlements might be effected with justice, and without disputes.

According to the *Ayeen Akbery*, or Institutes of Akbar, the *Guz* consisted of forty-six fingers breadth, for cloth measure; and of thirty-two fingers, for every other purpose; but the Emperor, to avoid a multiplicity of measures, commanded that there should only be one *Guz* of forty-one fingers. In order to ascertain the average breadth of the finger in India, Colonel Hodgson carefully measured the right hand of seventy-six men, of different classes of the natives. The results were a mean of in. 3.2287 across the knuckles; and, at the middle joint, of in. 3.078; which last Col. Hodgson considered the measurement intended. The Emperor, Shah Jehan, ordered the *Guz* to be fixed at forty-two fingers; but it is unlikely that he altered the length of the *Guz* itself, as that would have created confusion. Six barley-corns, the bellies laid towards each other, were generally considered to be the value of a finger; and many experiments had been made to determine it. Forty-two Munsourie pice were also held to be a *Guz;* but neither of these measurements was sufficiently accurate for a standard. It was not until Colonel Hodgson had procured a copy, from Mr. Newnham, of the *Shah Jehan Nameh*, in which was found a very particular description of the imperial buildings, at Agra, that he was enabled to discover the true length of the Illahee, or Divine Guz. Being put in possession of a literal translation of this MS. by Mr. Dyce, Colonel Hodgson visited Agra for the purpose of taking the dimensions of the buildings described therein; and from the average of the whole, to determine the length of the *Guz*, in inches and decimal parts. The *Taj*, as being in the most perfect pre-

servation, offered greater facilities for measurement than the other edifices; and was besides more precisely described in the manuscript. The marble platform, on which the Mausoleum stands, is perhaps the nearest approximation to square that has ever been attained in so large a mass of masonry; and Colonel Hodgson expected it would give the standard required as near as could be hoped for. Each side of this square measured 120 Imperial *Guz*, and the whole 14,400 square *Guz*, or exactly four *Begahs*, of 3,600 each. The actual measurement of each side was found to be as follows :—

	ft.	in.
North Side	314.	3.483
West do	314.	6 358
South do	314.	9.808
East do	314.	7.617

The mean being ft. 314 in. 6.81, which gives for the true length of the *guz*, in. 31.4 56 Colonel Hodgson remarks that it is surprising to find in the measurement of the four sides of so large a square of masonry, an extreme difference amongst them of only six inches; especially when it is considered that the building has stood about 190 years. The dimensions of other parts of the buildings gave similar results to this platform.

A plan of the Mausoleum of the *Taj*, with the gardens, grounds, and various buildings appertaining to it, accompanied the paper. Colonel Hodgson observed, however, that plans, models, and descriptions alike failed in conveying an adequate idea of the exquisite beauty of the edifices. The Mausoleum was entirely cased with white marble, both within and without, and highly ornamented with inlaid work in exquisite taste. It had not inaptly been said of this structure, that it should be kept under a glass case; and though, at first sight, it might be suspected of being small in its dimensions, the contrary was really the fact, the entire height of the principal building being 283 feet above the surface of the ground. "It is, without exception," he says, "the most perfect and beautiful building in the world."

The director announced that the Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society would be held on the ninth of May.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. Forbes Royle, M.D., V.P.R.S., &c., &c. Two vols. London, 1839 & 1840. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

We may congratulate the scientific world upon the completion of this magnificent work, by the publication of the Supplementary Part, during the past month—a work which must confer an honour upon this country in the eyes of foreign nations. The occasional critiques we have bestowed upon Professor Royle's labours, as the several parts appeared, will have sufficiently indicated how highly we appreciate them, and it cannot but afford a gratification to him to find these labours rewarded by the warm terms of praise in which the work is mentioned by the most eminent professors of natural history. Its value, as we have before remarked, is materially enhanced by the fact, that it is not a mere scientific book, and a splendid ornament to the library; but that its practical utility, in "showing the immense resources of British India, both as regards whatever is necessary for the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Internal Trade of the people, as for the supply of a much-extended External Commerce," recommends it to a larger circle of readers than the students of natural science. Dr. Royle has, in short, established in this work a proud and durable monument of talent and industry.

The Law relating to India and the East-India Company; with an Appendix. London 1840. W. H. Allen and Co.

Those who have had occasion to examine any branch of the law relating to India, must have been grievously embarrassed by the want of some safe guide, some recent collection of statutes on which reliance could be placed. "The laws affecting India and the East-India Company," the compiler of this work observes, "are dispersed through more than a hundred volumes of the statutes; they are to be found, in some cases, in entire acts of parliament of great length, specially devoted to the subjects; in others, in scattered provisions, surrounded by enactments applying to subjects and interests totally unconnected with India." This highly useful work, which must have cost a prodigious labour, contains all the enactments in force relating to India and the East-India Company, with illustrative notes embodying much useful information, some of the most important recent Acts of the Indian Government, and an excellent analytical Index.

Facts and Evidence relating to the Opium Trade with China. By William Storrs Fry. London, 1840. Richardson.

The Opium Question. By Samuel Warren, Esq., F.R.S., Barrister-at-Law. London, 1840. Ridgway.

The Chinese Vindicated, or another View of the Opium Question; being a Reply to a Pamphlet, by Samuel Warren, Esq. By Capt. T. H. Bullock, H. H. the Nizam's Army. London, 1840. W. H. Allen and Co.

Some Pros and Cons of the Opium Question; with a few Suggestions regarding the British Claims on China. London, 1840. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Corrected Report of the Speech of Sir George Staunton, on Sir James Graham's Motion on the China Trade, in the House of Commons, April 7th, 1840; with an Appendix, containing Resolutions on the China Trade, moved in the House of Commons, June 13, 1833. London, 1840. Lloyd.

China, and its Resources and Peculiarities, physical, political, social, and commercial; with a View of the Opium Question, and a Notice of Assam. By Robert Mudie. London, 1840. Grattan and Gilbert.

These are a few of the publications with which the opium question has overwhelmed the reading world, and which have nearly overlayed that question. A few words will suffice to indicate their merits.

The first is a satisfactory demonstration of the iniquity of the opium trade, and that it has been carried on in open defiance of the laws of the Chinese government, which has never wanted the *desire*, but the *power* to put it down. The author's further attempt to convict the Indian government of sanctioning the smuggling of the opium (only a small portion of which is grown in their territory) is a failure, and we fear it must be traced to some indirect connection with the pecuniary part of the question, which influences a good many writings upon this subject.

The second work is almost avowedly one of this kind. It is from an English barrister, who has, either in the way of business, or as a volunteer, undertaken to make out a claim on the part of the smugglers to indemnity; and it is an ingenious specimen of the mode in which lawyers make "the worse appear the better reason."

Capt. Bullock smashes Mr. Warren's labours with much ease.

The author of the *Pros and Cons*,—who has been at Canton, and "carefully considered the state of the trade generally, and especially the opium branch of it,"—though he esteems some who are engaged in it, has come to the conclusion that "*now*, for *himself*, it would be wrong to enter into it." But throughout he is a qualified defender of the trade, or at least he palliates it. We have little doubt that his work belongs to the category in which we place part of Mr. Fry's.

Sir George Staunton's speech shews that this most estimable person defends *generally* the course pursued by Capt. Elliot, and approves of the expedition against China. Sir George is an authority of much weight in favour of the Ministers.

Mr. Mudie's book is a mere catchpenny. It is a satire upon persons of ordinary education to suppose they need the miserable modicum of information it contains.

The Connexion of the East-India Company with the Superstitions and Idolatrous Customs and Rites of the Natives of India. The present State of the Question. By J. M. Strachan, Esq. London, 1840. Crofts.

The topics of this very prosy pamphlet have been urged over and over again, *usque ad nauseam*, in the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock. It contains not a particle of novelty.

Indian Life: a Tale of the Carnatic. By Mrs. Colonel Hartley. In Three Vols. London, 1840. Saunders and Otley.

This is a tissue of stories, Oriental and European, wild and romantic, connected by a very slender thread. They are spun out of a narrative of the adventures of a missionary, M. D'Epine, the son of a Liverpool merchant, and a French creole of Mauritius. The title of the work gives an incorrect notion of its nature: the bulk consists of the adventures of a nun during and after the revolution in France.

The African Slave Trade, and its Remedy. By Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. London, 1840. Murray.

The horrors of the existing slave trade were exposed by Mr. Buxton in his work of last year. In re-editing that work, with many additions and improvements, he has combined with it his proposed remedy for the evil, which consists in calling forth the resources of Africa, by promoting agriculture and trade, whereby "her population, instead of being sold into foreign slavery, and perishing by tens of thousands in the process of transportation, shall be employed in the tillage and in the commerce which may be found at home." The volume bears all the characteristic qualities of Mr. Buxton's publications, accurate and extensive research, great power of argument, enforced by an irresistible array of facts and a persuasive style of eloquence.

Serious Reflections on the Cessation of Life, and the State and Immortality of the Soul after her Separation from the Body. By William Garrod Carter, Esq., formerly of His Highness the Nizam's Service. Apollo Press, Bombay, 1839.

The design of these "Serious Reflections" is excellent: we can say no more in favour of the work, except that a more beautifully-printed book never issued from the Indian press.

The Canadian Naturalist: a series of Conversations on the Natural History of Lower Canada. By P. H. Gosse. Illustrated by forty-four engravings. London, 1840. Van Voorst.

An elegant volume, comprising much information, the result of local knowledge, respecting the natural history of Canada, thrown into the familiar dialogue-form, and arranged under the several months of the year.

Canadian Scenery. By N. P. Willis, Esq. Illustrated in a series of Views, by W. H. Bartlett. Part I. London, 1840. Virtue.

The interest which Canada inspires at the present moment will make such a work as this highly acceptable. The views are exquisitely drawn and engraved, and the written descriptions are calculated to impart to the mind what the illustrations cannot give through the eye.

The Naturalist's Library. Conducted by Sir William Jardine, Bart. Entomology. Vol. VI. Bees. Edinburgh, 1840. Lizars.

This volume comprises the natural history of bees, comprehending the uses and economical management of these industrious insects, with an account of foreign and wild bees, and a memoir of Huber, their great historian. The pictorial illustrations, in respect both to form and to colouring, are perfection.

Heath's Waverley Gallery of the Principal Female Characters in Sir Walter Scott's Romances and Poems, from original Paintings by eminent Artists. London. Tilt.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January* 27.

The Queen v. *Rajah Rajnarain Roy, in the matter of Sreenauth Roy.**—The defendant surrendered himself to the attachment this morning.

Sir *E. Ryan* asked whether the defendant was in custody.

The deputy-sheriff answered in the affirmative.

Mr. *Prinsep* moved that bail might be taken for the defendant to appear and answer interrogatories. He had affidavits ready sworn by the defendant and other parties.

The *Advocate-general* said, that he had affidavits to show that Sreenauth Roy was seen in the custody of the rajah's servants this morning.

Mr. *Prinsep* said he was certainly taken by surprise by the denial of his learned friend that the party was at liberty.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, that it would be necessary to refer to the affidavits as to the fact whether the imprisonment still continued or not.

The affidavits were then read. The affidavits of the defendant stated, that Sreenauth Roy had been liberated on the 18th, and that he had not been in his custody since. The affidavits on the other side stated, that Sreenauth Roy had been seen this morning at Andool surrounded by the rajah's peons.

Mr. *Prinsep* and Mr. *Leith* commented upon the improbability of the story that the rajah had come into Court to surrender himself upon the attachment, while he had been illegally detaining the party in his custody that very morning. But upon this point, the affidavits of the defendant must be taken as conclusive; and if false, he may be indicted for perjury.

The *Advocate-general* and Mr. *Clarke* argued, in the first place, that the contempt was clearly admitted by the defendant upon the face of his own affidavits, and that he ought therefore to be committed at once. The case of a contempt admitted by the party was quite as strong as the case of a contempt committed in the face of a court. But, secondly, the affidavits last sworn must be taken as true; and it might be assumed, therefore, that the fact was, that Sreenauth Roy was still in the custody of the rajah.

Sir *E. Ryan*.—"We are not going to decide what is the fact upon these contradictory affidavits. At present, we give no opinion upon them; and we take the statements in the affidavits of the defendant to be true, for the purposes of the question now before the Court. It appears upon the face of the defendant's own affidavits, that he has been guilty of a contempt. Now it is laid down, in Blackstone and other authorities, that if the offence is heinous, and there is no doubt of the fact, the Court will generally commit the party immediately; otherwise, they will receive his recognizances to appear and answer interrogatories. In the case before the Court, it is clear that the original act towards Sreenauth Roy was most illegal and unjustifiable. No justification is even attempted; and it is distinctly admitted, that the defendant had no sort of legal right to seize or detain the party. The only return made to the writ was a denial of the jurisdiction; which was declared by this Court to be, under the circumstances, a bad return. The defendant then had full knowledge that the whole of his proceedings were illegal, and that he had not even the equivocal excuse that he was not subject to our jurisdiction. He does not even then release the party immediately, or bring the body before the Court; but, by his own showing, he detains him two days longer. The case of *Goculnath Mullick*, in Clark's Rules, is nothing like the present. In that case, the return to the writ contained a justification, on the alleged ground, that the person carried off was the wife of the defendant. Here no justification is attempted; and a gross outrage and contempt of Court appear upon the face of the defendant's own affidavit. The order of the Court, therefore, is, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the sheriff, to answer interrogatories. The interrogatories to be filed in four days."

January 28.

Bissessur Bonnerjee v. *Ramrutton Roy and others.*—The Court delivered judgment upon the demurrer to the bill of complaint in this cause, which involved important questions of jurisdiction. As there was a difference of opinion upon the Bench, their Lordships delivered their judgments *seriatim*.

Sir *H. W. Seton*.—This was a demurrer to a bill in equity. There were several grounds of demurrer, the greater part of which were disposed of on the argument; there remains the question whether Ramrutton Roy sufficiently appears subject to the jurisdiction. It is stated in the bill, that he is not an inha-

* See last vol. p. 340.

bitant of Calcutta, and not generally subject to the jurisdiction; but he is charged to be specially subject on the grounds, 1st, That he is making use of a certain judgment and process of this Court on the plea side, such judgment being the subject-matter of the bill of complaint; and 2dly, That he entered into an agreement (not with the complainant) to subject himself to the jurisdiction, in respect of the matters to which the bill relates. With respect to the first point, if it rested upon the mere allegation that the defendant was making an improper use of the judgment and process of this Court, there would be a sufficient *primâ facie* ground of jurisdiction. Independently of the charter and of the statutes, there must be an inherent power in this Court to control its own process. But the general allegation must be taken with reference to the prior statements and charges in the bill. From those statements, it appears, that the defendant was not a party to the action in which the judgment was obtained, and that there was no assignment to him of the judgment, but that he was allowed by other parties to make use of the judgment in their names. Now the parties to the record are the only parties judicially recognized as "using the process" of the Court: and if it were otherwise, it is difficult to see what definite bounds could be set to the Court's jurisdiction. Any suggestion of fraud or collusion, or even a general charge of combination with the parties to a judgment, in abusing that judgment, would be held sufficient to found jurisdiction. In the case of *Gocul-chund* v. *Obeyram*, Chambers' Notes, it was decided generally, that to found special jurisdiction in respect of prior proceedings in this Court, they must be between the same parties, as well as relate to the same subject-matter. It may be doubtful whether this doctrine would now be recognized to its full extent, but the case is a strong authority upon the point. There was also a case lately before the Chief Justice in Chambers, where his lordship refused to grant a subpœna to appear and answer to a bill in equity, upon an affidavit that the defendant in equity was (the father of the nominal plaintiff and) himself the real plaintiff in an action at law which the bill was filed to restrain. It has been strongly argued that to hold that, in this case, the Court has no jurisdiction, would amount to a failure of justice; even if this were so, it would not be sufficient to warrant the Court in assuming a jurisdiction which it did not possess. But it does not appear, that there will be any failure of justice whatever. The parties themselves, who allow their names to be used, are themselves thereby subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and if they alone are brought before the Court, there is no reason to suppose that the Court would not have full power to prevent the continued abuse of its process. With respect to the second point, it is sufficient to say that an agreement to be subject to the jurisdiction can only operate between the parties to that agreement. I am of opinion, therefore, that this demurrer must be allowed; but, from the novelty of the question, and the absence of express authorities upon the point, I think it should be without costs.

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—This is a question of much importance. I have given the matter much consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that a sufficient jurisdiction is shewn by the bill, and that the demurrer ought to be overruled. The rights of parties in a cause pending before this Court are under its special protection. Now the statements in the bill of complaint must be assumed as true *arguendi gratiâ*. From those statements it appears, that Ramrutton Roy is the real party who is abusing the judgment and process of this Court,—that he caused the writ of execution to issue, and gave the instructions to the sheriff. It is Ramrutton Roy, therefore, who has, by his own acts, put the machinery of this Court into motion for his own purposes, and I hold that he has made himself thereby subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, in all matters relating to such acts. It is immaterial that this has been done in the names of other parties; we must inquire who is the real mover, and I do not understand upon what principle it could be held, that a person abusing the process of the Court upon the plea side does not render himself liable to the control of the Court in its equity jurisdiction. Upon the second point, I am of opinion, that the agreement, not being with the complainant, would not give jurisdiction.

Sir *E. Ryan.*—I was not present at the first argument in this case; but upon the occasion of the second argument, without hearing the counsel for the defendants, I formed a strong opinion that there was no sufficient ground of jurisdiction established. This opinion has been since confirmed upon consultation with my learned brethren. I think it sufficient to say, that I entirely concur in the opinions expressed by Mr. Justice Seton, and that I adopt his judgment as my own. This demurrer, therefore, must be allowed; but without costs.

February 3.

The Queen v. *Rajah Rajnarain Roy.*—Mr. *Prinsep* said that, out of forty interrogatories filed, eight had been administered to the rajah, and seven out of that number demurred to. He had little

doubt that some of the rest would be found to be demurrable also on the same ground, namely, that they were not confined to the mere question of contempt, and that the answers would tend to criminate the rajah. This day was the last day of term, and a motion to expunge the objectionable interrogatories could not be made out of term without the special leave of the Court; it was hoped that their lordships would give leave. If this were not done, the rajah would be obliged to remain in prison at all events until next term, before which time no step could be taken.

The *Court* refused to grant leave, thinking that, if there was any hardship in the case, the defendant had brought it upon himself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-general arrived at the presidency on the 11th February. His lordship did not proceed to Calcutta by water, as was expected. A large number of gentlemen of the civil and military services, headed by his Exc. Sir Jasper Nicolls and the Hon. W. W. Bird, received his lordship at the Government House, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William. His lordship held a levee on the 13th.

On the 12th February, a large number of the most distinguished native gentlemen met at the Hindu College, to consider of the best mode of presenting a congratulatory address to Lord Auckland, on his safe return to the presidency, after his lordship's conquest of Affghanistan; Raja Radacant Deb in the chair. The chairman said that, as liege subjects, the safe return of the Governor-general to the presidency should be a subject of gratulation; that such a course was not unprecedented, but examples of the kind were very numerous. He brought forward the example, in the *Poorans*, of the public rejoicing that ensued after every victory over the Ushoors. It also used to be a season of gratulation in the times of the Khetree rajahs, whenever a conquest was gained, and the same during the reigns of the Musulman Badshas. The practice of congratulation, therefore, was a very old custom; and it was but right that the same should be done in the present instance, after so signal a victory as that achieved by the Governor-general over the territories of Affghanistan. He then dwelt on the history of Affghanistan, as a country which had ever been the stronghold of the marauders of Hindoostan. Several efforts had hitherto been made to subjugate that country, but without success; and it remained for the British arms to achieve an object of so great an importance to this country.

Raja Kalikissen Bahadoor then rose to propose the following resolution:

"That the natives of Calcutta and its vicinity, feeling that for the happiness and regeneration of British India, the enjoyment of peace, so long as it can be preserved with honour, is an object of paramount importance; and feeling persuaded, that the combinations, which threatened the empire with extensive hostilities, have been baffled and overawed by the decided and successful measures of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Affghanistan, do consider it a duty imposed upon them, by gratitude and loyalty, to offer their humble congratulations to the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, on the success of his measures, on the mark of our Sovereign's approbation by which that success has been acknowledged, and on his lordship's return to this metropolis."

Baboo Russomoy Dutt next read a copy of the address which they proposed presenting. It was then proposed by him, and seconded by Baboo Aushootosh Day,

"That an address, in conformity to the tenor of the above resolution, which has now been read to the meeting, be adopted."

The Governor-general, on his way to Calcutta, appears to have taken every opportunity afforded him during so brief a trip, of showing that he considers it his business to pay some deference to the feelings and prejudices of those over whom he is appointed to rule. We hear of his having visited a Hindu temple, approaching as near to the images as the native fear of profanation by Christian footsteps would permit, dispensing gratuities, and offering kind expressions to the custodians. We also learn that he visited the Shah's tomb at Sasseram, inspected it, then proceeded to the khanga, and gratified the principal by partaking of some refreshments, prepared in a separate tent, previous to resuming his dawk journey. These, and other little matters which will be duly announced in the native papers, are interesting traits in his lordship's public character. He is apparently determined to show that, if he cannot approve, he can at least tolerate, and that he considers he best illustrates the Christian character by the practice of charity in its most extensive form.—*Englishman, Feb.* 17.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The adjourned steam-meeting (see last vol. p. 339) took place on the 25th January; Mr. Pattle in the chair. The meeting was thinly attended.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Turton: "That, under the existing circumstances in which steam navigation between Great Britain and India is placed, with reference to what is usually termed the Comprehensive scheme, no company having yet been formed in England for the purpose of prosecuting that scheme, it appears expedient to this meeting, that the inhabitants of the presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and of the Government of Ceylon, should unite all their energies and resources for establishing, immediately, a direct steam-communication between Calcutta and Suez, *viâ* Madras and Ceylon, as frequently as the funds which may be raised will allow."

Mr. Greenlaw made a long speech in continuation. He contended (in opposition to the chairman, who had held that the meeting was called to decide between the opposing plans for establishing a steam-communication between Calcutta and Suez) that they were called together simply to consider, with reference to the letter of the Court of Directors to Mr. Curtis, what step it would be best to take under the circumstance of the refusal by the Court of Mr. Curtis's offer. He put it to the meeting, whether they could, without inconsistency and a manifest breach of public faith, abandon Mr. Curtis, whose acts they had approved in October last. If Mr. Curtis had done his duty, why abandon him? Will it not be a breach of public faith and a sacrifice of public honour? Why remove the public conduct of this important matter from the hands of those of whose measures they had hitherto expressed approbation in the most unqualified manner, and place it in the hands of untried men?

Mr. W. P. Grant said, that the object of the present meeting was to decide what was best to be done in order to have an immediate communication with England. The Comprehensive and its supporters had been promising the attainment of this object for the last six years, and yet nothing has been done, and the Precursor plan was to put into immediate operation what the Comprehensive had thus failed in doing. The object of both is the same, namely, a speedy communication; and while he acknowledged the debt owed to Mr. Greenlaw, both here and at home, for his exertions in this great cause, yet in matters of detail he differed with him. Besides, now that the Comprehensive scheme is virtually defunct, it remains entirely optional to parties whether they support it farther or not. Its existence was dependent on two conditions; the first was, that Government would consent to support it: Government had refused this support, and it therefore no longer existed.

Mr. Parker moved, "That the subscribers under the resolutions of the 15th April 1839, here present, and to the old and new Bengal Steam Funds, feeling the utmost confidence in Mr. Curtis's committee, and the deepest sense of gratitude for their admirable, zealous, and disinterested exertions, will await the result of the measures now taking by the committee for the establishment of the Comprehensive scheme until the arrival in Calcutta of the mail, which leaves London in May next; and that in the event of the mail adverted to not bringing official intimation from Mr. Curtis's committee, that a joint-stock company is actually formed, with sufficient means to carry the Comprehensive scheme, or a scheme for running steamers monthly between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, into effect (the scheme itself offering a moderate return for the capital invested), the subscribers will then feel it their duty to this country to aid and assist such measures for promoting and securing a regular and speedy steam-communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, as may appear to them most expedient."

The chairman said, there had been no unconditional pledge given to Mr. Curtis, and the condition on which it was given could not now be carried into effect. The Precursors had lost no time in addressing Mr. Curtis, and with every mark of respect, deference, and attention, had informed him of their intention to execute, immediately and without delay, that portion of the Comprehensive scheme which, had it not been crushed by the Ministry and the Court of Directors refusing all support, would, under that scheme, have been performed.

Major Forbes said, that the vote for deserting Mr. Curtis would make Calcutta a by-word for bad faith, a proverb for dishonour.

Mr. J. W. Cragg adverted to the expediency of an amalgamation of the two plans.

Mr. Turton objected to joining the plans, and putting the whole in the hands of Mr. Curtis; on the contrary, he strongly dwelt on the more commendable course of immediately establishing one steamer, and he was assured that others would soon follow. He went on to advert to the course now pursued at home, where, instead of husbanding the funds, they were being frittered away by extra-expenses; so much so, that even the house where meetings were called was paid for. He next alluded to what had fallen from Major Forbes, of Calcutta proving a by-word for bad faith. The real cause he explained to be the inability expressed by Mr. Curtis to carry out the plan, unsupported by the aid and inter-

ference of Government, who had abandoned the plan (cries of "no," from Messrs. Parker and Greenlaw). "Then," said Mr. Turton, "Mr. Curtis has said that which is false." He, however, knew Mr. Curtis to be too honourable a man to mislead others, though he might mislead himself.

After this, Mr. Parker's amendment was put, and carried by a majority of twenty-eight against fifteen.

Mr. Grant next proposed this resolution: "That it appears to this meeting, that the object of a full and efficient steam communication between India and Great Britain, *viâ* the Red Sea, is most likely to be attained by the formation of two companies, acting in concert, but separate and distinct, the operations and objects of one being confined to the European side of the Isthmus, and the other to the Asiatic." Mr. Grant referred to the terms used by several gentlemen present, aspersing those belonging to the Precursor party. The phrases were, point of honour, bad faith, inconsistency, want of common honesty, and so forth; which terms were given in very bad taste, and equally bad temper, and which aspersions, had they affected any gentlemen of their party, he should insist on being recalled. He said, that there was but one conclusion people could come to in regard to the Comprehensive, and that was, that it is dead, and that the people at Madras are endeavouring to revive it. The Chamber of Commerce had decided on joining and supporting the Precursor, and withdrawing from the Comprehensive.

Mr. Turton seconded this resolution, and said, he was not angry at the Billingsgate that had been levelled at him and his party, by Mr. Greenlaw and others; by their being called faithless scoundrels and being blackguarded; but he would declare war with Mr. Greenlaw; and although Mr. Greenlaw's two hours' speech had driven away his (Mr. Turton's) supporters, he would yet get together his party, in his own back parlour, and establish one boat, as an earnest of the Precursor plan. He would also write to his friend Tim Curtis, and tell him that, though they once pulled together in the same boat, they must now split and pull against each other.

After farther altercation, rather than speaking,

Mr. C. W. Smyth proposed, as an amendment upon Mr. Grant's motion, that the meeting do adjourn, which, after some farther discussion, was carried unanimously.

We never attended a public meeting in the proceedings at which we saw and heard so much deserving unqualified deprecation as at that which took place at the Town Hall on Saturday. Whoever attended this meeting ought to have done so with an honest, unbiassed intention of promoting the establishment of a more speedy and satisfactory communication between the eastern presidencies and England; and if actuated by that intention, whether he was a supporter of one of the schemes or another, he must know that, if they could unite, they must be more efficient; but that if they could not unite, above all things to be avoided was an avowal of hostility. Yet a totally different course was adopted, and Mr. Turton declared, that he proclaimed "open war against the Comprehensive." This may have been uttered in the warmth of argument; and if it was, the sooner it is retracted the better; but if he abides by this hostile declaration, then we avow our opinion that Mr. Turton is the greatest enemy to the accomplishment of a speedy steam-communication that the cause has had yet to encounter. This needs no other proof than that he has successfully thrown the apple of discord among its friends. He and Mr. W. P. Grant announced, in a tone of triumph, that they had succeeded in causing a defection among the subscribers to the Comprehensive—that they had a list of the seceders from its ranks. Let it be granted, and then what is it that they have done? Why, they have weakened the most powerful array of subscribers that had ever been united in the cause, whilst their own is avowedly too weak to pay even for the single steamer they propose to run quarterly, and which, if established, will be as inefficient even for the conveyance of letters, as any scheme that could be well devised. Talk about the Comprehensive supporters being hope-deluded—why the total of the Precursor plan is hope, and hope only. They hope to establish one steamer, because they hope to get the funds; when established, they confess it will be useless, unless three others are added, and these they also hope for. The next subject for deprecation is the long rambling speeches delivered on the occasion, reflecting upon various gentlemen, and defending others; speeches delivered out of order; interlocutory retardation; and, above all, a disorderly chairman. We know how difficult it is for a man called to preside over a public meeting to avoid a betrayal of his own bias if a great question is at issue—yet if he cannot avoid this, he is not fit to preside at a public assemblage; but it was reserved for Saturday for us to see a chairman so far outstep the line of his duty as to be one of the most violent advocates of either party who spoke.—*Cal. Cour., Jan. 27.*

ATTACK ON PESHOOT.

Fort William, Political Department, 15th February, 1840. The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the subjoined extracts from a despatch from Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated the 22d ult., and its enclosure, the report of Lieut.-Col. Orchard, C.B., of the result of an attack, made on the 18th ult., by the detachment under his command, on the fortress of Peshoot, shall be published for general information.

"I had the honour to acquaint your lordship, in my despatch of the 10th inst. that, in consequence of a requisition from the envoy and minister, I had detached Lieut.-Col. Orchard, C.B., of the European Regt., with the force named in the margin,* to reduce the fortress of Peshoot, distant about fifty miles from hence N.N.E., and endeavour to capture or dislodge a refractory chief, who had, with a body of armed followers, established himself therein.

"I beg leave to forward for your lordship's perusal a despatch I yesterday received from Lieut.-Col. Orchard, by which I am sorry to observe, that, notwithstanding a long and steady attack upon the gateway, which was represented to the Lieut.-Col. as the only assailable point, yet, owing to the inclemency of the weather, (though the outer gate was demolished by the fire of the nine-pounders, and the bags of powder were twice laid against the inner one,) from the heavy rain, they totally failed in the object required, and the troops were obliged to be recalled by the Lieut.-Col., who, I regret to state, suffered a severe loss, having, as the accompanying return exhibits, had 65 [69] killed and wounded; and amongst the latter, Lieuts. Collinson, of the 37th, and Hicks, European Regt. The arrangements, as reported to me, that were made by the Lieut.-Col., appear to have been judicious, and in my opinion would have been entirely successful, had it not been for the heavy rain, which prevented the powder from having had its proper effect against the second gateway.

"The Lieut.-Colonel speaks, I am happy to say, in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and men on this trying occasion, and their gallantry and steadiness appear to me to deserve the highest commendation.

"Although the attack was unfortunately not successful against the gate, yet the effect shewed itself by the enemy evacuating the fort of Peshoot, and also that of Khatke on the other side of the river, a short time after the troops had retired."

"Camp Peshoot, 19 Jan. 1840.

"To Capt. Douglas,
Assist. Adj. General, Army of the Indus.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major General commanding in Affghanistan, that, on the afternoon of the 17th, the rain having ceased, and, with every expectation of favourable weather for commencing operations, I issued the necessary orders to the detachment for attacking, on the following morning, the Fort of Peshoot, and as it was advisable that Capt. Abbott should have his guns into battery and the infantry be in the best position they could occupy before day-break, we left camp at half-past four A.M. As soon as Capt. Abbott could distinguish the gate, he opened the battery against it, and after firing for nearly two hours, succeeded in making a practicable breach on each side of the gate; when Lieut. Pigou, with a party of fifteen men of the European detachment and twenty-five sepoys of the 37th, advanced, pushed down the gate, and proceeded to examine the inner one. The bugler with the party, observing them going forward, sounded the advance (without order), which caused the storming party and column to immediately move down towards the breach, but Lieut. Pigou, having ascertained that the inner gateway was closed, ran back, and directed them to get under cover from the enemy's fire, which was easily accomplished among the numerous ravines close to the fort. Lieut. Pigou then returned and applied the powder to blow open the gate; but as it had rained without intermission from about half an hour after commencing the attack, from the damp state it was in, and the very inferior quality of it, being powder of this country, it unfortunately failed. As from the situation of the gate, and from the nature of the ground surrounding the fort, it was found impracticable to bring a gun to bear on it, Lieut. Pigou suggested that another trial should be made to blow it open, and a sufficient quantity of powder (nearly 100lbs.,) having been procured from Capt. Abbott, the attempt was made, but I regret to say it also failed. As it still continued to rain heavily, the troops had been exposed to a severe fire for several hours, Captain Abbott having expended nearly the whole of his ammunition and every possible means adopted towards gaining an entrance into the fort having failed of success, I determined, at half-past eleven, A.M., on withdrawing the troops from before the fort, until the weather cleared up, and certain measures could be taken to ensure success.

* Three 9-pounders, 1 troop 2d cavalry, 1 wing 39th N.I., 60 European Regt., 20 Sappers, a regt. Shah's infantry, and a regt. Shah's cavalry, 700 strong, under Capt. N. Christie.

"Our failure, however, I am happy to say, has proved as good as having gained possession of the fort; for, a short time after we retired, the enemy evacuated the fort of Peshoot, as well as that of Khatke, on the opposite bank of the river, both of which are now in our possession; but I am sorry to say there is nothing in either fort but a small quantity of grain, and about 100lbs. of powder.

"I lament to say, our loss has been rather severe (a return of which is enclosed), which was mainly caused by want of means to reduce a place of such strength.

"To Lieut. Pigou the highest praise is due for the gallant and meritorious manner in which he three times advanced to the inner gate, under a heavy fire from the enemy, and laid the powder to blow it open, the failure of which can only be attributed to the causes already explained. To the party who accompanied him, under the command of Ensign Pattule, the greatest credit is also due for the manner in which they kept in check the enemy's side.

"To Capt. Abbott the highest praise is also due for the manner in which he has conducted the arduous duties devolving upon him, as well as the great service rendered by him yesterday. I also beg to bring to the notice of the Major-General the conspicuous gallantry of Lieut. Tytler, who accompanied Lieut. Pigou on both occasions of bringing the powder, and throughout the day rendered me every assistance; I am also highly indebted to him for the manner in which he has conducted every duty required of him as Assistant-quarter-master-general since leaving Jellalabad. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the great assistance I have on all occasions received from Lieut. Pond, whom I appointed as detachment staff. The highest praise is also due to every officer and man composing the detachment, who have cheerfully borne up against every privation and hardship; and the coolness, gallantry, and ambition of each individual, displayed yesterday morning, elicit my warmest thanks and approbation.

"In noticing the names of officers to whom I am indebted for assistance during this expedition, I have omitted to mention that of Lieut. Dallas, of the commissariat department, who has on all occasions proved himself a most zealous officer in procuring supplies whenever there was any possibility of obtaining them, and also rendering me every assistance during the attack yesterday.

"I have the honour, &c.,

"J. Orchard, Lieut. Col.,

"Comm. Detachment."

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the command of Lieut.Col. Orchard, C.B., before the Fort of Peshoot, 18th January 1840.

Artillery.—Slightly wounded, 2 sepoys.

Sappers and Miners.—Killed, 1 sepoy; severely wounded, 1 naick and 1 sepoy; slightly wounded, 1 sergeant.

1st European Regiment.—Killed, 1 private; severely wounded, 1 ensign and 3 privates.

37th Regt. N.I.—Killed, 1 havildar and 6 sepoys; severely wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 1 naick and 9 sepoys; slightly wounded, 1 drummer and 5 sepoys.

H.M. Shah Shooja's 3d Regt.—Killed, 1 jemadar and 9 sepoys; severely wounded, 2 havildars, 3 naicks, and 10 sepoys; slightly wounded, 7 sepoys.

Total killed, 19; severely wounded, 33; slightly wounded, 16.

P S.—The trooper of Capt. Christie's horse wounded. Seven horses drowned in crossing the fords.

Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Lieut. Collinson, 37th regt., severely wounded; Ensign Hicks, 1st Europ. regt., ditto ditto; Jemadar Gunace Tewary, H.M. Shah Shooja's 3d regt., killed.

Our correspondents all agree, that had it not been unfavourable weather, the fort would have been captured in a couple of hours, and Syed Hoshein, the usurper of Kooner, have been made a prisoner. The rebels fled to a mountain pass, whither it was proposed to follow them when the weather should clear. Capt. Ponsonby had left Jellalabad for the detachment, with doolies and ammunition, but the wretched weather had not permitted him to get far beyond the city. The country is described as fine, well populated and cultivated; but studded with mud forts, apparently of considerable strength. Too much cannot be said for the behaviour of the troops on this occasion; all are represented to have comported themselves, without exception, in the most gallant style and to have proved that every dependence can be placed upon them in any emergency. A late letter mentions a hope of Lieut. Collinson's recovery.—*Delhi Gaz., Feb.* 12.

A private letter adds: "On occupying the place, it was found to be much stronger than it was supposed to be, and had the fellows not deserted it, we must have lost many men. Lieut. Collinson, who was considered dangerously wounded, is doing well, as is also Ensign Hicks of the European Regt. The wounded men are said to be recovering. The chief has fled to a fort in the gorge of the hills belonging to the Saffers, and Macgregor has some hopes that the tribe will deliver him to us. Our troops attempted to follow the fugitive, but Abbott's guns got firmly fixed in the mud, and could not be moved. They have had dreadful weather at Peshoot since the 18th, and have sent for supplies, their food as well as ammunition being expended."

THE DOORANEE ORDER.

The following is a list of the officers of the Dooranee order, conferred by Shah Shoojah.

1st Class.

Lord Auckland.	Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Lieut. General Sir John Keane.	Lieut. Col. Sir A. Burnes.
Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton.	Lieut. Col. Wade.

2d Class.

Major Gen. Willshire (H.M.'s).	Major Cragie.
,, Thackwell (H.M.'s)	,, Gordon.
,, Simpson.	,, Parsons.
Brigadier Sale (H.M.'s).	,, Keith (Bombay).
,, Roberts.	,, N. Campbell (do.)
,, Arnold (H.M.'s).	Lieut. Col. Macdonald (H.M.'s).
,, Baumgardt (do.)	Major Todd.
,, Scott (do.)	Capt. Thomson.
,, Stevenson (Bomb.)	,, Peat.

3d Class.

Lieut. Col. Dennie (H.M.'s).	Maj. Carruthers (H.M.'s).
,, Orchard.	,, Tronson (do.)
,, Herring.	,, Pennycuick (do.)
,, Monteith.	,, Deshon (do.)
,, Wheler	,, Thomas.
,, Persse (H.M.'s)	,, Handcock.
,, Croker (do.)	,, Cunningham.
,, Smyth.	,, C. J. Cunningham.
,, Sandwith (Bomb.)	,, Leech.
,, Stalker (do.)	Capt. J. Hay.
Major Salter.	,, Davidson.
,, Warren.	,, Alexander.
,, Thomson.	,, Saunders.
,, Pew.	,, McSherry.
,, Cureton (H.M.'s)	,, Johnson.
,, McDowell (do.)	Lieut. J. Macgregor.
,, Daly (do.)	,, Mackeson.
,, McLaren.	P. B. Lord, Esq.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Abstract of Disbursements and Receipts appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 18th August to 31st December 1839.

Disbursements.

Advance for manufacture of indigo	60,867
Life insurance premium	9,743
Annuities paid	1,439
Dividends paid	4,056
Law charges	3,434
Assessments, durwan's wages, postages, and office charges.....	960
Promissory note paid	15,129
Deposited in Union Bank	4,03,262
Balance.....	181
Co.'s Rs. ..	4,99,070

Receipts.

Balance of account of 17th August 1839,	598
Rents realized	10,040
Indigo factory sold	4,650
Indigo sold	1,20,364
Indigo seed sold	13,750
Recoveries from debtors.....	47,508
Miscellaneous recoveries.....	545
Money borrowed	12,870
Drawn from Union Bank	2,88,745
Co.'s Rs. ..	4,99,070

AGRA BANK.

A Statement of the Affairs of the Agra Bank, on the 31st Dec. 1839.

Assets.

Cash balance on hand.....	2,50,298
Drafts	2,04,000
Loans and credits.....	24,21,024
Bills discounted account.....	1,72,260
Agency accounts	2,24,990
Calcutta committee.....	3,013
Government Paper with Calcutta committee	1,16,546
Union Bank exchange account	1,528
Insurance accounts	25,500
Suspense account	536
Dead stock, house and furniture.....	25,584
Total Rs.	34,42,279

Liabilities.

Stock	20,00,000
Deposits, floating and fixed.....	14,13,637
Agra committee Oriental L. I. C.....	3,305
Fergusson and Co., London remitt. acc..	1,840
With native agents	4,634
Ajmere negotiation	380
Lucknow ditto	85
Indore ditto	2,612
Unclaimed balances.....	384
Profit and loss	15,192
Total Rs.	34,42,279

At the half-yearly meeting on the 31st January, the dividend declared was nine per cent. per ann.

THE FALLS OF THE SUBERNEEKHA.

A party, consisting of Major and Miss Ouseley, Major Steel, Lieut. Wheler, and Dr. Dunbar, proceeded from Kishenpore and Dorunda, to see the falls of the Suberneekha, at Hoorooroo Ghat. The road led to the top of the cataract, which had a very grand appearance. The view down the valley of the river was truly magnificent, terminated by the hills at Julda and Sillee, distant about twenty miles. There having been no rain in Choutea Nagpoor since the 20th September last, the river was unusually dry; but there was enough water, which pours over a fissure in the rock on the left bank, and, spreading in large sheets over its broken front, falls into the abyss below, to show how grand must be the effect in the rains, when the whole bed of the river and face of the precipice are covered by an overwhelming torrent of water accelerated by the great decline in the level of the river above the fall. The top of the cataract presented one entire mass of light grey granite, worn beautifully smooth and slippery by the friction of the passing torrent, and here and there broken and disturbed by the enormous stones that are propelled forward by its force, as well as huge pieces of timber that have been torn from the forests, many of which were then transfixed in different fissures of the rock. There were two small falls before the water reached the grand precipice, whence it falls perpendicularly to the pool below. The breadth of the fall at the top may be about two hundred yards. The party went again to the fall, to measure it. A stone attached to a string was thrown from the top into the pool, and in pulling it up again a gun was fired from below, as the stone arrived at the surface of the water; a knot was then tied on the string above, and when measured, proved 387 feet; the gentleman who threw it had to descend about thirty feet, to get a good standing-place; so that by this measurement the falls were deemed about 420 feet. Some of the party were of opinion that the height was about 450 feet.

THE MECHIS.

Mr. A. Campbell, assistant to the Resident at Nipal, in charge of Darjeeling, has forwarded to Government a notice of the Mechis, a people who inhabit the forest portion of the Terai, stretching along the base of the mountains from the Burrampooter to the Konki river, in which tract they are subjects of the Nipalese, the Sikkim, and the British Governments, occupying, along with the Dimals (an allied tribe) and a few Garrows, a country of about 250 miles long and from twelve to fifteen broad. Their religion, language, usages, and appearance, proclaim them a distinct people. The cast of their countenance is strongly Mongolian, but accompanied by a softness of outline. Their complexion, though fair, has a yellow tinge. They never live higher on the hills than eight hundred or a thousand feet, and keep entirely to the forest, in which they make clearances, where they cultivate rice and cotton with the hoe, and graze buffaloes. They are a remarkably healthy race, the *malaria* of the forest, so deadly to strangers, does not affect them; on the plains, they are subject to fever. They have no towns, and scarcely ever live in permanent villages, generally quitting a clearance after having had two or three successive crops from the land. The religion of the Mechis is the Sivaite form of Hinduism, but it goes no further than the occasional sacrifice of a goat, buffalo, pig, or fowl, to a clay image of Kali, when they drink spirits to excess and indulge in licentiousness. They have no priests nor temples, and bury their dead in the jungle, placing spirits and prepared food over the grave. They have no distinction of castes, and they eat the carrion of all animals, save the elephant, which animal they hold in high respect. The men purchase their wives; the women share with the men the labours of the field, besides attending fairs, buying and selling. They are generally comely; their usual dress is a sawi (robe) of red silk, made of the *indi*, or thread of the silk-worm which feeds on the castor-oil plant, which is woven by the women, who dye it with lac. The Mech language has no written character, nor is it allied to Sanscrit; it is poor and barren, having no words to express more than *nine* of the cardinal numbers. The people are very cheerful, have no prejudice towards strangers, and are industrious and honest.

FEEDING BRAHMINS.

Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature has just imposed on the master the difficult and invidious task of ascertaining how much it will cost to feed forty thousand brahmins, and the learned gentleman is now engaged in the delicate duty of determining how much a brahmin can eat. This very humorous order of the Court arose out of the following circumstances: one of the ancient gentry, whom the British Government had "reduced to poverty and wretchedness," left a sum of money by will to feed a hundred thousand brahmins—an act of superlative merit among the Hindus, and covering a multitude of sins. This legator, Rosbehary Surmunu, left Mr. Droz, the Company's commercial resident at Cossimbazar, and Mr. Patrick Maitland, formerly a merchant of large renown in Calcutta, executors of his will. The cause gravitated naturally to the Supreme Court. The first interlocutory decree was made in 1818, when the master of the day was ordered to ascertain what sum would be necessary to feed a hundred thousand brahmins, and who was the proper party to preside at the feast. The master reported that Rs. 43,000 were necessary, and that Debnath Sandial was the fit and proper almoner. This was allowing rather less than seven annas (about 1s.) a head. In 1820, the master's report was confirmed, and the two European executors were discharged from their trust, on paying to Debnath the sum above mentioned, and depositing the remainder of the assets in the Court. But it was seven years before Debnath obtained this sum, which had in the mean while accumulated, with interest, to Rs. 64,000. He applied himself vigorously to this sacred duty; but after having fed sixty thousand, he filed a bill in Court, stating that he was unable to procure the remaining forty thousand brahmins, and that he was anxious to pay the balance in his hand, Rs. 27,000, into Court. It is a very singular and valuable statistical fact, that seventy years after the English had acquired a footing in this land, it was impossible to find more than sixty thousand hungry brahmins! Fifty years before this time, Gunga Govind Sing, the dewan of Warren Hastings, had found no difficulty in collecting ten times that number of brahmins, who were glad of a meal. He feasted 600,000 on the single occasion of his mother's funeral rites; and as the race of brahmins is not found to have diminished, we are driven to the conclusion that their ease and comfort have been immeasurably increased. We think the fact worthy of distinct record, for the benefit of the British India Society. Meanwhile, Debnath Sandial died, and his second son and executor, Sheetanath, claimed the privilege of feeding the remaining brahmins. This right is contested by a son of Brijonath, and the Supreme Court is now required to decide on whom this honour shall be conferred. Forty thousand brahmins are to be fed; but the Court is anxious to know whether sixty thousand brahmins were *bonâ fide* fed by Debnath,

or not. The master is charged with these inquiries. He is to report how many were originally feasted; what sum remains to be devoted to the feeding of the remainder, and what it will now cost to feast a brahmin. We shall look with no little curiosity for the report. We hope the master will give us the data upon which it is founded, for it is a fact, much lamented by those who are bound to feed the priesthood, that the progress of luxury, since we obtained possession of the country, has increased to such an extent, that this religious duty, which in the time of the Mohamedans could be performed creditably at two annas a head, now costs eight annas. The feasting cannot, we learn, be effected respectably under eight annas, though it may be done moderately for four, and shabbily for two annas.—*Friend of India, Feb.* 13.

STRIKING SEPOYS.

We have before us a letter from Saugor, dated the 1st inst., which has excited our indignation to an almost inexpressible degree, by the accounts it contains of the unsoldierly, unmanly, and brutal conduct of a commanding officer there, in maltreating the sepoys while under arms on parade (unpardonable as such proceeding is towards them under any circumstances), by striking them with a whip or a stick, and that too in cases where there is not even fault enough committed to provoke an angry word, much less an assault which no provocation short of absolute mutiny could suffice to justify. It appears that the commandant alluded to became almost frantic, because, in spite of his whip, stick, and gross invective, another corps under a different description of officer did better than his own. On his private parade, we learn, he placed no check upon his temper, but would strike several sepoys in the course of a morning; but on one particular occasion, which we select as on the whole the most atrocious, it chanced that a native officer made some mistake in leading his subdivision from square into line, upon which the commandant dismounted, and went up to the subdivision, when he fancied (or perhaps really) one of the sepoys smiled; upon which he struck the man diagonally across the face, and with such violence, as to lay open his lip. The scene is described as having been most disgusting, and several officers were looking on—officers not belonging to the regiment—and of course it caused a feeling of indignation among all, natives as well as Europeans, who witnessed or were informed of it. We understand, and can easily believe, that the above-described treatment of the sepoys is the subject of general comment at the station, and we confess our astonishment that the general commanding there has not heard of it in such a way as to cause him to take the matter up. It is not a case in which a formal official report should be waited for. We have it from an eye-witness, and are as certain of its truth as we could be if we had the most strictly legal testimony of the occurrence; and we pledge ourselves that, if the Commander-in-chief will direct an inquiry to be instituted by the military authorities at Saugor, his Exc. will discover that what we have written is not exaggerated.—*Englishman, Feb.* 14.

ASSAM.

Extract of a letter, dated Upper Assam, 25th January: "An extensive, fertile, comparatively populous, and highly cultivated tract of country, the Muttock territory, abounding in tea tracts, &c. has been quietly annexed to the Company's dominions. The station of Suddyah, a name that had become familiar to most people in Bengal, is to be abandoned to the caprices of the Burrampooter, of which in a few more years it is likely to become the bed, and the troops lately cantoned there, *viz.* the head-quarters of the Assam light infantry battalion and some artillery, are now located on the opposite bank of the river, and some three miles lower down. The new station is designated Saikwah. Brigadier Littler has just completed his tour of the province, which extended as far as Suddyah. Captain Hannay, with the head-quarters of his regiment, is now employed in the vicinity of the Upper Dibong and Sasar rivers, in the difficult and harassing service of endeavouring to trace, hunt down, and capture, the person of the Towah Gosain, the ex-chief of Suddyah, and principal concoctor and leader of the attack on the Suddyah cantonments this time last year, in which Col. White was slain. The wilyness of the old chieftain against whom the operations are being conducted, and the difficulties and intricacies of the mountainous, pathless, and almost unknown country through which the troops have to move, have as yet proved a bar to the success of the main object of Capt. Hannay's expedition, which has otherwise been very successful. He has succeeded in capturing almost all the principal adherents of the Towah Gosain, who is now reduced to a retinue of six needy followers, besides losing the whole of his personal property. Almost all the arms, &c. of the insurgent Khamptees have fallen into Capt. Hannay's hands, so that even should he be unsuccessful in capturing the chief, he has succeeded in depriving him of the means of ever again being troublesome.

"Of the insurgent Khamptees and

Mishmees, upwards of 180 have been sent into Saikwah, men, women, and children."—*Englishman.*

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society, in February, a highly valuable communication from Capt. Jenkins, the agent of the Governor-general in Assam, was submitted. Capt. Jenkins first refers to the report made by the silk committee of the Society on the specimen of Moonga silk lately submitted by Messrs. Watkins and Mendes. The report, Capt. Jenkins states, holds out most pleasing prospects for Assam, as the extent to which the silk would be shipped from that province is almost unlimited, from the abundance of tetranthera plants, on which the worm feeds, and from the facility with which they can be propagated. "Two companies of the 36th regt.," Capt. Jenkins adds, "have been hutting themselves over against me in what they thought was a natural forest, but which in reality is a deserted plantation of soom trees, one of the best of those plants; and all about Dibroo Mookh, in Muttock, the land is covered with old plantations of the same tree."

Capt. Jenkins adverts to the subject of the Cotton Minute by the Governor-general, and wishes he could get a pair of the Americans in Muttock, for he has there very superior lands for cotton, and he can give land for nothing to any extent, and he knows no place where the committee are more likely to find the ryots tractable. They are all cotton cultivators; and owing, Capt. Jenkins supposes, to the fitness of soil and climate, the cotton of Muttock, which to all appearance is the same stock as that of other parts of Assam and of the Garrow country, is far superior to any other in the valley, and fetches from 1½ to 2½ rupees per maund more in the market on the Kupas. All the natives would try any other cottons, for they have no prejudices as to seeds. Muttock has only just fallen into the hands of the Government of India, but Capt. Jenkins hopes there is a very fair prospect of the British soon rendering it a most important district. Tea, caoutchouc, silk, sugar, and cotton are abundant, and the lands are well adapted to any cereal crops. It was the garden of Assam, and may readily become so again. A station has been found close to Dibroo Mookh, where Capt. Vetch is to reside, and a thriving town is expected to be made of it immediately. In conclusion, Capt. Jenkins mentions, that Mr. Bruce has made for Government this season, 120 boxes of black tea, and seventy of green tea, "but with the means of the Joint Stock Assam Company," he adds, "this might be increased next season a hundred fold, were the Government establishments transferred at once."

NATIVE DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

We notice the difficulty under which the Sudder Board of Revenue appears to labour, in the appointment of deputy collectors. It is matter of surprise, that the conduct of the Board should have been, since the year 1833, widely different from what it is intended to be now. The Acts 3d and 4th of Will. IV. plainly show, that all classes and religious denominations of men are eligible to hold situations under Government; and the views of the highest authorities in this country fall in with the intention of these Acts. What reason, then, can the Board now have to return to a procedure which, to say the least, will prove injurious to the interests of the country; to refuse their sanction to the appointment of uncovenanted Europeans and East-Indians to the offices of deputy-collectors in the Bhaugalpore districts? We cannot but think, that the wishes of the Board, to appoint *natives of India alone* to deputy collectorships, will create the worst species of monopoly that ever oppressed the energies of a country; a monopoly which gives the disposal of the landed interests of the people to a body of men who are unqualified, by reason of their moral and intellectual ignorance, for discharging the duties of their office. Is it wise to elect natives to offices under Government and reject Christians? We are assured that no ground of complaint can be preferred generally against the Christian deputy collectors. Men have confidence in them, from the education they have received, the society in which they have been brought up, and the principles of morality which they have imbibed.—*Hurk., Jan.* 25.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

A sharp discussion has taken place between the mercantile directors of the Bank of Bengal, and the government and its official directors. Mr. Udny, the secretary, having resigned his situation, the mercantile directors—six out of nine—determined no longer to limit the range of their choice to the circle of the civil service, from among the members of which the secretary had hitherto been chosen. They accordingly elected Mr. Thomas Bracken, a gentleman of large commercial experience. Previously, however, they inquired of the government (when notifying the resignation of Mr. Udny) "whether, in case the appointment be given to a person out of the service, the government will continue to pay the same portion of salary they now pay to Mr. Udny?" Mr. Secretary Prin-

sep, in reply, was directed to state, "that if the election of the bank secretary fall upon a person not in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, the motives which led to the grant of an augmentation of salary in Mr. Udny's case will no longer exist, and the Directors therefore must not expect that the government will continue to incur the charge."

Previous to the election (fixed for the 15th January), namely, on the 13th January, Mr. Secretary Prinsep submitted to the Council, that he had reason to believe a majority of the elected Directors of the bank were disposed in favour of the election of a commercial man, not in the service of government, and solicited the orders and instructions of the Council as to whether he shall put a government servant in nomination for the office, in conformity with the practice observed on former occasions; when it was resolved:

"It appears that, by the constitution of the bank, as established by Act No. VI. of 1839, the appointment of all officers is vested in the Directors for the time being—whereof three are nominees of the government; that, since the Bank of Bengal was first established by Charter, the same has been the legal footing on which these appointments have stood. But on all past occasions, the Directors, desirous apparently of strengthening their connection with the Government, have appointed a member of the civil service, who latterly has been lent to the bank for the exclusive performance of the duties of secretary and treasurer in that establishment. Consequent upon this arrangement, the government, reposing implicit confidence in every part of the bank management, has prosecuted, through its agency, the important experiment, to what extent a paper currency can safely and conveniently be introduced into India, and was prepared to have continued measures to the same end through the same agency; on which account, the power of establishing branch banks in the interior, with the sanction of Government and the Court of Directors, has been conferred by the late Act of Incorporation. But if the relation of the bank towards the government be changed, in so important a particular as the appointment of the principal ministerial officer through whom all the notes and paper of the bank is issued and controlled, it becomes a serious question whether to continue the same confidential footing in respect to receiving the notes and other paper in the treasuries of the government in the interior? and the President in Council is of opinion that, in lieu of joining in any further measures for extending the circulation of paper money of the bank's creation, it will be necessary, either to relinquish altogether such intention, or to devise an agency that shall be more subject to the control, and more entitled to the confidence, of the government, because managed ministerially by an officer bound to the government by covenant, and by the ties and advantages of the civil service. So far as concerns the banking business of this great commercial city, the President in Council freely admits that a commercial man, selected for his aptitude for business, and for acquaintance with the credit of individuals and with the wants of the commercial community, might perhaps be a fitter head ministerial officer than a government servant, trained in the forms of general business only, which are incident to the departments of administration. If the Directors, therefore, desire to confine their views to the banking business of Calcutta, or to make their principal aim separately from the profit of the extended circulation obtained through the aid of the government, the President in Council would unwillingly interfere in the selection of the secretary; but it is necessary that they should make their choice with a full knowledge of the probable consequences of a deviation from the practice established in respect to the election of secretary to the institution."

On receiving this intimation, the three Government Directors recorded their opinion, "that, under the resolution of Government, communicated by Mr. Government Director Prinsep, the secretary of the bank should be a Government servant." It was, however, resolved by a majority, "that it is essential that the secretary be a person in whom the Directors have full confidence, and not one selected exclusively from the civil service; that, with reference to that part of the government resolution, which makes it a question, whether, under a proceeding such as is now adopted, the government might not devise an agency more subject to the control and more entitled to the confidence of government; the Directors consider the circumstance, that three of their chairs being filled by members of government, secures to government all the control the Charter intended they should exercise."

They, accordingly, proceeded to elect from the names of candidates submitted to them, "the gentleman they consider best fitted for the duties of the office, without reference to his being covenanted or uncovenanted; and they accordingly elected Mr. Thomas Bracken as secretary to this bank."

A meeting of proprietors of the bank was held on the 6th February, when about sixty members were present. James Pattle, Esq. C.S., was called to the chair.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep opened the business

of the meeting by stating the objects for which they had met, and regretted exceedingly that a collision (the first which had ever occurred) should have taken place between the Government and the bank. The Bank Directors say they may appoint whom they please; the Government say nothing to the contrary, for the appointment is quite constitutional with the Charter; but Government may, if they choose (though he would not say or think that they *would*) withhold the circulation of the notes of the bank from their treasuries. He was sorry the Directors thought so lightly of the privilege which the bank enjoys exclusively in this particular, which constituted in fact the whole circulation of their immense capital, a privilege which the Government were never bound to afford, and could take away whenever they thought proper. When the deposit of twenty lakhs in the treasury was made by the bank, the privilege was granted; but this exclusive privilege may be withdrawn, or extended to the advantage of other establishments, as may be thought necessary; it was this alone which allowed the circulation of its large capital, and the Union Bank, or any other bank, may come forward with a deposit of twenty lakhs, and be allowed the same privilege if Government thought proper, which would soon make the circulation of their notes equal the amount of the Bank of Bengal notes. Government say, if you wish to retain this exclusive privilege, you must abide by the usual custom of selecting your officers from the service—and recollect the notes of this bank are not a legal tender. If they had been recognised as such by any law or act, you might defy Government to remove the privilege. The present question was no question of competency or incompetency. Mr. Bracken might be as fit for the office as any body else, but the question was, whether the relation still subsisting between the Government and the Bank should be changed or not? He proposed:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the confidential relation in which the Bank of Bengal stands towards government, as evinced by the election of a government servant to be secretary, ought not to be changed at the hazard of the consequences indicated as possible in the government resolution of 13th ult."—this motion, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore moved:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the directors have exercised their elective functions constitutionally by the Charter, and in a manner calculated to be beneficial to the bank."

This was carried, Mr. Prinsep being the only dissentient.

Mr. Bracken then rose and addressed the meeting, not as secretary but as a proprietor. He said that, when he was about to become a candidate for the office of secretary, he sent his application to Lord Auckland, who placed his name among the list of candidates, and he was not prepared to meet with that extreme opposition from the government which he had had, though his Lordship no doubt had another candidate in his eye at the time of his being put in nomination. If he had anticipated this opposition, he would not have left a lucrative situation which he then held, but would have remained as agent for the Agra Bank, and not have given cause for any fear of detriment to the bank. But, as a humble individual, he thought it his duty to continue a candidate when so broad a principle was put in question, whether a man could be found out of the service fit for the duties of secretary of the bank?

Mr. Trotter then moved the following, which was carried:—

"That this meeting, entertaining unbounded confidence in the support of the Government of India towards this institution, well and consistently with the wise, liberal and enlightened policy which has generally characterized its measures, and also with due reference to the principles upon which this bank is constituted by its charter, cannot for one moment suppose that the contingency expressed in the Minute of Government, dated the 13th ult., could ever be carried into effect in justice either to the proprietors or the interest of the Government themselves—and that these sentiments are recorded for the satisfaction of distant proprietors."

We beg it may be considered whether it is or is not most important to the interests of the bank that the Government confidence should be preserved unimpaired? It is nothing that the Bengal Bank has an issue of bank-notes equivalent to a crore of rupees, owing to the Government having required that their treasurers should receive that paper in payments of land revenue in Bengal and Behar? Can a bank, the Union Bank for instance, keep out bank-notes equivalent to ten lacs, even though its paid up capital should amount to one crore?—certainly not. Is it not owing to this aid, that the Bank of Bengal has such superior means when opportunity offers for extending business? and for large profits, can it be asserted with any regard to truth that the business and profits of the bank would not be seriously diminished were the very important aid and additional credit withdrawn which the Go-

vernment gives to the business of the bank? Are such advantages to be preserved, by continuing the usage that has hitherto prevailed, or are they to be sacrificed merely that this patronage may be in the gift of the Commercial Directors? Will those who have preferred Mr. Bracken say they cannot find in the civil service one individual equally qualified? Surely no such assertion can or will be made, for those who have preferred Mr. Bracken allow, that the civil servant secretaries hitherto were appointed, because they were fittest and best qualified for the duties of secretary.—*Englishman.*

NATIVE STATES.

Oude.—A correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar* writes from Lucknow to this effect: — "The disorder, anarchy and misrule, which prevail throughout these territories, are daily assuming an alarming aspect, and unless the strong arm of the British Government immediately interpose (and it is high time it should), in putting a stop to the present diabolical system of collecting the revenue, it is to be apprehended the country will be plunged into still more dreadful scenes of bloodshed. The enormities committed during the last reign bear no comparison whatever to the barbarous deeds perpetrated by his Majesty's amils, chuckledars and underlings of every description, which will lower his character in the estimation of the Governor-general. His Majesty, however well disposed he may wish to make himself appear, instead of appointing able and efficient persons, has entrusted the administration of his affairs to a set of miscreants, altogether incapable of promoting the interests of the state, and totally regardless of the miseries and sufferings of their fellow-creatures; while their own schemes of aggrandizement, it would be inferred, are connived at; a suspicion which seems to obtain confirmation from no measures having been as yet adopted, notwithstanding the frequent admonitions by the resident, to check the mischiefs daily progressing towards open rebellion. The rajahs, talookdars, and other opulent landholders, are a high-spirited and intrepid race, especially the Hindoos, always jealous of their rights and privileges, and will never tamely submit to any undue exactions by the unrelenting amils, who, whenever they happen to become victorious in any affray, or by stratagem inveigle the zumeemdars into their power, first subject their unresisting helpless females to the most brutal and mortifying indignities, while the males are reserved to undergo the most excruciating tortures, not unfrequently attended with loss of life, as the following correct intelligence will fully prove. 'An extraordinary instance of the most barbarous cruelty was perpetrated only a few days ago on the person of a mootusuddee, who, having refused, at the command of Durshun Sing, the brother of Bukhtawur Sing, to insert some false intelligence, to be forwarded to the Court for His Majesty's information, had his hands and feet bound, was inhumanly exposed whole nights in the open air, without covering, and in that state brought every morning before the monster Durshun, and flogged with a *corah* to such a degree, that the poor helpless creature, from the severity of the punishment, would be taken away in a state of insensibility; this was repeated, without the slightest mitigation, for thirteen or fourteen days successively, until he expired under its infliction; and on its being discovered that the father of the deceased intended, after having performed the usual funeral obsequies, repairing to Lucknow, for the purpose of seeking redress, he also was apprehended, and is daily expected to share the same fate, under similar treatment.' This is but a faint description of the miseries under which the people of Oude groan, and I can confidently affirm, without fear of contradiction, that so long as the British Government withholds its powerful interposition, in contributing to ameliorate their condition, nothing in the shape of a reform in the administration will ever be attempted by His Majesty, or his ministers. On the contrary, the evil will take root the deeper, and anarchy and mismanagement grow into a kind of prescriptive right."

Lahore.—Our Lahore correspondent does not hold out much probability of a continuance of this state; for it is stated that Dhian Sing, the minister, has been dismissed and has retired to Jumboo. From this it would appear that Kurruck Sing's position and authority must be firmer than our late notices gave us reason to suspect; but, on the other hand, it is to be feared that the all-powerful minister and his brothers will not scruple to make use of the almost unlimited and universal influence they have over the Punjaubees, who have lately paid much more deference to the minister's sign manual than to their monarch's.—*Delhi Gaz., Jan.* 23.

Gwalior.—Of all powers in India, on this side the Indus, the principal is that of Gwalior. It may, therefore, be interesting to give some account of its army, which, though it can never be formidable to us, is numerous, and might be rendered effective with a very little management.

Scindia's army is reckoned at 35,000 men; the troops at the capital are not fewer than 25,000. Of these, the favoured body is called the *Ekahs*. They consist of 500, are Mahratta gentlemen by birth, and privileged to sit in the presence of the maharajah. Their pay varies from two to twelve rupees a day. For this, they are compelled to be mounted on well-conditioned horses, and their costume, arms, and equipments, are of a very superior description. Their deportment is very military, and the materials of their dress very rich. They wear, for example, handsome coloured *duglahs*, embroidered trowsers, and turbans particularly becoming. Their dress is in fact national costume. The principal arm is the lance, but they have pistols, swords, and a few of them carbines. Their commandant is a distinguished sirdar, named Gooroojee. The Mahratta *paejah*, or common cavalry, amount to 15,000, and are armed with matchlocks. A vast number of these might be shown as monstrosities. Such cavalry can of course neither give nor receive a charge, and the only possible use to be derived from them in war can be to sack a country, or hang on a flank of a retreating army. The appearance of Scindia's body guard, which is in exact imitation of our own, is admirable. They amount to three hundred, and are commanded by a discharged havildar from the 5th light cavalry. They have three uniforms, one French grey, another blue, and a third scarlet. They form and change fronts with as much skill, perhaps, as any of our regular cavalry. It is pretty well known that the greater number of these men are discharged troopers of the company's army.

We come now to the infantry. The maharajah's own *Kumpoo* is commanded by Baboo Satolia, the principal sirdar at this court. This brigade consists of eight regiments, of 600 men each, and one *ghole* regiment, which somewhat resembles our Nujeebs. Col. Jacob, an octogenarian Armenian, of no celebrity, commands twelve regiments, besides one *ghole* regiment, and three hundred cavalry are attached to these corps. Col. Baptiste, who has a very fine brigade, is a very gallant soldier. He was a schoolfellow with our Skinner, and like him has seen a good deal of service. His command consists of four regular regiments, two *gholes*, three hundred cavalry, and the whole artillery, which amounts to 250 guns. His grandchildren are in command of corps. The fourth brigade is commanded by Secunder, and consists of four regular and one *ghole* regiments, and two hundred and fifty horse. This brigadier is an unbreeched stripling, who was advanced to his present appointment, on the death of his father, at the mature age of seven years. Besides the above, there are three regiments under the command of the only son of a late minister, called Bapoo Bayly; two under the command of Baba Jean, a son of Col. Baptiste; and one commanded by a Hindoo, who rose lately from the ranks, named Hem Sing. Thus Scindia's army consists of thirty-four regiments of regulars and five regiments of irregulars; 15,000 horse and 300 guns, including those attached to the infantry. The total of all kinds of force cannot therefore be under 35,000.

On his arrival at Gwalior, January 13, the Governor-general, escorted by the Lancers and body-guard, proceeded to the palace at the Phoolbagh, in front of which is the parade-ground; there his lordship was received by the maharajah, and conducted to the state-couch, the Mahratta sirdars seating themselves on Scindia's side, and his lordship's suite occupying chairs on the other side. Twelve battalions were reviewed on this occasion; their evolutions were considered on the whole as very respectable. It was noticed that they preserved their fronts in marching astonishingly well, formed squares, and advanced in open column of wings, very well. They would indeed become a serviceable force if better officered; but their utility must necessarily be greatly diminished by their inability to manœuvre in a body. Colonels Baptiste and Jacob were introduced to the Governor-general. They have both endured the greater share of the wear and tear of this life, the former being seventy and the latter eighty-four years of age. The other officers of the army are their sons and grandsons, and adventurers of every kind of stature, countenance, and complexion imaginable.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan.* 30.

On the occasion of the Governor-general's visit to Sindia, Major Pottinger appeared in full Mogul costume. Mr. Colvin took the gallant hero of Herat by the hand and introduced him to the maharajah, on whose immediate right sat the Governor-general. His highness requested him to relate the interesting particulars of the siege of Herat, and having listened with great attention, desired Pottinger to accept a very handsome sword and shield. The gallant officer wore the sword that was given to him by Kamran, and which had been in the possession of the Shah's ancestors from time out of mind.

Joudpore.—Matters, under the able management of Col. Sutherland, are fast being adjusted. The finesse of Maun Singh has been overmatched by the firmness and penetration of our political agent. The basis of Col. Sutherland's

negotiations was, the presence of an armed force at Joudpore, sufficiently powerful to command the respect of all parties, for there were several. Our political agent, after mature consideration of the subject in all its bearings, came to the conclusion, that our next step should be to set aside the Rahtore government, and garrison their fortress with our own troops. This was accordingly done; a garrison was placed in the fort and a cantonment on the plain, the one commanding the capital, and the other the whole range of the Joudpore territory. No opposition, but such as Col. Sutherland could easily overrule, was offered on the part of the Joudpore government, and from this point commenced our proceedings. The first question for consideration, was to assist in the adjustment of conflicting claims to landed possessions of enormous extent, and of interests which had been disputed for a period of thirty-five years—for one-half of the chiefs of the state had been in rebellion for almost the whole of that period—and two-thirds, or more, of the broad acres of Marwar belong to these bold barons. We had, too, unadjusted claims of our own to the extent of some ten lakhs of rupees to settle with the state. Col. S. prudently determined from the first that our proceedings at Joudpore should prove to the Rajpootana world, that we had other and higher views than those of self-interest or aggrandizement, and that—our supremacy once asserted and acknowledged—our chief object was the adoption of a course of measures which should give permanent peace, and a promise of prosperity to this long distracted country. He accordingly commenced by enforcing the removal permanently from the councils of the maharaja, of the Naths and their ministers. Then commenced through the government records, a long and laborious investigation into the rights of the several chiefs to landed possessions. This investigation extended to nearly 2,800 villages, and occupied the political agent for at least a couple of months, from four to five hours a day. It was finished before Col. S. left Joudpore, many chiefs being deprived of possessions which, through bribery and corruption, favour and affection, they had acquired within the last thirty-five years. Above all, the Naths, and other favourites of the maharaja, were deprived of the funds which he had lavished on them, and these were either restored to the government fisc, or to those from whom they had been unjustly taken. There remained the settlement of our pecuniary demands —these in three years more would have amounted to fifteen lakhs, and it was proposed to Maun Singh that he should pay them off in that period by instalments of five lakhs a-year, it being an object to keep the state out of the hands of the loan contractors of Marwar. He stipulated that he would in a day or two produce a plan, through which all our arrears should be paid within a year, and security given for our yearly demands in future. He did so accordingly—six lakhs have been paid, four lakhs more will be paid by the end of the year, the chiefs taking upon themselves the payment of about two-thirds of the amount, and the government treaty answering the rest of the demand. So, for the future, the chiefs pay two-thirds of our yearly demands, and Maun Singh the rest.

We have in this way restored the chiefs to their possessions—secured our own demands, and established the national form of government, which will give peace to Marwar for years to come. The new administration, with our political agent at its head, can hardly fail, in the course of a few years, to work out the renovation of the country. We have appeared more in the character of friends, assisting the state out of difficulties, (and from which of itself it confessedly never could have escaped) than as dictators, although we were at any time prepared to assume that character had it been necessary, and should things ever again go wrong, we may be satisfied that all parties in Marwar will confidently call upon us to put "their house in order."—*Agra Ukhbar, Feb.* 15.

Herat.—Letters from the mission at Herat, to November 23d, state, that our influence was quite established at that place, and that all ideas of a rupture with Yar Mohummud Khan had passed away. Dost Mohummud Khan has positively left Khoolum for Bokhara, and under some degree of compulsion from the king, but with what object is not clearly ascertained.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan.* 11.

Recent accounts from Herat speak in sanguine terms of the favourable opening presented there for British enterprize. The goods most likely to meet with ready sale are stated to be cloths, chintzes, spices, refined sugar, cutlery, and a general assortment of hardware. As returns, an investment of fine Herat carpets (which can be procured there for Rs. 3 to 4 per square yard of 30 inches) is recommended; or for a small venture, bills on Bombay, which might be procured from the political agent. The great drawback at present is the dangerous state of the roads;—in course of time it is to be hoped they will be perfectly safe, when it is expected that 25 per cent. would cover the expenses of an ordinary investment between the Indus and Herat. The road from Candahar to Herat, it is stated, continues open throughout the winter, while that from Cabul to Canda-

har is shut, so that if the goods were too late for the Cabul market Herat might be tried. The road from Herat to Toorkistan also, it is stated, continued open, so that Herat would appear to be a preferable market to Cabul, particularly during the winter months. — *Bombay Times. Feb. 5.*

Affghanistan. — The latest accounts from Affghanistan represent everything in a state of great tranquillity. It is, however, hinted that there will be some employment for the troops, when the breaking up of the winter permits them to move. The presence of a large body of Russians at Khiva, is spoken of as a positive fact, and it is further said, the place has been fortified by them.

A letter from Ferozepore, dated 24th January, says, "the grand convoy about to proceed into Affghanistan, under the command of Brigadier Wallace, will probably move from this in the first week in February. The troops composing the convoy will amount to about 2,000 fighting men. The force consists of the 2d Reg. N. I., six depôt companies of native regiments, drafts for H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and drafts for the 1st European regiment, and the mountain-train for the service of his majesty Shah Soojah ul Moolk, with upwards of 200 remount horses, 21 lakhs of rupees, with some 800 camels with stores, &c., will accompany the troops, besides numerous private stores, merchandise, &c."

The Khyber is now tolerably quiet; very few robberies have been committed. Capt. Burn, of the 1st Reg., is raising a Khyberee corps, with Lieut. Hillersdon as his adjutant; Ferris, of the 20th, goes to Cabul immediately, to enlist Ghiljar Juggailehees, Lieut. Dowson, as second in command, remaining with the depôt at Dukka. The high hills in Khyber were topped with snow.

A letter from Bamian says: "Our force here, scarce 600 infantry, with six guns and two mortars, is very weak; we are therefore using all the means we possess of rendering our position tenable. With this view, we have commenced entrenchments. The troops occupy three forts, at the several angles of an irregular triangle, the sides of which are 208, 155, and 153 yards, respectively. The forts are to be connected by strong curtains, with, of course, some flanking works. The forts (they hardly deserve the name) of this country are generally square enclosures, of some thirty yards, with high but thin mud-walls, flanked at each corner by round towers. They are well suited for a warfare carried on by small arms alone, but they are not proof against artillery, nor can ordnance be used from their interior. The wallee of Kooloom has threatened a descent upon Kamurd. Should such an event take place, it will have the effect of stopping our communication with Bokhara, and other states to the northward. The political agent hopes, however, that the forward movement of our troops to Syghan, will deter the wallee from moving south. Sophi Beg, a brother of the chieftain, but at enmity with him, came in with some fifty horsemen, and tendered his allegiance; but so difficult is it to distinguish friend from foe, or to tell who may be depended on, among these Tartar chiefs, that the political agent is actually obliged to take mortars with him to Syghan, lest our friend Mahomed Ali, to whose assistance we went when he was besieged by Gholam Beg, should refuse to admit our men into his fort."

Extract of a letter, dated Camp Jellalabad, 26th Jan: "We have had almost incessant rain or snow, day and night, since the 17th. On the 23d the snow fell heavily, from seven A.M. till eleven, followed by rain all day. At one A.M. yesterday, the snow again commenced falling, and continued till eight; this was succeeded by rain, so that our camp was soon in a pretty mess from water and snow half-melted. This is dreadful weather for all the troops here, and several times have I remained awake for hours listening to the rain pattering on the tent, and thinking of the poor fellows standing sentry round the camp, or walking up to their ankles in mud and water, with the thermometer down to 34°; and when relieved, instead of returning to a comfortable guard-room or hut with a fire, to dry their drenched garments, find a wet tent, a wet bed on the ground, and not a dry stitch of clothes to put on, still not a murmur has been heard from one of them. No barracks, no huts, no shelter of any kind has been as yet erected for the men, except their tents, which is miserable protection, indeed, in such weather as we have had."

Letters from Ghizni state, that the winter there had, this year, proved unusually mild. Only two slight falls of snow had been experienced,—and we regret to add, that the wheat crops had been nearly burnt up for want of moisture.

EXCERPTA.

The commercial effects of our successes in Affghanistan are already beginning to be felt in Calcutta. An Affghan merchant, with a tolerable retinue of Caboolees, has just arrived in Calcutta, bearing a passport from Shah Soojah, and cash or credit to a considerable extent for investment in articles of British manufacture. The merchant left his camels at Benares, finding it easier to transport

his purchases thither by steam or boat than by caravan.—*Englishman, Jan.* 24.

A question has arisen, according to the *Agra Ukhbar*, as to Lord Keane's right to participate in the prize-money acquired at Khelat, which amounts, we hear, to ten lakhs, of which his lordship's share would be 1,25,000.

The *Hurkaru* says:—"We have heard that the Judges of the Supreme Court were consulted as to whether Mr. Robertson, while occupying the office of Lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, could retain the privilege of succeeding the Governor-general in case of vacancy. The Judges were of opinion that the privilege could not be retained by Mr. Robertson, but must, if desired, be especially conferred from home. The whole is an anomalous affair, and presents more than one *casus omissus*, both in respect to the N.W. Provinces, and the Presidency of the Council. The *Englishman* seems to think, that Mr. Robertson, as acting Lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, will still remain in Council, that is to say, that his seat in Council will not be vacant; but we apprehend that his place in Council must be filled, and his successor would, in case of any lapse of the Governor-generalship, according to the Charter-act, succeed thereto."

The Directors of the Union Bank have resolved to adopt the system of the Scotch banks, by giving what are called cash credits. The plan about to be adopted is, the advance of a limited sum to applicants on the security of one or more sufficient parties, for the term of three or four months, renewable at the end of such term, unless the Bank Directors see reason to close the accounts. The party borrowing will not be charged interest for more than he actually uses, so that if his credit extends to Rs.50,000, and he only draws 10,000, he will pay interest upon the latter sum only.

Government have resolved to give retrospective effect to the order for the half-rental assessment of resumed lakiraj lands, the holders of which have consented and paid up the prescribed assessment; but this measure is to have retrogressive effect only up to the date of the enactment of Reg. III. of 1828.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society have determined to abolish the Bengallee schools, which they have established in the district of Burdwan, because the object for which they had been set on foot, has been fulfilled. The primary object of the Bengallee schools was to pave the way for the introduction of the gospel, by giving religious instruction to the people through the medium of the vernacular language; but as a spirit of fair investigation into the nature and doctrines of Christianity now prevails in almost every part of this extensive empire, a change of system becomes absolutely necessary. It is intended, therefore, that the funds which had been heretofore appropriated to the support of the Bengallee schools, should now be devoted to the maintenance of efficient establishments for a systematic course of English education, which should embrace every thing calculated to exalt the human understanding and purify moral principles.—*Hurk.*

An application to the Committee for Public Instruction, to aid the funds of the school established at Burdwan, having proved ineffectual, the inhabitants, by whom the school had been established, have determined to support it themselves. They have opened a subscription for building a house for the school, as also for defraying the expenses for conducting the same. Baboo Prawnchunder has put himself down for Rs. 500, and his three sons Rs. 100 each.—*Poornoochunder*

Mr. John Marshman, of Serampore, editor of the *Friend of India*, has been appointed Translator of Drafts, Acts, and other public Documents, into Bengallee, with a salary of Rs. 800 a-month. "Never," says the *Hurkaru*, "was an appointment more judiciously bestowed."

The great gun of Bhurtpore has been transferred from its obscure situation in the arsenal of Fort William, to a noble platform of masonry, at Dum-Dum.

An advertisement in the Calcutta papers announces, that a line of packets is established to run between Calcutta and Singapore, taking departure every twenty days, and stopping four days at Singapore. The vessels (three schooners) are said to be in every way calculated for their object, and should the undertaking prosper, it is proposed to have an additional one, so that the periods of sailing may take place at intervals of fifteen days only. This enterprising undertaking is altogether novel, India having hitherto been a stranger to regular packets.

The draft of an Act has been published, by virtue of which, the appointment of registrar of the Court of Sudder Dewannee, is thrown open to duly qualified non-covenanted servants.

The Assam Tea Committee have received musters of both green and black tea, made at Assam, nearly equal to the best ever imported from China. Mr. Bruce was about to despatch 195 chests more.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, on the 12th February, Dr. Wallich, Secretary to the Tea Committee, intimated that the *Isabella Robertson*, which had just arrived in the river from China, had brought round, notwithstanding our present disputes with China, an entire family of Chinese tea cultivators, who

were to be forthwith sent to the Assam gardens.

Government, observing the corruptions practised with impunity in the Abkaree department, from the inefficiency of the present system, has determined to organize a new plan, the introduction of which, it is hoped, will materially check the illicit manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, *tawry*, *purchwye*, and narcotic drugs of different kinds.

The following is the result of the opium sale, Feb. 10:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Behar	1,550	630	595	610
Benares ..	900	560	540	550

Baboo Muttyloll Seal has communicated, through Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to the government, his intention of expending a lac of rupees on the immediate establishment of an asylum for pregnant Hindu widows, together with a foundling hospital and school.

A fine woodcock was shot by Ensign A. Fytche, 70th N. I., in the vicinity of Sylhet, weighing upwards of sixteen ounces, being in plumage, and in every other respect, similar to the British one.

The investigation by the chief magistrate of the murder in Raja Buddenath's house, which has been pending so long, and has occasioned no small waste of paper in the taking of depositions, has progressed a slight degree further. Through a difficult process of strict and active inquiry, the deceased's brother has turned up, who is said to be a Kaur by caste, and a durwan by profession. It has farther been discovered, that the deceased, at the time of his being murdered in Raja Buddenath's house, was in the employ of a native prostitute. But this is the sum total of the information, and it still remains unknown, how or by what means the deceased happened to get into the raja's house.—*Hurk.*, *Feb.* 12.

At a meeting of the Committee of management of the Civil Annuity Fund, held Jan. 18, Mr. H. V. Bayley was elected secretary, on the resignation of Mr. J. P. Grant.

A public subscription is set on foot to bring over and to establish in this city a religious sisterhood of British nuns, who shall devote themselves to the education of our female youth. An application to a distinguished community was made sometime ago, and a promise given of immediate attention whenever the provisions necessary for this object should have been made. The order, to which the application was presented, was one of those, which, besides bestowing the blessings of a conventual education to the higher classes, will present to us the novel spectacle of religious ladies undertaking gratuitously the care and the instruction of the poor.—*Catholic Expositor, Feb.* 15.

Among the many regiments that have volunteered to proceed to China, is the 49th Bengal N. I. This is the regiment that suffered so severely, a dozen of years back, for having refused to perform a duty for which the soldiers considered some indulgence was due to them.—The *Englishman* says, "this contemplated expedition against China seems to be in high favour with our sepoys. We now learn that the whole of the Arracan local corps have volunteered at once."

Ensign R. W. Bird, 4th N. I., has presented to the Asiatic Society the skin of a *boa constrictor*, twenty-one feet long: it had swallowed, when shot, a spotted deer, which was taken out of its middle.

Mr. Tredear has sent to the Asiatic Society some fragments of glazed earthenware found on a slightly elevated spot, in the neighbourhood of Jounpore, which, forty years ago, was covered with dense jungle. The Hindus, he observes, have been denied the arts of porcelain manufacture and glazing. "The fragments are of a coarse fabric and rude workmanship; but the glaze is good, and the colours very bright, considering the time they have been exposed (probably 200 or 300 years): the blue is very bright; the designs are not elegant, and evidently neither Chinese nor imitations of it."

Pundit Nimychurn Siromony, who died on the 12th February, for a long time filled the chair of the Professor of Logic and Ethics in the Government Sanscrit College, and was highly esteemed for his profound erudition in almost every part of Bengal, where oriental languages are cultivated. He bore the palm in almost every disputation with the learned pundits, and received the first present on the occasion of a Hindoo Shrad, &c.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Under the order of the Court of Directors, the Governor-in-Council has appointed an Education Committee, consisting of seven European and seven native gentlemen, with Mr. Norton as president. The committee held its first meeting in the beginning of February, at which sub-committees were appointed to collect information preparatory to the foundation of an institution proposed to be established under the title of "the University of Madras."

The following petition, signed by the principal native inhabitants of Madras, has been presented to Lord Elphinstone:

"We, the undersigned native inhabitants of the territories under the government of Fort St. George, approach to address your Lordship, in the name and behalf of our whole native community, upon a subject which unspeakably concerns our best and dearest interests.

"We have learnt, with feelings which this address can but weakly display, that your Lordship in Council contemplates some effective and liberal measures for the establishment of an improved system of national education in this presidency. It is our hope that these, the united sentiments of all classes, which such an announcement has instantly called forth, will at least prove to your Lordship the gratitude of a whole people. We have had occasion to learn the inestimable advantages of education. The natural effects of useful knowledge are fully open to our comprehension. We see in the intellectual advancement of the people the true foundation of a nation's prosperity. My Lord, we are the *people* of this country—inheriting this land for thousands of generations. From our industry its wealth is supplied; by our arms it is defended from foreign foes; by our loyal obedience to the established government its peace and its safety is maintained. If the diffusion of education be among the highest benefits and duties of a government (to the conviction of which we have been led), we, the people, petition for our share. We ask advancement through those means which we believe will best enable us, in common with our other fellow-subjects, to promote the general interests of our native land. We ask it only in proportion to our long proved attachment to the British Government and to its enlightened institutions.

"My Lord, we look around, and see what has been done and is doing, in other parts of the Indian empire, for the mental improvement of the natives, and we turn to contemplate our own condition. We descend from the oldest native subjects of the British power in India; but we are the last who have been considered in the political endowments devoted to this liberal object. To the voluntary labour of personal friends, and to the charitable contribution of the kindly disposed, has been hitherto confided almost the whole task of ameliorating the intellectual progress of the many millions of our population. The benevolent intentions of the Court of Directors (often recorded) towards us we have learnt, and we acknowledge; but where can their effects be traced? where are the natives whose minds have been enlightened through the only means by which the advancement in political stations and in the higher walks of life is to be gained? Where, amongst us, are the Collegiate Institutions which, founded for these generous objects, adorn the two sister presidencies? Such institutions have shed a light over those presidencies, and rendered illustrious the names of the founders among a grateful community, who tell of their benefactions and point at their statues. We have had no such benefactors to commemorate; we cannot share in their just pride. If the generous dispositions of the Court of Directors have been heretofore thwarted by the consideration connected with our attachment to the religion of our fathers, or by those connected with the present depressed condition of the native community of this presidency generally, we entreat with earnest warmth that your Lordship and your Government will no longer allow this consideration to defeat our present hopes. It may be true, that any scheme for national education, founded on a real design, whether avowed or not, of interfering with the religious faith or sentiments of the people, may prove abortive through our common aversion and opposition to such designs. It may also be true, that the superior classes, and probably the bulk of the people at large, would be indifferent to any such plan, in which no natives whatever of any quality should be considered entitled to any co-operation or share. But we encourage a confidence that your Lordship will believe that for Government to act longer on these principles would be unjust. We, who can sensibly feel the infinite benefits which attend the diffusion of useful knowledge, anxiously look that the rising generation may attain instruction in European literature, science, and philosophy, as well as in our own native learning and languages; and that they may study the liberal arts of life, and the laws of their country. We believe that they will thereby raise themselves in every relation, both civil and social, and we believe that they will at the same time advance the prosperity of this country, and the attachment of the people to the British Government. But we can never be persuaded that no instruction whatever for those objects can be imparted, except through an interference with our religion. We pray that your Lordship will not impose, as a condition for any measures of national education, that the people should act as if they renounced the religious faith in which they have been brought up. It is no toleration of the religion of a people to visit it with the pains of ignorance. We pray, too, that we, the native people, should have some voice and share in the great measure you contemplate; that you will not disdain their co-operation, without which that measure can have no life. We seek not education which depends on

charity. We shall take a pride in contributing according to our means to so noble a work. We look to the mental improvement of the upper classes of the native community, who have the leisure and means to pursue the higher branches of study; and from them it may be most reasonably hoped that the blessings of knowledge will be gradually spread abroad amongst the inferior classes of our native fellow-subjects.

"The people of this presidency are not without their claims on the promoters of the cause of national education throughout Europe, and especially on those of the English nation. The Madras native system of education has given its name to a method of instruction which, we are told, has contributed to benefit mankind. It will not accord with the justice of a civilized nation to be reminded of this in vain.

"We approach as humble suitors, praying that your generous intentions towards us may not be put aside, or fail of effect. But your Lordship will not be unmindful, that on the voice and love of the native people must depend the greatest glory of your government. The achievements of the English nation in India, though we can contemplate them with admiration, yet we cannot regard them with the feelings of Englishmen. We trust it may appear a higher glory to accomplish the intellectual advancement of a country than to subdue it by arms.

"That you, my Lord, may emulate the labours of illustrious men in other presidencies, and attain by measures such as you now propose the fame which is most permanent, because best founded—namely, that which arises from the united sense of a benefited, an intelligent, and a grateful people,—is the hope and prayer of the undersigned subscribers to this address."

We find from the *Spectator* of the 8th of February, that a deputation, consisting of a large number of respectable native inhabitants of Madras, waited on the Governor on the 4th with the aforegoing address, which was read and presented to his Lordship by Ragavah Chauriar, the spokesman of the deputation, who addressed Lord Elphinstone as follows:—

"My Lord Elphinstone,—I have been commissioned by the voice of my countrymen, assembled in a general meeting at Madras, to deliver, in the name of the whole community of this Presidency and the Provinces at large, the address which is brought before your Lordship, by a deputation appointed for that purpose.

"My Lord, this address has been signed up to this moment by no less than sixty thousand persons, being the native inhabitants residing under this government. Not one-fiftieth part of such a number have ever come forward in thus appealing to the grace and favour of the British Government upon any subject. Great as this number is, it might have been many times doubled, if any arts or authority whatever had been allowed for such purposes, or if the circulation of this address had not been confined merely to the principal towns and stations. It has been also the precaution of those who have circulated this address, to have it translated into the native languages, and we are assured, that care has been taken to seek the attention of the respectable and intelligent, and to abstain from all reference to lower orders or the ignorant. I can faithfully inform your Lordship, on the testimony of numerous letters from several zemindars, and other respectable inhabitants from all quarters, that no public cause was ever taken up among the native community with so warm a zeal and interest as this of national education, and in the circulation and adoption of this address; and your Lordship may rely confidently, not only that it declares the true feelings and sentiments of those who have had the opportunity of signing it, but also the sentiments and wishes of the native community at large.

"I should not omit to mention here, that out of the several packets which were forwarded to the different parts of the province, some have not been yet returned, and that whenever they may be received with signatures, they will be forwarded, with your Lordship's permission, to the proper departments, there to be added to this address."

His Lordship's reply was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—It gives me peculiar satisfaction to receive this address. It is not merely because it is gratifying to find that the importance of a subject which has engaged much of my attention, and which has lately been under the consideration of this government, is fully appreciated; I rejoice at this demonstration, because I see in it a pledge of your co-operation, as well as a proof of the interest you take in an undertaking from which I anticipate great and permanent results. The success which has attended the exertions which have been made in the sister presidencies in the cause of education, ought to be very encouraging to us. This success has arisen, in a great part, from the mutual good understanding which has prevailed between the European and native gentlemen who have been associated in the direction of those efforts. In the composition of the committee who have been appointed to preside over the institution which is about to be established at Madras, I have the fullest confidence, and I doubt not that this feeling will be responded to by the native community generally.

"I have only to add that the cause of education will always continue to occupy my most earnest attention, and to engage my best efforts to promote its success."

The *Spectator* of February 15th publishes the fundamental rules of the Madras University, which emanate not from the governors of the institution, but from government itself. The University is to be divided into two principal departments, *viz.* a college, under a principal professor, for the higher branches of literature, philosophy, and science; and a high school, under a head master and tutors, for the cultivation of English literature, the vernacular languages of India, and the elementary departments of literature, philosophy, and science. All creeds and all sects are eligible, and may, if so minded, benefit by the institution; and it is provided, that the religious feelings of all classes will be respected, nor is any interference in matters of faith or belief permitted. Upwards of one hundred thousand natives of the wealthy and educated orders have, it is said, already expressed the interest they take in the institution, and the hopes they entertain of the amelioration of the condition of themselves and their country through this medium, and their consequent feelings of respect and gratitude for those whose exertions have opened to them this vision of prospective improvement. The 5th and 6th rules provide that, "Members of all creeds and sects shall be admissible; consistently with which primary object, care shall be taken to avoid whatever may tend to violate or offend the religious feelings of any class; it shall form no part of the design of this institution to inculcate doctrine of religious faith, or to supply books with any such view." No pupils are admissible, in any department, but such as are able to read and write the English language intelligibly. Pupils shall pay according to such rates as may be hereafter established by the president and governors. The first president and governors are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. There are to be fourteen governors, seven native Hindoos or Mussulmans, besides the president. The appointment of the president and six of the governors rests permanently with the Governor in Council. Every donor to the amount of Rs. 5000 shall, while resident within the limits of Madras, become a life governor, and, if not resident in Madras, shall have power to appoint a governor who is so resident (subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council) to hold on the same terms as the other governors; but in all cases of persons so becoming life governors, the Governor in Council may appoint a governor who is not a native, in case such life governor or his appointer be a native, and the remaining governors may elect a native governor, in case such life governor or his appointer be not a native. The Governor in Council has power to remove not only any president or governor, but also all persons holding any office or appointment whatever in the institution.

A correspondent (apparently native) writes in the *Spectator:*—"I learn by your paper that the Madras government now *really* intend to bestow education on the people, and I hope that it is on the *people*, in the widest sense, and not merely on the heads of the people, as elsewhere, that the blessing is to be bestowed: for nothing is more certain than that unless the masses are by primary education made permeable to light, the light which is given only to the few will merely flicker for a while, and then be choked in the general atmosphere of dense ignorance. It is not *means* but *motives* of education that are required for the masses; and these might at once be presented, if it were notified that a certain capability to read and write were to be a necessary qualification for the office of a peon, or for even lower office; and, if the exigencies of the state admit, such condition of service might be used to improve the classes from which recruits for the army are raised."

WOLVES.

"The wolves of the southern Mahratta country," says Mr. W. Elliot, Madras C. S., "generally hunt in packs, and I have seen them in full chase after the goat antelope (*Gazella Arabica*). They likewise steal round the herd of *Antilope Cervicapra*, and conceal themselves on different sides, till an opportunity offers of seizing one of them unawares, as they approach, whilst grazing, to one or other of their hidden assailants. On one occasion, three wolves were seen to chase a herd of gazelles across a ravine, in which two others were lying in wait. They succeeded in seizing a female gazelle, which was taken from them. They have frequently been seen to course and run down hares and foxes; and it is a common belief of the ryots, that in the open plains, where there is no cover or concealment, they scrape a hole in the earth, in which one of the pack lies down and remains hid, while the others drive the herd of antelopes over him. Their chief prey, however, is sheep, and the shepherds say that part of the pack attack and keep the dogs in play, while others carry off their prey; and that, if pursued, they follow the same plan, part turning and checking the dogs, while the rest drag away the carcass, till they evade pursuit. Instances are not uncommon of their attacking man. In 1824, upwards of thirty chil-

dren were devoured by wolves in the purgunnah of Rone. Sometimes a large wolf is seen to seek his prey singly: these are called *won-tola*, and reckoned particularly fierce.—*Journ. of Lit.*

NEILGHERRY TEA.

At a meeting of the Agri Horticultural Society, on the 22d January, one of the most interesting passages in the proceedings was, the introduction of three samples of Neilgherry tea, which, though rudely prepared, had a fragrance and taste that marked the complete success of the cultivation of the plant on the hills. The members present took each away a "pinch" of the precious leaf, and the result of their trial of it has been in general equally favourable. It was scarce necessary to have this practical evidence of the tea plant flourishing in the climate of the Neilgherries, after the testimony borne to the fact in the paper lately published from M. Perrotet; but as we possess now this speaking confirmation, surely our mercantile community will bend their attention to a field than which enterprise can scarce find one more worthy to engage in, and the government will hasten to give some earnest of their desire to encourage similarly directed speculation. It may now be considered as established, that the plant will grow and thrive, not as an exotic, but while attended to with ordinary ease; there is also ground in abundance for its cultivation, and, as the only remaining difficulty is the due preparation of the leaf for the market, we shall find that this is equally surmounted through the facility with which Chinese, accustomed to the occupation, are procured to conduct it, as exemplified in the numbers already engaged and in progress of arrival for the Assam Company. If commercial enterprise, however, still sees obstacles not readily surmountable in the prosecution of this undertaking, the introduction and propagation of the tea plant really appears, at the present day in particular, a subject of such political importance that the government are called upon to take active and vigorous measures to promote it. The most efficacious plan to be adopted, we have always conceived, would be, not to offer a reward of moderate amount for some trifling production of the article, but to come boldly and liberally forward with a grant of say ten or even twenty thousand rupees for the first twenty or fifty chests of good and well-prepared tea that shall be exported from the country.—*Spectator, Jan.* 25.

KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN.

Seventeen individuals, concerned in the kidnapping of twenty or thirty youths, for slaves (see last vol. p. 129), were brought to trial before the Supreme Court, and acquitted. The indictment charged them with piracy, felony, and robbery. The following witnesses were examined:

Sabapathy Pillay—I sailed in the brig *Cowder Bux*, from Nagore, on the 15th August 1838. The owner, the nacodah, several merchants and lascars, were on board. There were eight or ten passengers; five or six of them are here; the nacodah is here; the owner is here. The serang, who was shipped at Nagore, left the vessel at Calingapatam; another serang was shipped, who is now present; four or five lascars are also here. All the prisoners were on board at Calingapatam. From Nagore, the brig went to Bimlapatam, and thence to Calcutta; she then went from Calcutta to Bimlapatam a second time. All the prisoners were on board; two boys came on board at Bimlapatam; they were both called by the same name, Cudghee; one was brought on board by the serang, and one by the owner. We then sailed to Coringa, and intended going thence to Madras, but the wind drove us to Calingapatam. We stopped at Calingapatam for five months and a half. Twenty-four boys and two girls came on board before we left Calingapatam; there were twenty-eight children in all; I know them all, and can point them out; I have a list of them; I made it in the presence of the children. (Witness here pointed out all the children, and also by which of the prisoners they were severally brought on board). I saw four or five of them on shore at Calingapatam; I made out the list by desire of the owner of the vessel. Each merchant came by himself on board with some boys, and each merchant desired me to take down their names, and also a list of what goods he brought with him. Pakeer Thumby (one of the prisoners) told me to write down his children and goods. Peer Mahomed (a prisoner) told me that six boys and two girls belonged to the owner; two boys belonging to Pakeer Maydheen (a prisoner) were not taken down. When the passengers went on shore at Madras, each man took his own boy; they were landing from morning to evening; they all landed in two days. The boys speak Gentoo. Pakeer Maydheen purchased his boy. I drew out the bill of sale, and delivered it to the persons who bought the child. Pakeer Maydheen paid them four rupees for the boy. I was on board the brig when persons came on board at Madras to search the vessel; they searched the brig, and found five boys, one belonging to myself, and four to the lascars. The brig was again searched, and two boys found, one belonging to Pakeer Maydheen, and one

to Madhena Saib. I ordered a lascar to deliver up the children; the serang was on board at the time; the serang was asleep when the children were given up. I was on board the brig the whole of the time since she left Nagore till her arrival at Madras. There were no other boys on board, except six cook boys belonging to the passengers.

The cook of the vessel was then examined—I went on board the brig *Cawder Bux* at Calcutta, as cook. There were four or five boys, and ten or twelve men on board; the boys belonged to the lascars; they were in service, as I was; there were twenty or twenty-one lascars on board. We went to Bimlapatam from Calcutta; we stayed there five or six days. Two or three children came on board at Bimlapatam, who had not been on board before; the prisoners were all on board. The two boys were called Cudghee; one belonged to the owner; one belonged to the serang. We then sailed to Coringa; the wind drove us to Calingapatam; we stopped there a long time, about six months. We lived there in three different houses; some of the prisoners stopped in one house, some in another house, and some in a third house. Several other boys came on board at Calingapatam; they came two or three at each time.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Fullerton took an objection to the indictment, which in his judgment was fatal to the prosecution. In the first ten counts, sixteen of the prisoners were charged with piracy, felony and robbery, for knowingly and wilfully kidnapping certain persons on the high seas; whereas in the eleventh count, Mahomed Munsoor was charged with feloniously, knowingly and wilfully aiding and abetting in the said piracy, felony, and robbery—the word *feloniously* being omitted in all the counts of the indictment except the last. The Advocate-general and Mr. Osborne argued against the objection, but to no purpose, as the Court unanimously decided that it was valid, and that a verdict must be given in favour of the prisoners. So strong was the opinion of the judges on the subject, that Sir E. Gambier stated that, if he had the smallest doubt in the case, he would allow the trial to proceed and decide the objection before passing judgment; but as the result must be the same, it was useless to occupy the time of the jury in what must prove a fruitless investigation. His lordship then directed the jury to acquit the prisoners, and at the same time observed, that it was greatly to be lamented that the ends of public justice should be thus frustrated, as he had no doubt whatever from the depositions, which he had most carefully perused, that the prisoners were guilty of the crime with which they were charged. But the law must take its course, as the Court had no alternative in the case.

The prisoners were then discharged, with a severe admonition from the bench as to what would undoubtedly be the consequences, should they be detected in continuing the practice which had placed them in their present position.

The termination of the trial of the parties in the above case has caused much surprize and astonishment abroad; that a flaw in the indictment—the omission of the word "feloniously" in the indictment—charging sixteen of the prisoners with piracy, felony and robbery, for knowingly and wilfully kidnapping certain persons on the high seas, and its use in charging the seventeenth prisoner with knowingly and wilfully aiding and abetting in the said piracy, felony, and robbery, should have arrested the cause of justice in a case of so much importance to the public, is indeed to be regretted. It is an evidence that, however the law may be considered by some as the "perfection of reason," it is in fact just the reverse; for the present is not a solitary instance of the course of justice being arrested by such errors in indictments, which, as in the case immediately under notice, are pronounced "fatal;" but is almost of daily occurrence, letting loose upon society, as a contemporary has justly observed, a body of supposed ruffians, without testing their claim to, or exemption from, the positive title.—*Examiner, Jan* 27.

MORALITIES REVIVED.

We are not of the number of those who attach a special sacredness to mere brick and chunam, because it has been united together for ecclesiastical purposes; nevertheless, we cannot but feel, that it is unseemly, to use the softest word, to appropriate a building, that has been erected and set apart for Christian worship, to the exhibition of performances resembling more nearly a low comedy, or farce, than any thing else to which they can be compared. We need scarcely say that we allude to the conversion, temporarily, of the London Missionary Society's Chapel, in Black Town, into a theatre for the representation of the "*Trial of Alcohol*," and similar absurdities. If half of the account, given in the columns of a contemporary, of the last quarterly performances of the total-abstinents, be correctly stated, there is cause for deep regret that the exhibition of such scenes should be permitted in a Christian sanctuary. Most fully, therefore, do we coincide in the opinion that, "such displays

are much better adapted to the locality of the late fancy fair." It is due, however, to the congregation of Davidson Street Chapel to state, that a goodly portion of their number have entered their solemn protest against the appropriation of the chapel, under whose roof they are accustomed to worship, to such indecent uses, and it is gratifying to know that the plainly-expressed wishes of the protesters are likely to be respected, and that the next tea-total farce will be performed in a more suitable edifice.—*Herald, Feb. 5.*

THE HURRICANE.

Mr. Collector Smyth, in a letter to Archdeacon Harper, from Coconada, January 31, announces that the distress, occasioned by the hurricane at Coringa and its vicinity, is fast abating. "The greatest change possible," he says, "has taken place in Coringa itself within the last fifteen days, and as the accumulations are getting removed, the villages are becoming more healthy. Of our funds, (Rs. 2,595) five hundred more will be required to meet extreme cases, and the rest will meet cases which are not quite so extreme, and which we have been obliged to pass over until we ascertain how far we could afford to extend our relief. The extreme points which have come, or are to come, under our consideration, are twenty miles asunder, and every class of persons has been equally attended to."

COAL IN KURNOOL.

Amongst the extraordinary collection of stores found in the fortress of Kurnool, none excited more interest than a quantity of very fine coal, of which the nuwaub had by some means or other become possessed. That this supply of coal has found its way to the "rebel" of Kurnool through the domains of some of our *loyal* fellow subjects, there can be little doubt, but the presence of the mineral there, connected with the geological features which I observed in the adjoining country, and more especially along the line of march of the force, led me to the consideration of the possibility of the existence of a coal field in that part of the Peninsula. The fort stands on limestone, which, from its position with regard to the primary rocks of Cuddapah and the eastern districts, and from the description of some fossils (plants) recently discovered in it, is, I think, undoubtedly transition: it appears to be of very great extent, running under the alluvial plains on the north side of the Kistnah, and extending far and wide on the south side. About twenty miles south of Kurnool, I was struck with the appearance of a small pagoda hard by, which, on examination, I found was built almost entirely of sandstone, the mineral characters of which varied from the finest-grained quality to that of the coarsest grit. I also noticed on various blocks thin seams of a burnt ochreous shale, such as is frequently seen in the thin strata of sandstone accompanying coal measures, and under the impression that the outcross of a bed overlaying the limestone might be found in the neighbourhood, I sought eagerly around, but without success—the country was level for miles, and covered with dry cultivation; no watercourse or excavation offering, to turn the first leaf of the sealed book below. I have not the least doubt, however, that the sandstone formation appears to view along the line running eastward towards the Cuddapah Ghauts, about fifteen to twenty miles south of Kurnool, and it will be a research of considerable interest to follow this up, with a view to ascertain the probability of a coal basin being found to crown the labours of the inquirer.—*Corresp. Spectator.*

EXCERPTA.

An act has passed the Council of India (No. I. of 1840), whereby it is enacted, that in trials referred to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut at Madras, that Court shall not be required to take a *Futwa* from their law officers.

A correspondent at Ellichpore mentions that the russildar of the Nizam's 5th cavalry entertained the European society of the station with a very grand nautch, in honour of his marriage, during the Christmas holidays, wherein he expended Rs. 7,500. This seems rather a high figure, considering the amount of the donor's allowances, Rs. 500 a month.

A correspondent, who lately passed through the ceded districts, states that some fearful examples have been made of the Thugs within a few miles of Bellary, on the road to Palsamoodrum. At Beilapoopah the remains of two are hanging in iron cages on a gibbet, beneath which is a stone bearing an inscription in English and several native languages, recording that the wretches who had there suffered the penalty due to their atrocities were Hoosseyn Sahib and Ebram Jemadar, Thugs. At the next stage, Hoonoor, are the remains of another, exhibited in the same manner, and the neighbouring villages contain no less than eleven similar examples, for Palsamoodrum has the credit of having been formerly a Thuggee head-quarters. The practice of exposing the bodies of these brutal murderers, and making public their names by indelible inscriptions on the spot, is more likely than any other means to put a stop

to Thuggee, for Thugs, of whatever caste, have the greatest possible horror of any indignity being offered to their remains.

A mutiny took place amongst some recruits on board the *Mermaid*, which was not put down without some difficulty. The offenders have been tried by a court martial, by which six of them are sentenced to twelve months', one to nine months', and six to five months' solitary confinement respectively:—a sentence which Sir Hugh Gough has remarked on, as inadequate to their offence.

The practice of taking elephants out for exercise about the high roads of the presidency, ought to be at once stopped by police authority, as under any circumstances it is extremely dangerous, from the fear that most horses have of that animal. Our attention has, however, been particularly drawn to the subject from a circumstance just brought to our notice. A *must* elephant, supposed to belong to the nabob, was coming down the road, and on passing a buggy, which was fortunately at the moment unoccupied, he discharged such a blow at the horse as at once brought him to the ground, and then set off at full speed after a boy, whom he saw running away, and, notwithstanding the mahout's utmost efforts, pursued him to a turning, where the boy fortunately escaped by concealing himself under a small bridge.—*U. S. Gaz., Feb.* 16.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD KEANE.

Lord Keane, with a numerous suite, arrived in Bombay on the 25th February. His Lordship was present next day at a dinner given by the governor in honour of the arrival of Gen. Sir Thomas Mc Mahon, the new Commander-in-chief in this presidency. Notwithstanding his late fatigues, Lord Keane looked well and appeared in the highest spirits. His departure for England is fixed to take place by the steam-boat on the 31st of March.—*Cour., Feb.* 29.

The gallant corps which stormed Ghuzni became possessed of a magnificient sword, that belonged to Prince Hyder Khan, the governor. As a part of the general prize property, the weapon was ordered to be sold by public auction, and, accordingly, after due notice, it was brought to the hammer, on the arrival of the head quarters at Ferozepoor. The officers of the Bombay column purchased it, and by the agency of Major-gen. Willshire, commanding that column, they presented it to their Commander-in-chief, as a most honourable tribute of their esteem, of their respect, and of their gratitude. We subjoin copies of the correspondence:

"To his Exc. Lieut.-general Sir J. Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H., &c.

"Sir,—The officers of the Bombay column of the army of the Indus, who were present at the capture of Ghuzni, having obtained possession of the sword of the governor, Prince Hyder Khan, have requested me to solicit your Exc's. acceptance of it, in testimony of their personal regard and esteem.

"I avail myself of this opportunity thus afforded me to express the great gratification and pride I feel, in having been selected by my brother officers as the channel of conveying to your Excellency their sentiments, in which I so deeply participate.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "T. WILLSHIRE, Maj.-Genl.
"Comg. Bombay column army of the Indus.

"Sukhur, February 1st 1840."

"To Maj.-gen. Willshire and the officers deputed to present Sir J. Keane the Ghuzni sword.

"Gentlemen,—I beg you will believe, that I receive this sword as a testimonial the most flattering and agreeable to my soldier's pride, that could have been presented to me. I shall ever value and hold it as a marked pledge of your friendly feelings towards me, and of the confidence you have reposed in me, as comrades, whom I had the honour to lead from Bombay to Cabool, through a country little known, and inhabited by uncivilized but warlike people. Throughout this arduous service, I was often cheered by the zealous and spirited assistance I received from you, and those under your orders, and that hearty co-operation and gallant bearing, I unhesitatingly say, led to the accomplishment of our triumphant success, which has gained for me the high honour now conferred on me by my sovereign, and assures me that, as a soldier, I am well thought of by my superiors and fellow-countrymen. To such distinctions my ambition always aspired, but I could not have expected to have realized it in Affghanistan, and should not, in all probability, but for your able and cordial assistance.

"It will be painful to separate from such companions, but it will be a pleasing reflection in the evening of my life, to feel that I have finished my military career as an humble servant of the hon. company, its commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, and that the distinguished position I have been so fortunate to attain, is, as a Bombay general.

"With sentiments of friendly regard

and esteem, I remain your most faithful general,

(Signed) "J. KEANE."

"Sukhur, February 1st, 1840."

CONVERSION OF THE NATIVES.

A correspondent* of the *Courier*, animadverting upon the remarks contained in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, upon the native petition concerning conversions, observes:

"Dr. Wilson's comment appears to be addressed solely to those who entertain the same opinion with respect to the conversion of the natives as he himself does; for he admits the justness of the principal complaint of the native petitioners, and avows:—'that divisions and ruptures in families may follow conversions we cannot and do not deny.' But he says further:—'Christianity is not answerable for any separations which take place; it is only the intolerance prevalent in the land which cuts asunder the ties of nature.' This appears to me to be precisely the same as to assert that the effect is not produced by the cause, but the cause by the effect. The religion of the Parsee, the Mahomedan, and the Hindoo prohibits intermarriage, and all intimate social communication, with persons of another religion, and it particularly holds apostacy to be a sin of the most heinous nature, and such as precludes the apostate from all intercourse with those of his former religion. It is impossible therefore that a Parsee, Mahomedan, or Hindoo family can associate with any member of it who has been converted to Christianity; and it is hence evident that it is solely to the conversion that 'divisions and ruptures in families' can be ascribed. To the zealous Christian, such an unavoidable consequence may form no objection to the conversion of the natives; but Dr. Wilson should have also shewn that it was politically expedient for the government to countenance (to use his own word) proceedings which are thus characterized in the petition:—'we are at a loss to comprehend what benefits are expected to flow to society from the labours of a body of men, who are actively employed in breaking up whole families, in setting father against son and son against father; and in causing uneasiness and distrust in a whole community, unchecked by the consideration that the laws and customs which bind us are totally different from those which govern European nations.'"

To the observations contained in this and other letters from the same writer, under the anonyme of "SENEX," Dr. Wilson replied, and a controversy of some length grew up between them. In the course of it, SENEX inquired of Dr. Wilson "to what system of Christian dogmas the conversions are made?" The reverend gentleman answered this query in the following terms:

"Though I well know the insinuation couched under this question, I have no hesitation in giving you an answer. I wish them all to be converted to the form of Christianity, taught by its divine founder, and embodied in the scriptures of truth, which are 'able to make men wise unto salvation.' To this unerring standard, I uniformly direct all inquirers; and such is my confidence in the rectitude of *its* decisions, independent of the doctrines and traditions of men, and even of churches, that I am persuaded that it will permit no candid and prayerful inquirer to remain in error respecting essential points of faith and practice."

The partisans of SENEX contend that this is rather an evasion of, than an answer to, the question.

The same paper says: "In the petition of the natives of Bombay relative to the acts of the missionaries, there is an error, which appears to have originated in the mistake either of the original copyist or of some subsequent one. We have full authority for putting the words in the right place, and we are requested to ask the public to do so, in order to prevent the British people from forming a prejudice calculated to create great mischief. The sentence ought to run, in its true original meaning, as follows:

"'Whilst the distress thus brought on whole families, and the cruelty of persisting in it, are so manifest to every feeling mind, we may be permitted to add, we doubt whether the cause of Christianity itself can be thereby in any way advanced; for it may easily be imagined that the impressions produced on the mind, before its reasoning powers are fully developed, are weak and transitory, and the new doctrines received by the young are often abandoned; when cut off from their own people, they are thrown loose on society, devoid of rank, honour, and faith; they then but too frequently imbibe the low disgusting vices of the *European*, without acquiring any of the virtues that distinguish the *Christian* character."'*

Dr. Wilson, in his remarks on the native petition, in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, says: "That no redress would be afforded to persons who might have their feelings wantonly injured in the manner alleged by the petitioners is most untrue. The Bombay regulations make ample provision for the punishment of religious insults; and this, we are per-

* Described as "an old and learned man, whom forty years' experience, and a perfect knowledge of India and its various people, entitle to be heard with respectful attention."

* The two words in *italics* are transposed in all the copies we have seen.

suaded, most of the petitioners know right well. Among their number, there are individuals who should have been ashamed to complain, who were not only the quondam patrons of the Gujarathi *Age of Reason*, but its active translators, and who, in the native newspapers, have nearly exhausted, within these few months, the vocabulary of abuse, in their raillery against Christianity and its professors."

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bengal government has declared its decision, in the cases of the six individuals, whose claims were brought before it, by the bank committee, that it fully recognizes the rights of those individuals to be shareholders, and it has issued its instructions to the Bombay government, to transmit a revised list of shareholders framed on the basis of the list sent home to the Court of Directors, but corrected by the substitution of individuals for firms, and by the rejection of all who had withdrawn without having paid in their deposits, and also by the exclusion of the persons admitted as shareholders during the period of taking the deposits.

From the following declaration on the part of the provisional committee of the bank scrip shareholders, some persons pretend to infer that the institution has declared itself dissolved.—*Cour.*, *Feb.* 4.

"We the undersigned hereby declare, that agreeably to the 12th section of the draft act for the establishment of a bank at Bombay, we attended at the town hall the 1st day of February 1840, the time and place named in the said act, for the purpose of electing the directors for the said bank, with the intention of tendering our votes, and those of parties for whom we held proxies. Having found that no preparations for a meeting had been made, and the peon in charge of the town hall declaring he had received no instructions to prepare the room for any meeting, and having waited for the space of one hour, and having intimated to the chief secretary of government, we were in attendance for that purpose, who it appeared was absent from his office in the fort, we retired "

(Signed by eleven persons.)

"I hereby certify that proxies for 120 votes were tendered by the above parties."

(Signed) "W. W. CARGILL,

"Secretary to the provisional committee."

The following announcement had previously appeared: "The bank committee regret to have to announce, that the vice president in council of India has postponed the passing of the charter act, in consequence of a resolution to revise the list of shareholders, and to frame a new one. The committee can now form no opinion when the bank will be opened, its establishment being in the hands of the government and beyond their control."

A memorial of the proprietors, in accordance with a resolution agreed to at a general meeting on the 27th December, to the Court of Directors, is published in the Bombay papers. It thanks the court for its very prompt attention in annulling the decision of the government of India to sell the shares in the bank of Bombay by public auction, and represents to the court the heavy losses and great inconvenience to which the proprietors have been subjected, in consequence of the delays that have taken place in giving effect to their instructions; at the same time pointing out the discouraging effects on public enterprize generally, which the present instance of interference in the detail of the affairs of the proprietors is calculated to produce, if the course pursued by the government of India relating to the bank of Bombay be not disapproved of.

The letter of the chairman of the meeting to the secretary of the Court of Directors, inclosing the memorial, states, "that the vice-president in council has lately signified to the Bombay government his determination to admit six parties as shareholders, whose claims, though strongly pressed by the provisional committee, to be admitted as shareholders, in preference to those who had actually resigned their shares, his Honour had previously stated, on mature consideration of all the circumstances of their case, he had determined to reject: thus, after deciding on a list of proprietors, and publishing their names, his Honour now requires a revision and alteration of this list to admit these six parties. The hon. the Court of Directors are aware of the pressure of the money market here, which the confiscation of the opium in China occasioned. Such has been increased by the anxiety of numbers of the bank proprietors to pay into the treasury the amounts of their shares, and to effect this, sacrifices in the sale of company's paper and in exchanges have in many instances been submitted to, and many lakhs of rupees have thus been withdrawn from circulation, and now lie unemployed in the treasury, with no certainty either, from this decision of the government of India, when such may again be brought into circulation through the bank and made useful to the public and the individual proprietors, while the general trade of the port suffers, and is greatly deranged by the scarcity of the money in circulation being thus augmented."

It will be satisfactory to those who take an interest in the proposed bank of Bombay, to learn that the amended charter, as settled by the legislative council of India, has reached the Bombay government by express. The act itself was to be passed into a law on the 26th inst.. The only point of importance in which the new charter varies from the last proposed, consists, as far as we have learned, in the admission of the disappointed applicants between the 17th of January and the 1st of February 1837, representing 694 shares. Those new proprietors are not brought in under any arrangement which will disturb the allotment of shares already published in the late draft act, but by increasing the capital of the bank from 50 to 56 lakhs.' The stock of the shareholders included in the first charter must be paid up in full by the 1st of April next, and that of the parties, now to be admitted, on or before the 1st of May.

This day was the last appointed by the original charter for receiving the capital of the bank, and considerable doubts have been entertained, as to whether the payment might with safety be deferred, although the draft had not passed into a law. In consequence of those doubts, large sums have, this week, as well as previously, been paid into the treasury, amounting, up to yesterday, to 33 lakhs of rupees, which, in addition to the 3 lakhs to be supplied by the government shares, would this day leave a deficit, under the draft act of the first charter, of more than 16 lakhs, of the whole capital as first required. Under all these circumstances, it does not appear probable that the institution can be expected to begin business before the month of July next.—*Cour.*, *Feb.* 29.

EXCERPTA.

With a view of removing the difficulties which have lately arisen between the merchants and the customs department, regarding the tariff, the Governor in Council has appointed a special committee to frame a new tariff, which is to be applicable not only to Bombay, but to all the other subordinate ports of the presidency.

On the 29th January, Manockjee Cursetjee was elected a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He is the first native that has been admitted a member of this institution.

In the Nassic affair, (last vol. p. 190,) eight or nine of the brahmans, who with a crowd had followed the aggressor, have been sentenced to an imprisonment for six months, and a fine of Rs. 100. This sentence, by a special order from the Governor in Council, it is said, has been remitted. "This proceeding of our worthy governor," observes the *Durpun*, "shows that he is disposed to act mildly, and not with the spirit of a stern judge, in cases in which the wanton and insolent attacks of Europeans on the religious observances of the natives may lead to a breach of the peace, as was the case at Nassic. It is such acts as these that are calculated to distinguish him from ordinary governors, and to endear his name to the people living in the farthest parts of the presidency, as the best friend of India."

Accounts from Baroda state, that, the former good understanding between his highness and the resident has been nearly restored, and that visits are now frequently interchanged between them. The decision of our Government, by which a fine of Rs. 70,000 has been imposed upon Bhaskur Rao Wittul, a member of one of the guaranteed ministerial families, who was convicted of the murder of one of his dependents, seems to have given much satisfaction to his highness, as, with the exception of Rs. 5,000, which are to be paid to the family of the deceased, the sum will go to replenish the Guicowar's exchequer.

The Supreme Court, on the 11th February, was occupied with the unusual case of an action for a breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff, a lady's maid, named Johnstone, (who had come out to India with Mrs. Col. Pottinger, about two years before,) obtained Rs. 2,000 damages against Mr. James A. Cummins, formerly a soldier in the artillery, and afterwards a clerk in the ordnance department, and now the proprietor of a large saddlery manufactory on the race course.

In the Supreme Court, on the 24th February, a trial of considerable interest to the Parsee community was brought to a conclusion. The plaintiff was the editor of the *Chabook*, Nowrajee Dorabjee, and the defendants, Cowasjee Burjorjee and others. It was an action for an assault, (see last vol. p. 353,) alleged to have arisen out of a strong feeling entertained against the plaintiff on account of his writings. For the defence, it was contended that the plaintiff was quarrelsome, and had originated the dispute, which gave rise to the buffeting, and that, having got the worst, he began the action. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with Rs. 100 damages.

The *Durpun*, of February 21, states that, accounts from Sattara mention that, his highness was shortly to proceed into the districts, for the jemabundy settlement, and that intelligence had been received from the camp of the late maharaja, in Bundelkhund, reporting the death of Ballasaheb Senaputtee, the commander-in-chief.

A competition was to take place on the 10th March, at the Native Education Society's rooms, for the superior college scholarships of Rs. 20, 30, and 40 per month. A prize of Rs. 100 is advertized in the newspapers for the best essay, written by a native, on the present condition of the Hindoo females, and the best means of raising them to the position which Providence has intended them to occupy.

The Calcutta dâks have, within the last two days, been delayed considerably on their way. The journals from that city, of the 15th and 17th, were delivered together at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weight of the packages designed for this day's overland must have occasioned this delay.—*Cour., Feb.* 29.

The journals from the north-west provinces state, that the Governor-general has resolved, that a relief of the corps in Affghanistan shall take place in March. —*Ibid., Feb.* 25.

Ceylon.

The Governor, in his address to the Legislative Council, at the close of its first session, 18th January, referred to two measures of great importance to the island, in the following terms:—

"I very sincerely congratulate one and all of you, that we have been permitted to complete so many ordinances, of value and importance, I hope, to the interests of the colony; though I certainly should have felt more than the pride which the acting colonial secretary has expressed that he felt, in holding his official situation during this first session of our new system, had I been able to mark its era by the introduction of a measure, embracing a rational and systematic penal code, so long a desideratum in your legislation, and which has been matured for some time past. Nothing, indeed, but the unforeseen domestic calamity, which has visited my learned friend the Queen's Advocate, would have prevented my introduction of this ordinance, under his auspicious assistance. Another measure, of which I held out to you confidently the promise in my opening address, I mean an enactment for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, has been so long under preparation also, circulated and revised by almost all competent authorities in the colony, that I had hoped I might have been enabled, with the aid of the Queen's Advocate, to perfect that measure also, and to have carried it through this session. In this I have been greatly disappointed: and as we are about to lose the services of the Queen's Advocate in this council, though, in his judicial capacity, the island no doubt will profit by his industry and integrity, these measures must now stand over for another session."

Elephant shooting is commonly practised in Ceylon by a single sportsman, with only a steady servant or two, to hold his spare guns and stand by him. Thus provided for and equipped, he will boldly encounter a whole herd! Thus Captains R——— and K———, both now of the Ceylon rifles, were out shooting together and fell in with a herd of six. The elephants made for the jungle, and were pursued by both officers; but Capt. R———, being the younger and more active of the two, gained upon them and lost sight of his friend, who, while toiling up a hill, heard three double-barrels fired in rapid succession, and on reaching the scene of action, found Capt. R——— coolly reloading with *five dead elephants* around him. In the end of 1836 or beginning of 1837, five gentlemen in Ceylon, who are known to us, killed, in the course of five days' shooting in the jungle, no less than *one hundred and four elephants!* The gentleman who was the best shot and the most active of the party (he had killed about thirty the first day) was taken ill and obliged to leave the party on the third day. Two of the remaining sportsmen had not had much experience, and consequently could not be expected to do much. The feat of Lieut. G——— of the 90th is well known here. This gentleman killed *eighty-three* to his own gun, and that too on his first trip. Several gentlemen in Ceylon, who are in the habit of practising elephant-shooting, think nothing of killing fifty in the course of four or five days. There are those amongst them who are ready to bet (and who will be backed for any sum of money) that they will individually kill fifty elephants in one week. The directions for killing an elephant are simple enough. In fact *pluck* and coolness are the chief requisites. For front shot—allow the brute to come within twelve yards, and then hit him somewhere in the line from temple to temple, not below the level of the eye, and not more than two inches above it—he will in most cases fall instantaneously. For a slide of slanting shot, the butt of the ear or just before it on the temple are deadly spots. We have known an elephant, when in the act of running away, killed at *twenty yards* by a diagonal shot, taking him behind the ear. As for firing into the body or neck, or upper parts of the head, or lower down about the trunk, it only serves to infuriate the animal, and does not give the most remote chance of killing him. No elephant-shooter ever thinks of pulling a trigger beyond fifteen or sixteen yards, we have known the diagonal shot men-

tioned above as the only exception, and nine out or ten are killed within ten yards. Thousands of elephants have been killed here by *single balls* fired according to the above directions; Capt. R———, abovementioned, has killed upwards of five hundred, and we could take on us to say, without expending a single charge—not to say *salvo*—of either round or grape. Perhaps the best proof of the little risk that is run by encountering these animals, is the fact, that only *two* European sportsmen have lost their lives by elephant-shooting in the course of so many years.—*Ceylon Herald, Feb.* 4.

Burmah.

Capt. Mc Leod, the acting resident, has thought proper to retire from Burmah altogether. Since the arrival of the new governor at Rangoon, it is said, circumstances occurred to render Capt. Mc Leod's further residence at that place quite incompatible with the respect due either to himself or to his government. He sailed in H.M.S. *Conway*, for Amherst, where he arrived on the 9th January. On the arrival of the *Conway*, the usual salutes were fired, but her officers were precluded entrance into the town, contrary to all former custom, and no personal civilities were observed towards them. The conduct of the new public authorities at Rangoon is undoubtedly a true index to the feelings which prevail at the capital. Indeed, acts of incivility on the part of the local government had recently not been rare, and tended to confirm the truth of previous rumours, that orders had been sent down from court to treat the English with less courtesy than usual in Rangoon.

The following is the circular which Capt. Mc Leod issued to the merchants at Rangoon previous to his departure, dated Rangoon, January 4.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you, that it is my intention to quit this with the residency with as little delay as possible. It is unnecessary to detail the causes which have induced me to take this resolution; but, I think it my duty to notify to you, that they are in no way connected with any intended invasion of the country by, or other hostile act on the part of, the British Government. Prior to my departure, I shall address the Myo-Woon, assuring him of the pacific and friendly disposition of the Government of India, and recommending to his special care and protection all British merchants and subjects, who may continue in the place. It is my intention, in the first instance, to remove to Maulmain, from whence I shall, most likely (until I am honoured with the orders of the president in council), transact any business that may be necessary with the government here or the ministers at Ava."

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, January 15, remarks:—"The attempt to maintain a British residency at the Court of Burmah, except on the most humiliating terms, has, as was predicted, proved utterly abortive; and nothing could have proved to a greater certainty the proud disdain and contempt with which his Burmese majesty regards the Government of India, than the treatment which its representative has received during a residence of more than a year at his capital. There has been no personal objection on the part of the king towards either Col. Benson or Capt. Mc Leod; but their being at his capital by the appointment of the Governor-general of India, and according to the treaty of Yandaboo, was enough to cause them to be regarded with aversion; and after a year of time and much money have been wasted, the residency has been obliged to retire, without the attainment of one object, and it is believed without one feeling of regret on the part of the king, or of any one of his public servants. Not only are friendly relations with the British Government not courted by the Burmese, but the offer of them has been treated with contempt. Col. Burney was dismissed without ceremony from Tharawadee's Court, and Col. Benson was not permitted an introduction to it. There is even satisfactory proof that, at one time, the assassination of the residency was discussed in the king's presence. These repeated insults are indicative of any thing but fear on the part of his Burmese majesty of provoking a war, or of meeting the consequences should war ensue. His military preparations, which have been continually going forward, have shown that he was ready to hazard the rejection of a British resident at all events. If, at any time, he, or his officers have used amicable expressions, it has been undoubtedly as a cloak to some secret purpose, which it was necessary to gain time to accomplish; for really friendly feelings towards the English, or fear of them, if we can draw a correct conclusion from what has occurred within eighteen months past, never entered the heart of Tharawadee."

Capt. McLeod has since departed for Calcutta. A letter, dated Rangoon, 26th January, says: "A boat arrived to-day from Ameerapoora. No news; every thing as quiet as when I was there; the reports printed in the newspapers are all fabrications. The king has no more idea or wish of making war than I have of swimming from Rangoon to England. He is too wise, and knows fully the strength and resources of the English

nation; all the foolish and absurd stories which are carried and sent up by Moguls, Armenians, &c., the king only laughs at. When I went last to Ava I took up a letter that was sent from Calcutta by a Mussulman belonging to this place named Shawbun; when read, his majesty burst into a hearty laugh, and said, Shawbun was either a great rascal or a fool. I have a firm conviction that his majesty (whatever events may take place) will never commence war against the British government: I will stake my existence on it. I speak from knowledge of Burmese affairs, and, although a foreigner, perhaps know more of them, and their sentiments and feelings, than any other man. He will never attack, but if attacked, I will not say what the consequences may be. This fine country will be laid waste with fire and sword. According to accounts in newspapers, Tharawadee 'is not popular.' The Queen of England, the King of France, and I suppose all sovereigns, have more or less dissatisfied subjects, but I believe, and I assure you, that Tharawadee is more popular and liked than any king that ever ruled Burmah; he has besides got the Burmese Shan states completely under his rule, which no former king had. The Shans are at least two to one to Burmah in population; they are well treated, but he has adopted means to prevent their being any thing but what they are now. The wild and fierce Kakyeens, who were such a terror to the China caravans and surrounding neighbours, have submitted, and come under Burmah rule. I have had an interview with his brother, the ex-king, and his people. He is very happy; he has whatever he desires; he has a fine house with every attendance. He said, 'I am very happy that my brother rules the country; all my wish is to be in the society of my wife.' He is half a fool, or rather beyond it. I know that the king is fond of his brother, and a day never passes but he sends him all the luxuries of Burmah living."

Assuming that Tharawaddee's views have hitherto been pacific, some very powerful arguments for the feasibility of a successful outbreak must have been suggested to his mind, to induce such a change, after he had been informed of our triumphs in Affghanistan. We strongly suspect that reports of proceedings in China may have reached his ear. Our position in that country is certainly sufficiently humiliating to justify any representation of our weakness and cowardice, which the Chinese might make to other states. We are now on the eve of a contest with China, and it is not improbable that the cabinet at Pekin may stir up all the states on our borders, over whom it maintains any superiority of influence, to attack us. Such an intimation would, probably, overcome any lingering reluctance which Tharawaddee might feel to stake his crown in a contest with us. A war with China may, therefore, arouse all the restless spirits on our eastern frontier, and bring on both a Nepaulese and a Burmese war. In these circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted, that the officiating resident should have quitted Ava at all. If all the insolent neglect of the king could not move him, it was unwise to allow the rising of the waters in the Irrawaddee to scare him away. In common with many far wiser and more politic men than ourselves, we think his departure a political error; and now that we are to have a Chinese expedition on our hands, a fatal one. Though he had not been recognized as our minister, still, in existing circumstances, it was of the last importance that we should have a faithful witness of the proceedings at the capital. —*Friend of India.*

China.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The latest accounts from China, *viâ* Singapore, are to the 7th of January.

The High Commissioner was persevering in his measures for excluding the English from trade. On the 18th December, he issued the following edict against the importation of British Goods.

"Whereas on a former occasion, we issued an edict to the effect that—'from and after the first day of the eleventh moon (6th December 1839), the trade of the English nation should be stopped, but, excepting the said nation, it should be permitted to all other foreign countries to continue their commercial intercourse as heretofore; only it should not be permitted them to convey the goods or merchandize of, or belonging to, any English vessel (to Canton), and there realize the same for (the said English):' —all of which has been already clearly set forth on the face of our said edict or proclamation, as is duly recorded: we now having reason to think that the goods or merchandize of the English, by being long stored up on board ship, may have become spoiled, and that they may wish to get them sent up to Canton, under the shadow of some other person's name, and having also reason to apprehend, that the foreigners of other countries, viewing with desire the freight and charges thereon, may feel inclined to bring them up (to Canton), and there realize them for English account, it appears unto us right and proper that we immediately frame certain regulations, by which such abuse

may be prevented; and we now issue this our edict:—and when this our edict reaches the principal and junior security merchants, let them communicate its contents to the American Consul Snow, and inform him, that from the day of issuing this edict and after, whenever any ship of his country arrive (outside), he must examine clearly the nature of the cargo on board, whether it be the produce of the country, or the produce of any of the English possessions put on board such ship, for the purpose of being conveyed to Canton: — and in accordance with the real facts of the case, he (Snow) must make a clear statement to the keun-min-foo of Macao, handing his petition over to the Hong merchants, who will present it for him:—and (the statement being satisfactory) a chop and pilot will forthwith be granted to enable the ship to enter the port. At the same time, however, a duly prepared bond must be given, and in it the following words must be destinctly set down: 'if we have got on board the goods or merchandize of any ship belonging to the English nation, no matter whether taken on board within or without the Grand Ladrone Island, or on the high seas, or at Singapore, or at Penang, or at Manila, or while touching at any other of these foreign possessions;—if any thing of the kind be found on board, we are hereby perfectly willing that both ship and cargo be confiscated.' Such bond to be delivered over to the Hong merchants, who will in their turn hand it up to us, the Commissioner and Viceroy, for our examination and approval. Furthermore, in reference to the Dutch nation, their consul, Van Basal, has already returned to his country, and the Prussians, Swedes, Danes, Hamburghers, and French, have got no consuls resident in this country, so let the Hong merchants, with perfect clearness and self-possession, devote their whole minds to the subject, and see what plan may be devised for obliging them to give a similar bond (to the American one), and wait upon us with the result of their deliberations, that we may examine and decide accordingly. In one word, we, the Commissioner and Viceroy, do not make these regulations intending thereby to scrape and pare you to the last farthing; it is solely with a view to cut off for ever the further importation of opium. And as the English foreigners would not submit to sign the duly prepared bond, but aimed after clandestinely getting rid of their new opium, we could not but lop off their commercial intercourse, in order thereby to cut up the evil by the roots. The foreigners then of every nation ought to take warning by this example (of the English), and, with deep respect, duly submit to our laws and prohibitions. Moreover, the circumstances attending goods, whether shipped at the original place of production, or taken on board during the voyage, such as their being old or new, their being a long time on board, or merely for the moment: all these are exceedingly different. At the first look, the true and the false will be found out, and there will not be the slightest difficulty in putting (our law of confiscation) immediately in force. Besides, all goods are always accompanied with an invoice, in the foreign character, showing the place where such goods have been bought and shipped, and every box and every bale has alike got the distinguishing mark of each particular country on its outside; we the High Commissioner and Viceroy are at no loss for skilful translators and interpreters, so that it will be still more easy for us to ascertain the country whence they come. Let then every foreign merchant beware; do not, for a trifling advantage, lose a much more important object, thus involving yourselves in the same unpleasant consequences!

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, 13th day."

On the same day, his Excellency promulgated another document, respecting the communications which had taken place between himself and Capt. Elliot. We give the translation of this document as it appears in the *Canton Press*; but not without remarking that its accuracy, as a translation, is not probably to be implicitly relied upon. The occasional "Eh"—which, perhaps, indicates an expletive, occurring sometimes at the end of a sentence in Chinese, seems very like an attempt to expose the Commissioner's composition to ridicule.

"Whereas on the day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (16th December, 1839) the English Superintendent Elliot petitioned us (the High Commissioner and Viceroy) to the following effect:—

"'I, the foreign superintendent, do with a sincere heart, desire and beg for the maintenance of peace; (as proof of which I may mention) that the high respect in which I have ever held the statutes of the great pure (Ta-Tsing) dynasty is well known to the chief authorities of this province. At this moment, all business being in a state of complete confusion and disorder, I, the superintendent, cannot avoid feeling anxiety and sorrow, and therefore it is, that I now respectfully request your Excellencies, the High Commissioner and Viceroy, to take such clear and perspicuous measures as may again get all matters tranquillized, and that the English merchants may with their families return to Macao, there to dwell in peace and quietness, until (my)

petition having reached the sovereign of my country, she may be graciously pleased to give such orders as may enable all (unpleasant) business to be arranged with the utmost clearness, correctness, and propriety. England having already enjoyed commercial intercourse with the heavenly dynasty for about two hundred years, all that I now beg at this time is the continuance of our legal commerce as of old, and that every thing be done in respectful submission to the statutes of the great pure dynasty, while, at the same time, the laws of my native country be not opposed, thus causing that both may exist and remain together: it is for these reasons, that my petition is now respectfully forwarded to your Exc., &c. that after due examination its prayer be granted, &c. &c.'"

"This coming before us, the High Commissioner and Viceroy, we find that the said (English) nation has come to Canton, and enjoyed commercial intercourse with us for somewhere about two hundred years. Our heavenly dynasty, looking upon all men with equal kindness, was not at first willing to offer opposition to and cut off such commercial intercourse, in the hurry of a moment. But lo! these foreigners have given themselves up to the smuggling of opium. While gaining profit to themselves, they sought to involve others in destruction: and so deluged our country with the poison, that at length they drew down upon themselves the anger of the holy one! (*i. e.* the emperor.) We, the said commissioner and viceroy, published and made known the new regulations, commanding that a duly prepared bond should be given, and our sole object in so doing was to cut off for ever the poisonous stream, and not absurdly to make difficulties. Had the said foreigners, after having completed the entire delivery of their opium (in May last), submitted to our edicts and given the duly prepared bond required, that they would alone carry on a lawful traffic, then not only might the ships arriving have sold off their import cargoes long ago, but the ships departing might have gone away full laden and back again by this time:—and as for what you call 'peace and quietness,' and 'managing matters with propriety,' all this would have been neither more nor less than just doing as we now tell you! But when the ships at first wanted to enter the port, they were prevented by you, and being outside, they could not open their holds to discharge; thus a great deal of merchandize got spoiled, which was entirely caused by *your* mistake, and will you still come and talk to us about your 'sincere heart,' and that you 'desire and beg for the maintenance of peace,' eh? Moreover, if you had not thus detained your merchant ships outside, then such a thing as the homicide of Lim Wei-he would not have taken place, and what then would have led to all business getting 'into a state of complete confusion and disorder,' eh? But since a case of life and death (is actually brought against you) you must certainly deliver up the murderer: this is a current law of ancient as well as of modern times, of the central land as well as of foreign countries: how can we for your account consent to make a dead letter of our statutes? In regard (to permitting English families) to reside temporarily at Macao, (we may observe) that the object of foreign merchants residing there, was originally to look after their mercantile transactions; now, as you did not permit your merchant ships to enter the port, you ought not as of old to have dwelt at Macao, but you, after leaving Macao, went to How-kung, Chun-pee, and other places, at all of which you were the first to commence firing, and as for 'desiring and begging' for the 'maintenance of peace,' is this the way to set about it, eh?

"Now we have, in respectful accordance with the commands of the great Emperor, made our clear and distinct report that we have closed the port against you, and will henceforth hold no further commercial intercourse with your nation. This is all you who have brought it upon yourself, and not that we of the celestial dynasty, without a cause, cut off any man (from the benefit of our intercourse.) You would not repent and awake while there was yet time, and now to begin to say, that you 'cannot avoid feeling anxiety and sorrow,' pray is not this a little late, eh?

"As regards your begging that 'your families may be permitted to return to Macao, and dwell there in the meantime, until that you received orders from the sovereign of your country,' we should like to ask of you, was your preventing the merchant ships from entering the port, as well as the sheltering of a foreign murderer, and your repeatedly firing off great guns, thus stirring up the embers of war,—were all those acts in very deed done in compliance with the command of the sovereign of your said country? Or, perhaps, it is only in such cases as these that you don't require to wait for orders from the sovereign of your country, eh?

"Still further, there was a man of your country who submitted to subscribe the duly prepared bond; his name was Tongloong (Captain Towns?) and his family was living at Macao. This (obedient) family you escorted (or sent) on board ship, while you turn round and permit those men who oppose and make sport of the laws, to carry their families back

to Macao! we should like to ask if such a topsy-turvy, such a jumble of right-and-wrong reason, was ever heard of before!

"In your petition you say, that 'every thing be done in respectful submission to the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, while at the same time the laws of your native country be not opposed, &c.' These words are still more inconsistent than ever. We must be aware, that the laws of your native country cannot go beyond the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, for the laws of your country are based upon foreign commerce, and if you offer opposition to the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty, then you will never to all eternity be permitted to hold commercial intercourse with us:—therefore it follows that these very laws of your said country are now broken and violated in your own person, and bethink you, will you be able to bear up under the weight of such a heavy crime, pray?

"Having already closed the port against you, properly speaking, we ought to hold no further communication with you; but seeing that you have addressed a duly prepared petition, begging and praying (for certain favours), we, out of pure indulgence, now take up the reason of our conduct, and with the utmost clearness make the same known unto you, causing at the same time that all the people of your country as well as yourself may equally and alike know the cause why this port is now shut against them.

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, 13th day."

It was said, some days since, that none of the vessels that have lately entered the Bogue were permitted to be secured by the Hong-merchants; this report is, we now learn, without foundation, and it is said that the Commissioner has given orders that all the ships now in the river, with goods of British origin on board, should be secured. This is a proof, if any such were wanted, that, in spite of the edict closing the port for ever, the Chinese are perfectly aware of the value of the British trade, nor can we believe the Commissioner sincere in his declaration of excluding the British commerce, for it is said that, at an examination in Canton of Capt. Greig, late master of the *Sunda*, wrecked at Hainan, he was told by the mandarins, that it was expected of him to go and persuade his countrymen at Tungkoo to enter the river with their ships.

After writing the above, we learn that the two linguists, Atung and young Acheen, have arrived at Tungkoo, bringing with them Capt. Greig, and the survivors of the *Sunda*, along with three lascars, who had been seized while ashore watering at Hongkong. Capt. Greig and the others were very kindly treated by the Chinese. They were taken inside the city before leaving, and admitted to an audience of the High Commissioner, viceroy, fooyuen, judge, treasurer, and other great officers of the province, and were sent away with presents of provisions. The visit of the *Psyche* in search of them had, it seems, come to the ears of the Commissioner, who questioned them whether they had met Mr. Thom on the shores of Hainan.

The following account contains a few more particulars of the audience of the ship-wrecked mariners:—Capt. Grieg, with the unfortunate crew of the *Sunda*, was called on the 16th inst. into the city, to be examined before the Commissioner, who has returned to Canton. He dwelt very little upon the circumstances of the shipwreck, but expatiated upon the opium question, and declared his determination to put it down at all hazards. Thelwall's pamphlet was handed to a cabin boy to read it, and as the lad read with great fluency, Lin was much delighted. The second letter addressed to the Queen of England was also produced, in a garbled translation of the Commissioner's own people, and Dr. Hill was requested to correct some of the errors. It is in the usual high-flown style of the celestials, and enlarges very much upon the evils occasioned by the drug. The English, Lin remarked, could again return to Canton, if they would engage in the lawful trade. The sailors were then treated with roast pig and other good things, and made a very hearty meal. On the whole, they have been well-treated throughout their journey to Canton, and have not the slightest reason to complain. The whole interview passed off in very good humour on both sides. The Commissioner laughed at the idle reports so industriously spread of his illness, whilst he is in the enjoyment of full health. We record this show of kindness towards our unfortunate countrymen, as a redeeming trait in Lin's character.

We just learn that an affidavit will be in future required from all captains of ships arriving at Whampoa, that they have not laden any part of their cargoes at Tungkoo or any other part of the coast of China. We imagine that this new bond will be cheerfully submitted to, without much affecting the trade.—*Canton Press, Dec.* 21.

We last week stated that the *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, had again proceeded to the Bogue, on her way to Whampoa. It appears that Capt. Towns, who had previously been officially informed by Capt. Elliot, that any attempt of his to

enter the Bogue, would be forcibly prevented, if necessary, by her Majesty's ships, availed himself of the absence from Tungkoo of both the frigates, and proceeded to the Bogue, which he safely entered on Sunday last. On the previous Thursday, Mr. Gribble, of the firm of Messrs. Gribble, Hughes & Co., wishing to send one of his establishment to Whampoa by this vessel, left the anchorage at Tungkoo in a smuggling boat, pulling about 30 oars, and on his return from the *Royal Saxon*, before day-light, on Friday morning, the boat was chased by a large mandarin boat, pulling about sixty oars, and which, having advantage in swiftness over Mr. Gribble's boat, was rapidly nearing. In this dilemma, finding it impossible to reach the fleet at Tungkoo, the boat was run on shore, and the men saved themselves by escaping to the land, with the exception of Mr. Gribble, who awaited the arrival of the mandarin boat, and who, on their attempting to seize his person (so the Chinese boatmen relate), fired off his pistols at them, though, fortunately, without effect. The mandarins then seized Mr. Gribble, and pulled away, towing the abandoned smuggling-boat astern. Soon after, by means of the China boatmen, intelligence of this event reached the shipping, and it was determined to give chase to the mandarin. Sixteen boats were accordingly got ready with as little delay as possible, and at about nine o'clock on Friday morning, started in pursuit, but after pulling about fifteen miles, were not able to close with the chase, which got safe into port in a village called Nam-taou, or Lam-taou. The English brigs *Lyra* and *Harrier* had also got under weigh to assist the boats, but, it being a dead calm, were of course soon distanced by the boats, which returned to the shipping at five in the afternoon, after a hard pull of about thirty miles. Despairing of recapturing Mr. Gribble, his partner addressed a petition to the Commissioner, demanding his immediate release, and this was forwarded to Canton without loss of time. On the following day, Saturday, it was discussed whether it might not be well to send a sort of embassy, demanding Mr. Gribble's release, to Lam-taou; but her Majesty's ship *Volage* just then heaving in sight, it was thought advisable to put the whole affair into Capt. Smith's hands. Her Majesty's ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, accompanied by the *Psyche* and cutter, very shortly after, proceeded to the Bogue, where, on Monday last, a chop was delivered, demanding Mr. Gribble's immediate release within five days from the demand being made, that time being, we presume, considered necessary to correspond with the imperial commissioner on the subject. It was also ascertained that Mr. Gribble had either arrived at or passed Chuenpee in a chair. Howqua, on Mr. Hughes' petition being handed to him for delivery to the authorities, declared that Mr. Gribble would be released immediately after arrival at Canton; this is of course merely the private opinion of a Hong-merchant, who is, however, known to be well informed on passing events. Meanwhile, her Majesty's ship *Volage*, the *Psyche* and cutter, have returned to Macao roads, on Thursday last, and left this again, for the Bogue, we suppose, yesterday morning. We hope and believe, even should the Chinese refuse Mr. Gribble's immediate release, that he will suffer nothing more than the temporary inconvenience of imprisonment. Had one of the ships of war, instead of being both at anchor in Macao roads, been at Tungkoo, neither the *Royal Saxon* could have gone to Whampoa, and given the second instance of disregard for the general, in favour of private advantage, nor would Mr. Gribble have been tempted to follow that vessel to the Bogue.—*Ibid.*, *Jan.* 4.

The *Singapore Free Press* says: "Our private advices of the 7th January contain information of an important and decisive nature. It appears that an edict had been received from the Emperor, embodying the imperial *fiat* in regard to the entire exclusion of the English trade, and confirmatory of all Lin's measures, in that and other respects. This decree is issued by the Emperor in pursuance of the Commissioner's own recommendation, to put a total stop to British intercourse, as announced in a chop issued by himself several weeks before. So far, therefore, from being under the displeasure of the Emperor, there is undoubted evidence of the Commissioner being still high in his imperial master's favour, receiving new honours at his hand, and likely to continue in the undisturbed possession of the same unlimited powers that he was intrusted with, when we first appeared upon the scene. When we reflect that this confidence and favour is extended to a servant under whose administration an immense trade has in this first instance been interrupted, and is now finally prohibited and put an entire stop to, to the great detriment of the revenues of the port, and at the expense, as has been asserted, of the general tranquility of the province, it speaks no less for the high opinion entertained by his court of Lin's wisdom and energy, than it does of the determination of the Pekin cabinet to endeavour to work out in their own way, and after their own fashion, the extinction of the contraband traffic in opium. They no doubt do set a higher value than they themselves are at all

times willing to allow, upon foreign commerce, and most of all upon that of the English; but it seems they will not consent to preserve it at the expense of what they deem the national credit and dignity —for there is no appearance of any boggling, half-and-half measures in the Commissioner's proceedings. It is manifest enough he intends as he speaks,—that he does not wish to leave a single crevice for the English trade to creep through into Canton, unless we return to a sense of what he considers due to the laws of the Central Kingdom! The following are the reasons said to be declared in the Imperial Edict for the stoppage of the British trade for ever, namely: Capt. Elliot's attack at Cowloon and murder there; Capt. Elliot's attack at Chumpee; keeping outside all British vessels, for the purpose of clandestinely dealing in opium. This edict is said to be pitched in a much higher and stronger tone than Lin's in regard to the English, and no representative authority is allowed to alter it,—so that no negotiations for the opening of the trade can be conducted by the Canton government, but must be referred to Pekin.

"Capt. Elliot has made another feeble attempt to induce the Commissioner to authorize the continuance of our legal trade; assuring his Excy. that peace is the desire of his heart, that he feels anxiety and sorrow for 'the state of complete confusion and disorder matters have come to;' and reminding him that, for 200 years, 'England has enjoyed intercourse with the Heavenly Dynasty.' This is the only fact put forward by Capt. Elliot that the Commissioner admits to be true, and he shows very little mercy, in his answer, to the superintendent's professions of sincerity, and fixes the blame of all the confusion and disorder that has ensued, upon that functionary himself. But Capt. Elliot courts humiliation, and nothing is more cool and self-possessed than the manner in which Lin pays him in the coin he seems to have opened his hand to receive. If Capt. Elliot has been *insulted* by his imprisonment in the Factories, why does he again and again force his intreaties and supplications upon the Commissioner, as if nothing at all had happened, to be as often repelled with contemptuous upbraidings? Who ever before heard of any person in the situation of a national representative, as it seems he is to be looked upon as coming forward with proposal after proposal to treat with those to whom he was deputed, after he had himself complained of being imprisoned, his life being threatened, and other injurious treatment?"

A letter, dated Macao, 7th January says: "By the detention of the *Isabella* until to-day, we are enabled to state, that a chop has just been received from the Emperor, confirming the abolition of the British trade, and other measures of the Commissioner: — Negotiations can no longer be conducted with the Canton government, but must be referred to Pekin."

The following are extracts from the Macao paper, *O Portuguez na China*, of December 19th. It is rumoured that the Imperial Commissioner will withdraw within this moon to his government of the two provinces of Keang. On the 11th he and the governor left Bocca Tigris, and entered Canton the 12th. On the 16th, there was a grand council holden in Canton, at which the Commissioner, the governor, the fooyuen, the hoppo, and other superior mandarins, attended. The deliberations are stated to have had, among other objects, one which related to the treatment to be adopted towards this city, and the preparing an answer to Capt. Elliot's despatch.

"The year 1839," observes the *Portuguese in China*, "is at its close, and would to God we could say that the evils which overwhelmed this unfortunate city, during the last ten months, were also near their close! But we see no probability of that fortunate result. We as yet know nothing of what the British Government intends to do, in case of its taking umbrage at the conduct of the Chinese, what line it will adopt, whether against Pekin or against Canton, which had no part in the cause of the disorders. We all know the wishes of Macao and Canton are, that Pekin may be the theatre of all future discussions, not only on account of its being the place where every doubt can be speedily removed, but also from the fact that, if the disputes be carried on there, we, on this coast, may find ourselves freed from the danger of having a worse visitation than that produced by the coming of Admiral Drury. We have lately heard the report, that the withdrawal of the Imperial Commissioner from Canton is not to be so immediate as was expected; and that his attention is greatly directed to Macao, from his jealousy of the English, and that therefore a mandarin of high rank, who is expected to arrive immediately, as we already announced, has been ordered to take his station in Macao, to inspect all the acts of the mandarins of this district, and that he is to have 200 old soldiers as an accompanying guard."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peking News.—A great sensation has lately prevailed in the imperial palace, on account of the want of regularity with

which the grandees relieved each other from standing sentinel at the palace. The Emperor has about his sacred person a number of noblemen, conspicuous for their fidelity, who act as his body-guard. Some of them have the rank of kings of the first order, whilst others are dukes, counts, &c. On the occasion alluded to, they had in the dawn of the morning ranged themselves in the vestibule of the palace. The court etiquette is to rise early, say at four or five o'clock in the morning. This time, however, his Majesty had overslept himself, and did not make his appearance so soon as was expected. The doughty retainers grew soon tired, having stood so long outside, and suddenly dispersed. When the Emperor left his chamber, he found none of them, and, highly indignant at such disrespect, he has delivered five, and amongst them two kings, to be tried by the Board of Punishments.

The Board of Rites has presented a memorial to the Emperor, on the subject of Loo Choo. The Loo Choo Islands, though subject to the Prince of Satsuma, nominally acknowledge the Emperor of China as their liege lord, and in token of their fealty, they send annual tribute to Peking by the hands of a special envoy. He arrives in the province of Fuhkeen, with two large junks deeply laden with goods, which he is allowed to import and take to Peking duty-free; nor is duty levied upon the merchandize exported by the two junks. The envoy generally takes with him several young men of promise, who study Chinese literature at Peking. Whenever the Loo Choo king dies, his demise is at once reported to his imperial majesty, who in consequence despatches a special commissioner, with robes of state and other presents, to confer upon the new prince the investiture of his royal authority and dignity. On the present occasion, two Chinese mandarins of rank were sent to do the Emperor's behest. On their return, they were accompanied by Loo Chooan tribute-bearers, who carried sundry presents to the Emperor, in token of the gratitude of their own monarch. Fearing, however, that these presents might interfere with their annual embassy, and that therefore the vessels which carried their functionary might not be permitted to come to Fuh-chow and import and export duty free, and thus heavy losses be entailed upon their islands, the memorial was addressed to the Emperor, and the favour of bringing tribute next year as usual was fully granted.

"Forasmuch as the kingdom of Loo Choo has sent envoys to render thanks for benefits received," observe the members of the Board, "they have requested your ministers, Yung, Kwan and Yangtih-chang (Chinese envoys to Loo Choo) to present the following statements: 'Our paltry country is round and small, and occupies a remote corner of the seas. Most respectfully do we think of the overflowing kindness which the celestial dynasty bestows from the inner seas; and in addition to this it cherishes for us the greatest tenderness, and sincerely do we look up and implore a continuation of your protection, so that the people may be quiet and abundance reign. Last year we were indebted to the abounding favour of your majesty in issuing a decree for investiture, and that you specially granted an imperially inscribed mandate, which secures to the nation a successive reign of kings as your foreign dependency. We have been imbued with the benefits of your civilization, and we feel most grateful for this high and important boon, and although we have not an atom worthy of being given in return for the choice gifts of a robe and other ceremonial articles presented by Kwan and others, yet we repair to the palace and respectfully express gratitude for these celestial favours, in which way we hope in some measure to display our ingenuous sincerity. Now the Board of Rites have kindly presented our memorial and received the imperial will to allow us the privilege of offering the regular tribute at the accustomed time; thus looking up, we behold the commiseration which his majesty cherishes to the utmost degree towards foreign dependencies. When Kwan and his colleagues came to our country, the king repeatedly said with sincerity, that he feared there might be some difficulty, that whilst the above presents were forwarded as a token of gratitude, they might preclude the necessity of sending the regular tribute for next year, and therefore we commissioned Kwan, &c. to beseech the Board of Rites to memorialize, praying the favour of the above presents being received without dispensing with the regular tribute of next year. Hereby respectfully taking the orders received and combining the circumstance of the former petition, we humbly request the imperial condescending glance upon our obedient and trifling sincerity, and we ask the said Board of Rites to memorialize for us according to law, that we may be able at the stated time to send in our regular tribute. And, that the sincerity of the king of our nation may be known far and wide, this is given to the members of the board and the ministers that they may examine into it. The king of the Loo Choo country still cherishes reverence for the Emperor and expresses his gratitude by presenting tribute.'

"In accordance with the above, we,

the board and ministers, have already memorialized, and have respectfully received the imperial assent, allowing the Loo Chooans to bring in their regular tribute. Now, therefore, according to the statements made by the envoys Yung and Kwan, it appears that on their arrival in that country the king again and again besought with sincerity that his presents might be received without preventing the offering of the customary tribute at the next time. Uniting the above circumstances, we send in this memorial for them, and humbly wait the imperial pleasure for our guidance. A respectful memorial.

"The imperial will has been received and recorded."

The veteran Ke-shen, at once a general, minister of state, memorialist, and even occasionally a dictator, has lately made a tour throughout Che-le province, to hold a review of the militia. As this corps is partly under the orders of the civilians, he found that the soldiers were good for nothing, and, above all, unhandy in the use of the bow. Having read the magistrates a long lecture, and also degraded some as an example to others, he declared that the bow was of no use, and strongly recommended to the Emperor the future adoption of fire-arms, a suggestion which has found great favour. Thus, the very weapon with which the ancestors of the reigning family obtained possession of the country, is more and more falling into disuse.

The orders issued against the eunuchs, to keep them from retailing and smoking the drug, are very severe, and if acted upon, will be the means of purifying the imperial haram.

Serious cabals have lately disturbed the court; and they have generally originated amongst the members of the imperial clan. It must be expected, that, when hundreds of princes of the blood are congregated, without any employ, and with a very small pay, whilst much circumscribed in their liberties, petty intrigues must flourish. Of course, the Emperor lets the public know only as much as suits his convenience; but whenever judicial proceedings are instituted, a report is published in the *Gazette*. Of late years, a number of mischievous youngsters had made very free with the mausoleums, which, according to all accounts, are most magnificent structures. By some means or other, they contrived to pilfer some of the valuable things that fell in their way, and, in order to avoid investigation, they purposely burnt the combustible materials. Now there is no crime more heinous in the eyes of the Chinese than to disturb the tombs of the dead; how much more so to destroy an Emperor's monument. For eight years they had carried on their disreputable profanation, when old Taoukwang was finally, apparently with great reluctance, obliged to institute an inquiry. Every body at court considered the culprits as doomed men, and the judges, who were chosen from amongst the highest personages of the tribunals, set accordingly to work with great severity. As, however, separate courts were nominated, and each of them had to send in a sentence, without consulting the other, there existed a great discrepancy in the whole legal proceedings, and also in the evidence. The tribunal that judges exclusively the Imperial kindred, was most violent in the prosecution, and of course pronounced the offenders worthy of the most ignominious death. Taoukwang took the matter much to heart; the accused were his near relations, and he is by no means a bloodthirsty man. Perusing, therefore, the paper carefully, and perceiving a great diversity in the statements, he turned round upon the judges, and, accusing them of conspiracy against the lives of the criminals, he degraded three dukes of his own kin, and several high functionaries of the Board of Punishment.

Immense preparations are making for clearing the great canal throughout all the districts it flows.

A prince of the blood, having been confined for awhile, because he was found smoking opium, has, when on the point of being delivered over to the court of justice, made his escape. Several persons of rank have on that account been degraded, to atone for their neglect.

A high officer of the imperial household seized lately a native of Tëen tsin, who was found, as it would appear, in the very precincts of the palace selling opium. As several catties of the drug were found upon him, he did not deny the fact, and will stand his trial.

Local News. — Under this head, the *Canton Press* publishes some matters which, we suspect, are not to be received as anything better than gossip. We subjoin a selection:

Two Parsees, who had gone to Canton to dispose of some valuable consignments, have been ordered to leave again immediately; in consequence of which, they were obliged to dispose of their effects for not much more than half their value.

A few days ago, Chung, a native gentleman of Macao, was beheaded by order of the Commissioner. The father of Chung is a literary graduate; his younger

son was engaged in the opium traffic, some months ago, on the east coast, when he bought sixteen chests from one of the ships. Being obliged to abscond, his brother, who for a considerable time received no tidings from him, became anxious about his welfare, and set out upon an exploring expedition. He first visited one of the foreign vessels, with which his brother had had connexion, to make further inquiries about him. A mandarin junk was anchored at a distance, and commanded by the infamous Hwang-chung, the same who burnt the *Bilbaino*. Descrying the boat, he immediately seized Chung and the crew, and delivered them over to the magistrate. Chung, however, compounded the matter for 400 dollars with the civilian, who wrote up to the Commissioner, that Chung was an excellent man, and had been on a voyage to visit a sick friend, when he was unhappily seized on suspicion of carrying supplies to the smugglers. Upon this, Hwang-chung demanded 500 dollars to buy his own co-operation, and as Chung had only three hundred left, he refused to comply with the request. Exasperated at this backwardness, the naval officer immediately addressed a letter to the commissioner, charging Chung with traitorous intercourse with barbarians. He was, therefore, taken up to the Bogue and there dreadfully tortured, which wrung the confession of his brother's guilt from him. Lin sent him afterwards to the governor, who treated him with still greater severity, until the unfortunate wretch, amidst the agonies of excruciating torture, stammered out that he himself was a dealer in the drug. In consequence of this evidence, he was beheaded. He was newly married to a young and beautiful woman, who, a few days before his execution, bore him a son. The boatmen, though declared innocent, have been sentenced to transportation.

Hwang-chung, the cold-blooded pirate, was summoned before the Commissioner, to have some private chat about the future military operations. Lin, who had heard a great deal of his exploits, said: "Hwang, you are a brave man according to your own shewing, and also in my own opinion. I now command you to go and seize the two British men of war." Hwang excused himself as well as he could. Lin, however, turned round and said, "I am commander in chief of the navy; go and take the craft; if you refuse to do so, you shall be beheaded, according to martial law, for disobedience to orders." Hwang remained mute, went on board his own junk, pondered over the matter for a while, and then took French leave, and has no more been heard of.

The Heang-shan-hëen and Keun-min-foo have refused to obey the commands of the Commissioner for seizing and annoying the English at Macao, because it is against all rule and precedent to invade a friendly settlement, of which the people had been hitherto reverentially obedient. The Hëen-tae, however, was still for war, and could not coincide with their determination. Since the memorable campaign of the 9th inst., however, his courage has a little cooled, and he no longer contradicts the civilians, nor urges them to deeds of violence.

The place is at present swarming with the Commissioner's spies and informers. All the native authorities have received strict orders to search after traitorous natives, who may have the slightest connexion with the English barbarians, and to denounce them instantly. The basest of men, and the most fraudulent informers, have now an abundant opportunity to fill their pockets and to ruin men of wealth and respectability.

The prisons of Canton are filled with large numbers of helpless wretches, many of them entirely innocent. As full licence has been granted to informers, the most excellent citizens are led in chains to the dungeon, there to expire under tortures, filth, and starvation. The mortality of the devoted victims has recently been so great as to render the jail a charnel-house.

Several natives of the provincial city having this year repaired to Peking, in order to obtain the degree of *Tsin-tsze*, the Emperor, or some of his confidential minions, was pleased to interrogate them respecting the proceedings of his worthy representative Tang. They described the horrors with which their native place was filled; how he himself had derived large profit from encouraging smuggling in the river, and how his own son had been one of the leading characters in this desperate affair. But whilst he was so very lax when his own interests were concerned, he treated the people with great rigour, confined several on mere suspicions, and beheaded numbers whose guilt was not sufficiently proved. This statement was corroborated by all unanimously, and his majesty has therefore been pleased to punish his undutiful servant. He is degraded from his rank, but is to remain until further orders in office. The general belief is, that he will be brought to trial.

After the Bogue affair, a nameless individual undertook to address a very spirited memorial to the Emperor, in which he set forth the cruel and truculent reign of the magnate; accused him of amassing large riches, and proceeding with heartless barbarity towards the numberless prisoners denounced for dealing in opium, no matter whether it were proved or not. He also called upon the

manes of the soldiers, who most wantonly had been sacrificed to his whim, and the loss of life that naturally must ensue, if such a violent man remained any longer in authority.

The inspector, a Mantchoo civilian, arrived at Macao, with about two hundred militia. Even the native authorities are not perfectly informed about his future measures and the object which brought him hither. Like the commissioner, he keeps his own counsel. The general belief is, that he is come to afford protection against any invading foe. A major general, a Mantchoo by birth, and formerly stationed in Turkestan, is also to honour the peninsula with a visit. His name is Efoo; he is said to be a man of prodigious strength and muscular appearance, well acquainted with the art of fighting. Two hundred soldiers are to constitute his escort. No satisfactory reason has been assigned for his coming hither.

The drilling of the soldiers at Casa Branca has lately been carried on with unremitted zeal. But though some martinets were highly delighted with this occupation, the privates hated it above all things, and shewed great reluctance and neglect to perform the prescribed manœuvres. The officers, much annoyed at this, punished several severely, and went on plaguing them daily. Thus the men were exasperated, and when last week many were beaten with relentless cruelty, a whole company of one hundred men mutinied. On the spur of the moment, they wished to kill their officers, but these happily escaped into some adjacent buildings, and the soldiers immediately disbanded and went home.

To give a specimen how the new law of seizing upon suspected persons is put into execution, we quote an incident, that occurred last week near Macao. There lived a lone woman in a small cottage with two children; her husband, who is a man that bears a very high character for probity, has been absent for several months. Some malicious person had given information that she possessed great treasures, or some of the soldiers of the adjacent military station imagined that she was likely rich. Having received very strict orders to seize some person or other, that the deputies might return in triumph to Canton, and shew their captives to the commissioner, they valiantly surrounded the hovel where this female with her two babes was living. An accusation was immediately made out, that she had been carrying the drug from Macao to Heang shang. She, being much flurried by this unexpected visit, looked at her hoards, and found that one dollar was the whole of her property. She therefore offered readily to give half of it to the warriors, knowing very well that they had merely come to squeeze her; but they refused with disdain the offer, and boisterously insisted upon giving up the drug. She then took her whole stock of ready money, and handed it to the warriors, saying with tears in her eyes, "one dollar is all that I have in this world, take it, but leave me unmolested." Seeing her bathed in tears, they were inspired with hopes that more silver was forthcoming, and began to take hold of her, when the neighbourhood was gradually roused. Some sturdy fellows stood then forward, telling the soldiers that they were on the wrong scent, that there was neither money nor opium, and if they would not leave this innocent women, the wife of the most respectable villager, they would be obliged to exercise the club law. During this edifying discourse, a larger number of peasants had assembled, and the soldiers, only few in number, were obliged to beat a retreat, and there the matter rests.

A bitter satire has been published against the commissioner. It describes his heartless cruelty, oppression, want of faith, and the fearful state of things to which he has reduced the country. It is a well-written composition, and read with great avidity by the natives. A paper like this will do the magnate more harm than the most elaborate treatises upon his maladministration. The invincible navy, with several functionaries, including friend Tang, likewise get their full praise from the Chinese Juvenal.

Ling and Tang have approved of the proposal of the Hong-merchants to stop entirely the licensed passage-boats from entering the river, because they are navigated by British subjects. If in future letters are to be sent, a certificate of protection must be procured from the hoppo and entrusted to the Hong-merchants, who will hand it over to the American consul. The comprador ought then to engage a native boat, which will convey them. Passage-boats must be engaged just in the same manner as formerly, by asking for a permit. The six Asiatic British subjects that were gone to Canton, are ordered away from the place most peremptorily, and only three English are permitted to remain until their vessels are loaded (Daniel and Warner are two of them), when the commissioner will give further directions. The other foreigners are commanded to point out any Englishman who might dare to smuggle himself up. This is the end of the great and ancient trade, or rather, as we fondly hope, the beginning of a more honourable and extensive intercourse.

Continuance of the Opium Trade.—The Calcutta *Englishman*, February 11, says: "We gathered yesterday, that the price

of opium on the Chinese coast was from 800 to 1,000 dollars per chest, when the *Isabella Robertson* left (7th January) · smuggling was going on with great vigour at the latest dates."

Polynesia.

The Missionary brig, *Camden*, arrived on Saturday from the island of Arramanga (South Sea). By her we learn the melancholy death, by violence, of the Rev. Mr. Williams, well known as the author of a work describing the progress of Christianity among the inhabitants of those islands, and of a Mr. Harris. The following are the particulars;

"On the 19th of last month, we had communication with the natives of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides Islands; finding the natives favourable to receive instruction from our teachers, we proceeded to the island of Arramanga, expecting a similar reception, but the result has fatally proved the reverse. We intended making the S.W. side of the island, but was late in the evening before we got up with Dillon's Bay; we therefore rounded the vessel to for the night. In the morning, we found ourselves a little to windward of Dillon's Bay; it was apparently the only place on the island where a landing could be effected; the whole is, with this one exception, a complete iron-bound coast, without the least appearance of culture. The natives are a barbarous race, quite different from those of the other islands; they are also a different species of beings, approaching to the African negroes, but their hair, although curly, is not of that woolly description which the African negroes have, being long and strong; they are a dirty race of savages. On the morning of the 20th November, sent the ship's boat ashore, containing Mr. Williams (missionary), Mr. Cunningham (Vice Consul for the South-Sea Islands), Capt. Morgan, and Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris joined the *Camden* at Tahiti, for the purpose of proceeding to this port, to take his passage to England, with a view of arranging his affairs there previous to his returning to the Marquesas Islands as a missionary. On the boat approaching the beach, we could distinctly see the natives were averse to holding any communication with us. Mr. Williams made them presents of cloths, trinkets, &c., for the purpose of gaining their esteem, but without effect. Mr. Williams now proposed giving up the idea of having any intercourse with the island, and had made up his mind to proceed for some other island, where his services might be required. Mr. Harris asked permission to leave the boat for the purpose of proceeding amongst the natives. Mr. H. was followed at a short distance by Capt. Morgan, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Williams. When Mr. Cunningham reached the summit of the beach, he perceived Mr. Harris running down towards the boat, followed by a large party of natives armed with spears, clubs, bows and arrows, and Mr. Harris fell the first victim; for as soon as one knocked him down, the remainder of the party speared him through. When Mr. Cunningham saw him running, he turned and made for the boat, calling to Mr. Williams to run, for the natives had killed Mr. Harris. Mr. Williams unfortunately stopped to look a moment for Mr. Harris; he made afterwards for the boat, and reached the water, the boat laying off to keep her afloat, but in the hurry, stumbled and fell, when the natives immediately took advantage of the circumstance, and struck him (Mr. Williams) four blows on the head with their clubs. By this time, Capt. Morgan and Mr. Cunningham had gained the boat, and pushed off. After Mr. Williams had fallen, another party of natives, numbering between fifteen and twenty, speared him through, although our informant thinks that he was dead when they arrived. The children threw stones and missiles at the corpse. Neither of the bodies could be procured, though attempted; but the natives made an attack on the parties remaining in the boat, and part of one of the arrows now is to be seen stuck fast in the boat of the *Camden*. When Capt. Morgan left the beach, the natives hauled Mr. Williams's body up, and stripped it. Capt. Morgan intended beating the vessel up to windward, and, under her cover, to attempt the rescue of the bodies; but, on approaching the beach, we found the natives had carried away the body of Mr. Williams. Mr. Harris's body we saw nothing of. Capt. Morgan, finding it useless to remain any longer, as no hopes were entertained of getting an interview with the natives, or of procuring the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, immediately bore up for Sydney direct. Had the *Camden* been provided with but a single musket, no doubt the life of Mr. Williams would have been saved, as there was only one native followed him down to the beach."—*Sydney Australian, December 3.*

New Zealand.

We have been favoured with the following extracts of a letter from New Zealand, which gives a most deplorable account of the country, especially its social condition.

"The state of society in New Zea-

land is deplorably low, low even beyond the lowest reach of comparison; the cannibalism of the natives, horrid and revolting though it be, is not a whit more repugnant to the feelings of a civilized man, than some of the daily unblushing practices of the white population. The evil passions and propensities of our nature are here allowed to expand to their most fearful and foulest dimensions. Crimes of the deepest and blackest dye are not only every day occurrences, but are even talked and boasted of by the *canaille*, as if they were the perfection of excellence itself. The greater the villain, the more disgusting the blackguard, the worthier, the cleverer, and the better the companion is the man reckoned. It is asserting nothing but the truth when I say, that offences, most justly deemed in England worthy of death, are here the boast of him who perpetrates them. So completely and thoroughly will even the nature of civilized man become changed when left to itself, without the fear of the vengeance of an offended law or the reprobation of our fellow men. It will, and has in this land of crime, transformed itself into a condition far more debauched than any thing natural savagism has hitherto produced. That such a state of things should exist in New Zealand is perhaps after all not so much to be wondered at, when we consider the materials from which society is here formed, and the helpless condition of the country in regard to law, or the power of quelling the vices of its inhabitants. Botany Bay has hitherto been reckoned the soil where the weeds of vice flourish most, but her offspring, New Zealand, bids fair to rival her in this respect. It is well known, that the former has, for a number of years, transplanted some of its choicest spirits into this country, when they have fully proved, by the luxuriance of their growth, the wisdom of the choice, and the adaptation of the soil and character of this country to Botany Bay productions. This is, to all intents and purposes, a sublimate of Botany Bay, a sort of city refuge for her scape-goat male pastors, her lazy runaway sailors and mechanics, her insolvent rogues and thieves. I have travelled over a great part of the country; the more I see the less I like it, and I thank my stars, I am not doomed to live and die in such an out-cast place."—*Sydney Colonist, Sept.* 18.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Meerut, 26th September 1839.*

My last, 27th August, contained some unpublished details regarding the army under Sir J. Keane, extending up to the period of its arrival in the vicinity of Ghizni. The official reports, and scraps from a hundred letters, published in our newspapers, have put the world in possession of the most important particulars regarding the capture of that place, and the unopposed occupation of Kabul, leaving me, as usual, little to relate. All has not been gleaned, however, and the continued kindness of my friend in camp, and comparative regularity of the dawks of late, enable me to offer some further intelligence, which, it is possible, may be read for the first time in the pages of the Journal.

Major M'Laren, of the 16th N. I., has been left in command at Ghizni, the garrison of which consists of his own regiment; thirty golundauze under Lieut. Sealy, of the Bombay artillery; four guns, with their details, of the Shah's horse artillery; two hundred of his cavalry, and one ressalah of the 4th local horse. Lieut. Broadfoot, of the engineers, in charge of the works. The gateways, except the one on the Kabul road, are all built up, for better security against surprise or attack, and with this precaution, a small garrison ought to hold the place against all Afghanistan. If the enemy had completed their defences in this manner, and broken down the bridge leading to the gateway abovementioned, by which the place was entered, the powder-bag operation could not have been put in practice, and the army must have remained in position at least five or six weeks, until the heavy guns left at Kandahar could have been brought up; a length of time which would have consumed most of their supplies, while the delay would have encouraged the ameer and his adherents to move down from Kabul, and harass our army considerably, even if the cowardly scoundrels could not muster sufficient resolution to try an engagement. As for any *effectual* diversion or support on the Peshawur side, it would be farcical to speak of it. Our own detachment with Major Wade was *too weak*, and our Sikh allies *too cool and cowardly*, to attempt any thing of importance. They did not break ground from Koulsin, in front of

* By some accident, this letter reached us only by the last mail; consequently, the greater part of the information it contains (which is excluded) has been anticipated.—Ed.

the Khybur pass, until the 20th of July, when they moved to Jumrood, where they halted for three days. Another halt for a fortnight, or upwards, at Salacheera, in the vicinity of Khybur, and on the 24th of August they had reached Chahardah, a place some forty miles N. E. of Jellalabad! Capt. Thomson says, Sir J. Keane was misled by information, as to the strength of Ghizni, which, in part, induced him to leave his small battering-train at Kandahar. It must, of course, have been obtained through the political functionaries with the army, but from whom they got it remains to be learnt. Native report, if such it was, ought not to have been relied on for a moment, and but few Europeans have visited Ghizni. M. Court, judging from his sketch-map annexed to a paper on the route of Alexander, could, if he had been consulted in time, have rendered much valuable information as to the route of the army, though not as to the state of the works at Ghizni, which were much neglected until the Shah's unfortunate attempt to recover his kingdom in 1834. Lieut. Leech must have passed it more than once during his negociations at Kandahar in 1837-8; and in any state of repair, it is just the sort of place and position to catch the eye of a military man; above all, of an engineer, and one of the most indefatigable of his corps. Whosoever is to blame on this point may thank his stars that there was no failure in carrying the place. Very many unpleasant reports on the subject are in circulation at this and other stations, which are sure to find their way into the newspapers. They are too vague for this letter.

A depôt hospital for the sick and wounded, who could not without danger be taken on with the army, was formed at Ghizni, and placed under the charge of Dr. Penley, the field surgeon of the Bombay detachment. About 150 of the Bengal troops were left under his care: such of them as recovered in time were to join Lieut. Col. Herring's detachment, on its way up with treasure from Kandahar. Many of the wounded cases were desperate: out of seven belonging to the 16th N.I., six had died—forty men in hospital. Besides the patients left at Ghizni, the Bengal detachment moved on Kabul with nearly 600 sick (5,000, or thereabouts, fit for duty.)

As Englishmen are justly proud of the prowess of the troops and their bayonets, and the Afghans had some reputation as swordsmen and good hands at close quarters (in their own opinion and that of the Sikhs, at least), I have taken some trouble to ascertain how they were matched, numerically, at Ghizni. I have done so, being very much of Col. Mitchell's opinion, as to the merits of a good sword, if well handled, and because the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar* asserts that this affair goes far towards proving the fallacy of Col. M.'s opinion; a point on which I mean to join issue with him, at some leisure hour. The Afghan garrison amounted, according to the best accounts, (their own) to about 3,500, including a large number of picked swordsmen. On our side, H.M.'s 13th light infantry did not muster 400 bayonets; the Company's regiment of European infantry, 480; H.M.'s 2d royals and 17th, each something less. These formed the assaulting column under Brig. Sale, less the advance of four companies; the whole 1,800 men. The reserve, or column of support, three regiments of native infantry, less three companies employed outside on a false attack; barely 1,800 men—total 3,600 employed in the assault. The cavalry, artillery, and infantry, stationed outside, must not be taken into account, being mere lookers-on, or rather listeners. The assailants fought with the disadvantage of having to scramble over the rubbish of the ruined gateway, and to grope their way in the gloom or grey dawn, amongst buildings, and over ground of which they knew nothing: the defenders must be supposed familiar with every inch of it, but they shewed their want of true courage and devotion to their chief, in giving up the contest,—a sort of street contest too,—after the first encounter at the gateway, and a volley or two from the leading section, only shewing fight here and there, when hard pressed in their flight. Capt. Thomson's published report of the assault suggests the advantage of a storming party being provided, in night attacks, with a few blue lights, or port-fires, which might be lit up when required, to obviate the occasional disadvantages of dark passages and unknown ground.

Sir J. Keane had appointed his son and A. D. C. to be prize-agent to the army. The officers of the two Presidencies, and those of the Shah's force, had been requested to nominate an agent each. One would suppose they had fallen in with as much treasure, as Runjeet Sing had collected or accumulated within the walls of Govindgurh; instead of which they have little to share, except the proceeds realized by the sale of horses, mules, and arms, and those not captured in any considerable numbers. At Bhurtpore, we had but two agents (one too many) for 25,000 men, and forty-eight lacs of rupees. A subaltern at Ghizni says, he expects ninety rupees for his share. I think he will be a gainer if he can *sell* his share for that sum. At Bhurtpore, he would have had nearly 2,400 rupees. Much trouble was taken,

and many orders issued about the horses, &c. found in Ghizni, and great was the search made to recover such animals and articles as had been carried off by followers and others. With a want of delicacy, which the knowledge of certain occurences rendered necessary, a memorandum had been circulated, directing "officers and others, having captured property in their possession, to send it to the tent of Lieut. Keane, that it might be inventoried and sold, &c."

Directions were given to put every thing up for sale by public auction. Horses realizing Rs. 500 and upwards, to be handed over to purchasers; those for which less was offered, to be made over to the commissariat for the public service. Most of them sold well, and the cavalry got but few; they do not want many, however, with the exception of the 2d cavalry, which is still 167 short of its complement, having lost upwards of 200 during the march to Kandahar.

The plunder and wholesale destruction of the mail bags from the army had caused much inconvenience and distress amongst the families of officers, by the interruption of the orders and remittances for their support. This was remedied the moment it was brought to the notice of the Governor-general, by an order to the pay department in the provinces to make regular payments, without waiting for the usual drafts, according to lists and sums from each regiment.

Amongst the news brought by the last mail, I observe some fault found with Lord Auckland, at a meeting of Proprietors of East-India Stock, for keeping large sums of money lying idle for a long period in the treasury. Well has it been for the army and himself, and the proprietors also, that it did lie idle and accumulate. There never was a force on service, at home or abroad, more regularly paid, and few, if any, more expensive. I happened to visit the Army Pay-office while at Ferozepore, in December last, just as they had made up their accounts for November. The disbursements in pay to the troops had been upwards of four lacs of rupees, and the commissariat department had drawn upwards of eight lacs. There has been a constant succession of remittances of treasure passing upwards for many months, and I apprehend there will not again for some time to come be any complaints of plethora in the treasury.

I have this moment read a letter from a young friend at Ghizni, on his march up with treasure: he sends a pen and ink sketch of the former place, which certainly looks very imposing: if time was left to me, you should have a copy with this letter. He was happy to get away from Kandahar, where the thermometer was 88° in the mornings, and 110° at mid-day in tents. Fruit was abundant at Kandahar, but in his opinion (not being long from England) inferior, the peaches and grapes excepted; many of the former weighing twenty-three rupees, or upwards of nine oz.; a single grape two rupees: the largest peach I have seen this year at Meerut, and it was a curiosity, weighed but fifteen rupees.

G. J.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The arrivals from the seat of the late campaign are now very numerous; in driving into the fort, the palanquin of some officer is usually to be seen, surrounded by a troop of travel-soiled followers, uncouthly clad in sheep-skin dresses, and bearing in their gaunt cheeks the marks of severe privations. Some of the curiosities collected by these parties are very interesting. The natural productions consist of a splendid breed of goats from Affghanistan; they are large in size, and have pendulous ears, in some, nearly three quarters of a yard long, which give them a very singular appearance; the milch-goats of this species are excellent, yielding a more than ordinary quantity of the richest and best-tasted milk every day. The domestic poultry of Bombay also stand a chance of being improved by the importations, from Sinde, of very superior fowls, both in outward appearance and in flavour. The specimens shewn of Cabul manufactures are by no means despicable; common green glass, very similar to that which is made in Germany, is cheap and abundant, the bottles are very elegantly shaped, and the tumblers are fluted at the bottom, and ornamented with a rim at the top. Bridles and harness, in imitation of Russia leather, are very well executed, and the embroidery, though not so tasteful as the Delhi and Dacca work, is rich and handsome.

The people of Cabul are represented to be made up of contrarieties; very tenacious respecting some of their religious observances, and neglectful of others, considered by all orthodox Mohammedans to be of equal importance. They are also extremely fastidious in many points connected with their food, yet permitting much that renders it revolting to those persons who cannot be satisfied without consistent cleanliness in its preparation. The cooks' and confectioners' shops are abundant in Cabul, the culinary operations being all carried on outside, for the benefit of the bystanders, who are thus enabled to decide whether they can venture upon the dishes, afterwards displayed in the open shop. Amongst the delicacies, ice, or rather frozen snow, mixed with sherbet, is the most conspicuous,

and there is the greatest abundance of some of the finest fruits in the world; while preserved plums, apricots, and peaches, and great varieties of comfits and confectionary of sugar, complete the temptations held out to the young and thoughtless. Officers were to be seen sitting and lounging in these shops, indulging, after long privation and many hardships, in all sorts of trash, so that there was nothing surprising in the illness which frequently ensued.

Sir John Keane has in this place procured the *soubriquet* of the Fortunate Youth, it being said (I only repeat "the tale as told to me") that, throughout this campaign, he has been more lucky than wise. Those who doubt the soundness of Lord Auckland's policy, are of opinion that our troops should never have marched into Affghanistan at all. If Sir John Keane had attacked Hyderabad, and given its ruler a lesson, which he richly deserved, and then taken possession of the Kyber's pass, strengthening the fortress of Attock, we should have preserved our natural boundaries, with the Indus in our front. It would have been very easy to make Dost Mohammed our friend and ally, instead of playing, as we have done, the game of the Russians, who might, at any time, send thirty or forty thousand volunteers to his assistance, upon the same principle that General Evans went to Spain, whereby we established a blessed precedent. The war has cost an enormous sum, and so far from its being likely to secure a permanent settlement of the country, it seems probable that it is only the commencement of endless difficulties. But, unfortunately, a very short-sighted policy has lately prevailed in India; no one now legislates prospectively, each person being anxious for present *eclât*; all think that things will last their time, and care nothing for the troubles which they accumulate for their successors.

Commercial people here do not expect much advantage from the opening of the trade with Cabul. Affghanistan is a poor country, and it will not be easy to divert mercantile adventure from its old channel. The people, in consequence of the lawless and turbulent character of the Belooches, prefer the safe and round-about road to Russia, to the shorter and more dangerous journey to India. The Russians are progressing in their manufactures; some gold-eyed needles of their making, and sold at Cabul, have been brought to Bombay, and are very creditable specimens of workmanship.

Amongst the plunder taken at Khelat, were some curious articles, which English people could scarcely have expected to find there. The collection of telescopes was immense; the chiefs were also well furnished with the best maps extant in the capitals of Europe, and, together with some odd volumes of books, the latest of H.B.'s caricatures were found, such as *The Queen in Danger*, &c. It is supposed that a lot of odds and ends must have been purchased at an auction at Bombay, either for the people of Khelat themselves, or some less fortunate persons, who were robbed by the marauding chiefs of the country. A great many English plates and dishes were also found at Khelat, but ingeniously diverted from their legitimate purpose, and made to ornament rooms, in a very novel and original manner: a hole being drilled through each, they were nailed up against the walls of the principal apartments, and formed a sort of border or cornice. The arrangement was not the least curious part of the affair; no attention being paid to the relative value and beauty of the whole, but common white delf figuring by the side of the richest china; the ordinary blue ware being intermingled with white and gold, green and yellow; in short, as many plates and dishes as would encompass the walls were deemed sufficient, whatever their quality or pattern. The surprise of the British officers, when they entered apartments thus decorated, may be imagined. One room was discovered to be actually filled with rich carpets and shawls; many of the latter, however, are not of the best quality, for the chiefs, paying their tribute in shawls, cheat their feudal lord as much and as often as they can. Furs were abundant, but, at Cabul at least, their true value seems scarcely to be known, sable selling for less money than others which Europeans scarcely prize. Loaf sugar of a very good quality is manufactured at Cabul, and under good guidance, the people would seem to be capable of great improvement. In forcing upon them a sovereign whom they detest, we do not, however, appear to take the best method to tranquilize the country.

Dost Mahommed, having suffered himself from the effects of intemperance, would not permit the introduction or sale of ale or ardent spirits into the country, ordinances which were of course evaded or disregarded. A nephew of his used frequently to come over into the British camp, and dine and drink with the younger officers, making himself *barra coossee* (very happy), on the common arrack, the only intoxicating liquor procurable.

The army suffered much from the difficulty of procuring European supplies: some enterprizing Parsee shopkeepers sent, at a great risk and expense, a considerable quantity of very acceptable articles to Quettah, and most joyfully did the purchaser give eight rupees (sixteen shillings) a pound for tea. The Bengal

army entered the field, as usual, with every comfort, and the superiority of the style of living adopted by this force, has materially increased the jealousy of the Bombay people. Sir John Keane became exceedingly unpopular with the Bengallees, by taking away half their supplies, and marching them over to his own people. He found also, it is said, a very independent set of men to deal with, and so glad was he when they quitted the field, that he declared his gout would leave him, since he had just got rid of the *Qui His*. To the astonishment of the Bombay officers, who could get nothing but *apps*, (cakes of flour and water) they found the Bengal people well supplied with bread, and indulging in camp in the luxury of hot rolls for breakfast. They were very glad to avail themselves of the same bakers, and subsequently prevailed upon one of the subordinates to remain with them; but for want of co-operation, the bread, after the departure of the Bengallees, was of a very inferior description. The Bombay army at first affected to ridicule the luxury displayed in the Bengal camp, but they were required by the Queen's officers, who asked them whether the *Qui His* failed in their duties in the field, or were the worse soldiers in consequence of living like gentlemen? Very considerable difficulty is experienced in getting up the party here for Sir John (now Lord) Keane. Many persons refused to subscribe for one, if the compliment were to be paid exclusively to him, and until the officers serving under him were associated, no money was forthcoming. Even now, the affair will fall very heavy upon the proprietors, for, upon some pretext or other, people refuse to subscribe; and it is said, that, in order to secure a full attendance, the invitations must be extended to great numbers, who, when the party was projected, were expected to contribute handsomely themselves.

One of the princes of the Persian family who sought refuge in England, the brother of the Walee, is here, but whether he will show himself in Bombay seems rather problematical, as at present he appears to stand upon his dignity, and to expect that the principal authorities will call upon him. His relatives are living in good style at Bagdad, their mother having, like a prudent woman, secured the crown jewels, which by right belong to the reigning Shah, but which were secreted during the troubles, and lost. It appears that this lady, taking advantage of the confused state of affairs at court, seized upon the jewels, and packed them up in bales with merchandise, which she deposited in the hands of a respectable person with whom they remained in perfect safety, such deposits being inviolate. Though forced in the first instance to fly, she subsequently obtained leave to return, for the purpose of carrying away the body of her husband; while at the capital, she sent for and obtained the bales of merchandise, and taking the jewels out, placed them in the coffin with the corpse, and in this manner they passed unsuspected through the Persian camp, although at the very time diligent search was making for these jewels, and it was only by the most adroit management upon her part, that their possession was not traced to her.

The extracts from the journal of one of the princes, that have appeared in London, are supposed to have been surreptitiously obtained by their interpreter, whose name I forget. The prince is still engaged upon this work, which it was his intention to dedicate and send to the Queen, through the hands of Sir Gore Ouseley. A gentleman, who has seen the original MS., says, that it is well written. The author states in his dedication that he presents it to the queen as a testimony of his gratitude and respect for the nation who received him so generously when he came to England as a fugitive; and for the kindness and attention paid to him by the royal family and the court. The description of the troubles in Persia and the flight to Europe, I am told, is very graphic, and written with great spirit, while the remarks upon England and its customs are highly amusing. A literal translation would, however, convey little or nothing of the feeling of the original, and my informant is of opinion that, if it should be published in London, it ought to be prepared for the press by some person who is well acquainted with Persian and with the national character. Under any circumstances, the original will form a curious specimen for the royal library.

The merchants of Bombay declare that coal might be loaded here at twenty shillings a ton, instead of the enormous expense now incurred, and which proves so fatal a barrier to the extension of steam navigation. Much interest is of course excited by the intended operations in China, the loss of the trade being very severely felt by the merchants, the natives particularly, who had such extensive commercial dealings with the celestial empire. Whether the expedition now contemplated will materially enlarge our acquaintance with this very singular people seems problematical; we know little or nothing at present of their internal economy, and the slight accounts picked up here and there, only serve to stimulate curiosity, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to gratify. We can scarcely suppose that our limited acquaintance with Canton affords any thing like accurate knowledge of the rest of this immense

empire, since it would be an erroneous way of judging to decide upon a vast territory by what a stranger sees in one port. It seems that in the cafés of Canton the visitors dine *à la carte*, that they play at games very similar to those which are popular in Italy, and that they are, generally speaking, noisy and riotous over their meals and amusements. Comparatively few of the finer works of Chinese art find their way to Europe, on account of their great expense. One of the most esteemed species of sculpture is rarely if ever seen in foreign countries. It consists of the carving of a stone of two natural colours: this is cut in very deeply, the ground-work being of one tint, generally a slate, while the veins of the other, either red or green, are carried out into representations of trees, houses, men, and animals, the skill of the artist consisting in taking advantage of every happy accident. A single slab of this kind of work sells for three hundred dollars, and there are numerous rich men, answering to our virtuosis and connoisseurs, who are patrons of the artists, and collectors of their works, judging of their relative merits in the same manner as we decide upon those of a picture or a statue. As these people are rich, and will give any money for a valuable specimen, it is not likely that works of this nature will come into the English market, unless in the way of *loot*, and the troops being afraid that their operations will be confined to a strict blockade, little hope is entertained of rummaging the *Curio* shops, as they are called, of Canton.

It is said here, that a piece of ground, advantageously situated near the Bunder, is actually allotted for the purpose of building an hotel; but the scheme will very probably end in talk, no useful speculation meeting with encouragement in Bombay. A rich native Parsee has issued cards for a grand ball and supper to the European residents, and in honour of the Governor and his family. This gentleman, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is the owner of the most splendid house upon the island. A wealthy Hindoo banker, Jagonauth Sunkersett, it is said, would follow his example, and is anxious to introduce the novelty of a fancy dress ball, to which, however, there appears to be some objection on the part of the European community, who think it would be *infra dig.* to appear in costume upon such an occasion. This is to be regretted, as it is said that the natives would assume fancy dresses, an overcoming of prejudice upon their part, which seems worthy of encouragement.

There are several wild-looking Beloochees and men of Sinde here, with their black hair hanging in curls over their shoulders, who seem to survey the strange sights of Bombay, the equipages of the ladies especially, with wonder and delight. The native merchants have commenced the construction of small steamers, which were very much wanted, to carry passengers to Cambay, and other places, and also for excursions to Bassein, &c.: it is expected they will be launched in six months.

The last number of *Nicholas Nickleby* is not to be purchased or hired at any of the libraries in Bombay, nearly four months after its publication in London, though reprinted in all the Calcutta newspapers. So much for the eagerness manifested for supplies by the overland route!

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

We have received some later intelligence than is contained in the preceding pages:—

Papers have come to hand from Sydney to the beginning of December. The question of distillation still continued to excite great interest. The committee of the Legislative Council, to whom the question was referred, had reported in favour of the entire prohibition of distillation, on account of the decrease of the colonial or customs revenue, and of the encouragement to intemperance by the legalised production of ardent spirits at a cheap rate.

From Van Diemen's Land accounts of the crops are favourable enough, though complaints are made of the effects, first of frost and then of "hot winds." A fair general harvest of grain was expected. The hay harvest had commenced, and the crop was very heavy. The fruit harvest would be a blank. The *Colonial Times* mentioned the sale of flour sent from Hobart Town to Sydney at the rate of £25 per ton.

The papers from Port Phillip to the middle of October continue to report favourably of the progress of the colony. At some recent sales of suburban lands, the prices, although still excessively high, had been more moderate, and lots which it was expected would have fetched £30 realised only £15 to £16 per acre. The labouring mechanics at Melbourne, who had once before struck for an advance of wages, and succeeded, were about to repeat the attempt for a further increase.

The masters had agreed to give carpenters 10s., bricklayers 12s., and labourers 6s. 8d. a day. Flour, however, was 60s. per hundred pounds, and other necessaries of life excessively dear.

Papers from South Australia to the 3d of November contain an account of the funeral of Colonel Light. A public meeting has been held to take into consideration a plan for erecting a monument to his honour. A parcel of barley was cut in South Adelaide, the produce of which was estimated at one thousand fold. The Murray river natives had been committing depredations on sheep, and several collisions had taken place, though without loss of life.

Cape papers, to the 12th February mention that the crops had suffered severely from drought and rust: a long debate had taken place in the Legislative Council, with the view of inducing the governor to repeal the import duties on corn, to relieve the impending scarcity. The governor expresses his astonishment that the matter should have been first mooted in the council, and that no meetings or petitions had previously taken place. From the proceedings in council it is doubtful whether the deficiency in the crops had arisen from the drought and rust, or from a deficiency of hands and a scarcity of agricultural labourers, which is a subject of general complaint, and the governor is strongly urged to grant relief to the farmer by taking measures for getting rid of the order in council of June 1838, prohibiting the importation of agricultural labourers. One of the journals, however, explains that the scarcity of farm labour arises from the extreme low rate of wages offered by the farmers, in comparison with those which might be obtained in towns and villages. A demand had been made on the banks to increase their paid up capital. At present, there are only three banks in Cape Town, whose joint paid up capital is £150,000. From the frontiers, the accounts continued favourable, and the discipline used by the lieutenant-governor to preserve order was spoken of in terms of commendation. An interview between the lieutenant-governor and some of the Caffre chiefs is alluded to, and it is said that Macomo spoke reasonably and with discretion, but Tyali and Botma were rude and insulting. Nothing, however, was feared from this by those who knew the general character of the tribes. A letter, dated Congela, Port Natal, December 20th, says:—"As the English troops leave this place to-day, we shall have a regular free port here now. A custom-house is about to be established by the government of the emigrants; but I think that only luxuries, and particularly spirit sand tobacco, will have to pay a high duty. Fresh emigrants are coming over the Draagberg in great numbers now. Dingaan and Panda remain quiet, and continue to make protestations of friendship; they are, however, cautiously watched. Produce for exportation is brought to the market in some quantity now, and there will be much more shortly, so that I do not see what can hinder Natal from rising soon into some consequence." On the embarkation of the British troops, the Boers entered the deserted buildings, hoisted their flag, red and white, in triangular sections, and fired a salute. The condition of the people at Natal is variously described. It is generally admitted, that they have suffered very much, and that their present comforts are few. The disposition to *trek* thitherward has been checked within the colony. It is undeniable that in changing their abodes, the emigrants have not yet improved their prospects. The natives are at present approaching in great numbers, most of them professing friendship. It appears that a commander of the emigrants had joined one of the Goota chiefs, their late enemy, to attack the Bassantees. The *Graham's Town Journal*, January 2, says: "There has been some little misunderstanding between the Kaffirs and Fingoes in the neighbourhood of Fort Peddie. The latter have been threatened with an attack by the Chiefs Umkee and Segola, in consequence of which expresses were despatched to headquarters with the requisite information. On this the Lieut.-governor ordered a supply of ammunition to the disturbed district, and also a reinforcement of fifty men to the garrison at Fort Peddie. This seems to have had the soothing effect desired; for although his honour proceeded to the spot in person, we are informed that all fear of hostile collision had subsided before his arrival."

The latest Java journal contains the following article, dated Batavia, Dec. 4: "According to accounts from Pontianak, a sharp action had taken place between the Dajah pirates and a native chief, in which the latter, having volunteered to engage the pirates without aid from the Dutch authorities, had been defeated; he lost 37, and the pirates 80. Afterwards, when a respectable naval force appeared, the pirates could nowhere be found."

The last advices from Constantinople state that the Shah of Persia quitted Tehran on the 22d December, and was still encamped at Shah Abdool Azeem, not many miles from Tehran, on the 27th, with from 12,000 to 15,000 troops, and 40 guns. The avowed object of his expedition is to restore tranquillity in Ispahan, where tumults had lately occurred, and likewise to visit Fars.

Accounts from Khiva, by way of Con-

stantinople, state that the Russians had been foiled in an attempt to make themselves masters of a fort in that country, and that a succession of cold and tempestuous weather had come on, which was attended with great losses both of infantry and cavalry, so much so that the object of the expedition for the present year was considered to be wholly frustrated. These accounts are believed in the best circles in the city.

A letter from an officer of the Russian expedition, dated February 19, and published by the *Breslau Gazette*, contains the following particulars: "We are in occupation of a fortified point on the Emba, and are enabled to concentrate all our resources, so that we may enter the enemy's country with two months' provisions insured against all the chances of war. On the Emba, at first setting out, the cold became most intense: the snow and frost deprived our camels of all pasture, and these poor animals died by hundreds. We soon discovered the insufficiency of the basis of our operations, and were a whole month in reaching Bulak, which is about a hundred miles from the Emba. Each column was obliged to cut a road through the snow, and in a few minutes the path was again closed up. Our preservation was entirely due to the excellence of the measures taken. No idea can be formed in Europe of the sufferings of the soldier in this country. When we arrived at Ak Bulak the desert before us was one expanse of deep snow, and a reconnoitring party, sent up to the plateau of Ust Just, made its way back with the greatest difficulty, and reported that it was impossible to advance any further. Our camels diminished in number daily, and we no longer had the means of transporting our provisions. We had still a march of 90 miles to cross the desert, and reach a country which in spring is rendered inaccessible by inundations; under these circumstances, General Perowsky resolved to return to the fortified post of the Emba, where he had sufficient stores. Had we gone on for a few days more, we should not have been able either to advance or retreat. Unfavourable circumstances have alone compromised the success of an enterprise, which was concerted with so much spirit and sagacity. The troops continued in good heart, and we are in want of nothing but pasturage for our camels. The horses and all our warlike stores are in good condition; and, strange to relate, notwithstanding the extremity of the cold, and the violence of the storm, we have not lost a single man by frost. We hope that this suspension of the campaign will not last long, and that we shall attain our noble object of enfranchising our fellow-citizens from slavery, and put a stop to the atrocities of an inhuman horde who are dreaded even in Asia."

The latest intelligence from China states, that the Americans in Canton were petitioning the High Commissioner against the edict, decreeing the penalty of confiscation of ship and cargo against any vessel attempting to introduce British goods by transhipment. Several American vessels which were about to take in goods, had in consequence gone up with rice. One had a cargo of cotton already on board, but it had been discharged, and the ship had taken in rice with which to proceed up the river. As prices of imports at Canton have not risen since the edict, it is supposed the Chinese dealers do not consider their Government sincere in enforcing it. Under these circumstances, it is the general opinion that the commanders of the British vessels will be relieved of their obligations, by proceeding to Manilla, the nearest friendly civilized port, and there discharging their cargoes. Accounts from Canton represent the markets for imports as dull, particularly for cotton, owing chiefly, it is said, to the Chinese imagining that the late importations of that article are much more extensive than is actually the case. In exports there was not much doing, some more Nankin silk had been taken at the opening prices, and the Chinese are firm, representing the crop as unusually short. The scarcity of tonnage for the conveyance of teas from Whampoa to Toonkoo has the effect of keeping many out of the market, who would otherwise be purchasers, which, it is hoped, will tend to restrict speculations within moderate bounds. A private letter, dated Macao, 5th January, says: "No accounts have reached this place as yet respecting Capt. Gribble, further than knowing that he is safe, but t is reported this morning that he will be released and handed over to the frigates, and that the mandarin who seized him will be severely punished. The two frigates have gone up to the Bogue, and are expected to return to-day."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE ENLARGED RETIRING REGULATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1840.—The following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 3d May 1837, is published to the army:

[Letter dated 17th June 1836.—Submit, for Court's decision, a reference from Lieut. Colonel D'Aguilar, of the invalid establishment, requesting to know whether the enlarged Pension Regulations are applicable to an officer in his situation, who has served an aggregate period of thirty-five years, ten of which he has been on the non-effective list. Request also to know whether any distinction, in regard to retiring pay, should be drawn between officers on the invalid establishment, who are not in the performance of any duties, whether military or civil, and invalid officers attached to the European invalids, or otherwise employed by Government;

and

Letter dated 10th August 1836, No. 56, forwarding a further communication from Lieut. Colonel D'Aguilar, soliciting, with reference to the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health, that he may be allowed to retire in England on the pay of colonel. Government observe that, if the New Retiring Regulations were intended by the Court to be made applicable to any branch of the non-effective list, there is no person more deserving of their benefits than this officer.]

Para. 18. In reply to this reference, we have to inform you, that the enlarged Retiring Regulations apply to effective officers only, and that no distinction as respects pension can be allowed between invalid officers employed and unemployed.

LOCAL MAJOR-GENERALS.

Fort William, Jan. 20, 1840.—The following military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 11th Sept. 1839, is published to the army:—

"Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1. We forward to you the copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated the 5th instant, and of its enclosures, bringing to our notice that the arrangements agreed upon and authorized for the promotion and employment of her Majesty's lieut.-colonels serving in India, who are senior as such to our officers promoted to be colonels and major-generals, have not been correctly understood. It will be apparent, on referring to our letters of the dates noted in the margin,* that those officers of her Majesty's service who have been promoted to be local major-generals, are eligible to be appointed to brigade commands in divisions, whether their regiments may be serving in those divisions or not, "provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the major-generals or brigadier-generals, and brigadiers, of the Queen's and Company's forces respectively.'

2. In our letter of the 28th Jan. 1835, we stated that, if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of officers of her Majesty's service, who might be senior in a division to an officer appointed to the command of that division, it would "be indispensably necessary that the officers so situated should be called upon to consider of the course they would have to take; and they must have the option of retiring from the country, as they would do if promoted to be major-generals on a general brevet, and not appointed to serve on the staff." We have now to apprize you, that local major-generals, so situated, may continue to reside in India unemployed, like major-generals in our service, receiving the pay and batta of their regimental rank, but with the understanding, that the brigade commands usually allotted to the Queen's service shall be given to the Queen's officers, available for them at each Presidency, according to seniority.

"We are, &c."

"London, 11th Sept. 1839."

With reference to the above letter, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to declare:

1. That local major-generals of her Majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of government for employment as brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the general staff allotted to Company's officers.

2. That the senior local major-generals (of the regiments at each Presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3. That the brigadiers' terms of service shall be limited, as in the case of major-general, to five years: and half the number of years which any officer may have served, prior to the promulgation of this order, in command of a brigade, including any temporary command of a division, shall be deducted from that term.

4. That local major-generals of her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may do so—selecting their residences within the

* 28th Jan. 1835, paras. 1 to 9; 19th Dec. 1837, para. 8.

presidency in which their regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their regimental rank.

5. That local major-generals of her Majesty's service must hereafter be held to be ineligible to retain the command of their respective regiments, and must vacate their brigade commands on the departure of their regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

6. That local major-generals of her Majesty's service, who have served five years as brigadiers, are not, without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of full batta, although the regiments to which they belong may still continue on the Indian establishment.

7. That these rules shall have effect from the date of this general order.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR SERVICE TO THE EASTWARD.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 20, 1840. —The Commander-in-chief has received the orders of government to form, for service to the Eastward, a Volunteer Regiment of Native Infantry, of eight companies, and the sanction of the President in Council to effect it in the following manner:

The regiments at Barrackpore, Berhampore, and Dinapore,* each to be called on to furnish the following detail of volunteers for a company in this regiment:—one jemadar for promotion to subadar, one havildar for promotion to jemadar, six naicks for promotion to havildars, two drummers, and 106 sepoys, including six for promotion to naicks; when such number is completed of unexceptionable men, commanding officers are authorized to send in rolls for promotion of a jemadar for subadar, a havildar for jemadar, and to promote the six volunteer naicks to havildars, and the six most eligible volunteer sepoys to naicks.

One captain and one subaltern to be sent with each company. The arrangement for completing the regiment, in field officers, will subsequently be made.

The regiment will be formed at Barrackpore on the 15th February, from which day the native details will be struck off their respective corps, being previously settled with to the 31st instant.

The advantages enjoyed by regiments raised for general service, or volunteering as general service corps, laid down in Gov. G. Ors. No. 96, of the 25th March 1825, and No. 293 of the 28th Oct. idem, and the existing regulations as regards pay to men going on foreign service, will be granted and adhered to on this occasion; and commanding officers are directed to have them explained in the fullest and clearest manner.

It is also to be made known to the men of each regiment, that they will be kept together as much as possible under their own officers, and allowed to return with them to their respective corps, unless they prefer going to a different regiment.

Volunteers are to leave with their respective corps, their arms, accoutrements, and clothing in wear.

The first eight regiments† which complete the numbers required (which is to be immediately reported to the general officers commanding), will be taken for the service—dates therefore are to be carefully noted.

The major-generals commanding the presidency and Dinapore divisions will give effect to these orders, reporting the completion of each quota as soon as made known, and will cause the men to be carefully inspected, in order that none but men physically fit, and otherwise unobjectionable, may be selected.

Major Gen. Penny will receive subsequent directions for the march of the companies from Dinapore.

The rolls for regimental promotion, consequent on the volunteering, will be called for on the receipt of the reports from the general officers commanding divisions of the corps from which the quotas have been selected.

Jan. 29.—The volunteers for service to the Eastward from the 28th and 10th regts. of N.I., having been reported complete by the officer commanding the Dinapore division, are to be sent to Barrackpore by water, as soon as tonnage can be provided for them, under the command of the senior captain of the detachment.

Feb. 4.—On examination of the documents received from the officer commanding the Presidency division, connected with the volunteering for service to the Eastward, of the corps stationed at Barrackpore and Berhampore, it appears that the six regiments which first completed their quotas, with reference to the scale contained in G. Os. of the 20th ult. are as follows, and are declared accordingly:—18th regt. N.I.; 25th do.; 47th do.; 51st do.; 58th do.; and 69th do.

Indents for clothing to be immediately made out and sent in for the volunteers, by quarter-masters of regiments from which they have been declared, instructions regarding the preparation of which, as well as breast-plates, have been furnished to the clothing board.

Major Gen. Burgh, commanding the

* 3d, 18th, 25th, 47th, 51st, 57th, and 58th N.I., Barrackpore; 69th do., Berhampore; 20th, 40th, and 56th do., Dinapore.

† 2 at Dinapore, 6 at Barrackpore and Berhampore—8.

Presidency division, will instruct the officer commanding the 69th regt. N.I., to send by land to Barrackpore the volunteers of that corps, so as to reach that station by the 15th inst., or as soon after as practicable.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.—DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department, Jan. 27, 1840.—In consequence of the departure of the Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq., President of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal, his Excel. the Hon. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., has this day taken his seat as President of the Council of India.

The Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq., has been appointed to be Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The office of private secretary has been transferred ad interim to the charge of Mr. H. V. Bayley, officiating deputy secretary to Government.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 28, 1840.—The 3d depôt battalion is directed to be removed from Delhi to the post of Allyghur, and will proceed to its destination as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable. On its arrival, the wing of the 34th regt., now on duty at Allyghur, will rejoin the head-quarters of that corps, leaving one complete company for the duties of the station, until further orders.

THE ORDER OF THE DOORANNEE EMPIRE.

General Department, Jan. 29, 1840.—His Exc. the Hon. the President in Council has much gratification in publishing for general information, the following despatch, No. 23 of 1839, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the public department, dated the 4th December.

"Our Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1. "The Secret Committee have communicated to us your despatch dated 19th Sept. last, No. 30, and we have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the letter therein enclosed from his Majesty Shah Soojah having been laid before the Queen, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the several officers of her Majesty's and our services named in that letter, and in the lists which accompany it, to accept and wear the insignia of the order of the Doorannee Empire, which his Majesty has conferred upon them, in commemoration of his restoration to the throne of his ancestors.

2. "You will cause this communication to be published in the *Gazette*."

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

General Department, Allahabad, Feb. 4, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India, in concurrence with the Hon. the President in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq., to be lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, ordinarily stationed at Agra.

In his capacity of lieutenant-governor, the Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq., will exercise all the powers, and duties, and within the same limits, as were assigned to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., when holding that office, by the orders of the 28th March 1836, with such additions and modifications as may be explained in the instructions this day addressed to the officers concerned.

The rank and complimentary honour of the lieutenant-governor within the sphere of his control are to be the same as those of the late lieutenant-governor.

THE SECOND PRESIDENCY.

Political Department, Feb. 11, 1840.—His Exc. the Hon. the President in Council directs, that the following despatch, No. 22 of 1839, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 27th of Nov. be published for general information.

"Our Governor-General of India in Council.

"With reference to our letter, dated the 25th Oct. 1837, No. 26, instructing you that we had continued the suspension for the further period of two years of the execution of the provisions of the act of 3d and 4th of William IV., chapter 85, section 38, which enacts, "that the territories now subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra;" we now advise you, that with reference to section 1. of the the act of 5th and 6th William IV. chapter 52, and under the direction and control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, we suspend the provisions of the act of the 3d and 4th William IV. chapter 85, section 38, for the further period of two years from the date when under our orders above referred to the suspension would terminate."

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO CALCUTTA.

General Department, Feb. 11, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General arrived this day, on return from the

North-Western Provinces, and was received at the Government-House by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief and the other members of the government, together with the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's Supreme Court, and the principal civil and military officers at the seat of government.

Upon his Lordship's alighting, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

General Department, Fort William, Feb. 11, 1840.—The Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq., having, by his assumption of the office of Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, vacated his seat in the Council of India on the 4th instant, Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep, by virtue of his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be provisional member of the Council of India, has succeeded to the vacant office; and the said Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep has this day accordingly taken the oaths, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

Political Department, Fort William, Feb. 15, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that the 31st regt. of Bengal N. I. shall bear on their colours and appointments the word "Kilat," in testimony of their services in the capture of the fortress of that name; and further, that the 3d troop of Bombay horse artillery, from which a detail was employed on that important occasion, and the two rissaliahs of the 4th regt. of Bengal local horse likewise engaged in the capture, shall be entitled to similar honours, to be borne in the manner usual with their respective arms.

In behalf of the Queen's regiments employed in that operation, the Governor General in Council will recommend to her Majesty, through the proper channel, that the same distinction be granted to them.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 30.—Lieut. J. Anderson appointed to duty of surveying the rivers and streams in Rohilkhund.

Jan. 6.—Mr. H. S. Boulderson authorized, as a temporary arrangement, to make over charge of office of commissioner of Meerut division to Mr. G. F. Franco, officiating commissioner of Rohilkund division, to enable him to avail himself of leave of absence granted in orders of 7th Nov. last.

Mr. Franco to conduct duties of both Rohilkhund and Meerut divisions until further orders.

13. Mr. A. Ross to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, until further orders. Mr. Ross has been desired to proceed to Meerut on being relieved at Bijnore by Mr. G. H. Clarke.

Mr. G. H. Clarke to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnore, until further orders.

15. Lieut. R. Robertson, 70th N.I. (attached to Oude Auxiliary Force), to be a junior assistant under Commissioner of Saugor Division.

16. Dr. Richardson to conduct duties of principal assistant to Commissioner in Tenasserim Provinces, during absence of Mr. Dela Condamine.

Mr. T. Wyatt to be civil and sessions judge of Rungpore.

Mr. J. Dunbar to be civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan.

Mr. J. Knott to be deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833, at Backergunge.

Mr. J. C. Brown to be civil and sessions judge of Nuddea, from 28th Dec., the date of Mr. R. P. Nisbet's departure for Europe.

Mr. R. Torrens to be civil and sessions judge of Behar. (This app. since cancelled).

Mr. J. Staniforth to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensing. (This app. since cancelled).

Mr. A. Grote to be special deputy collector of Midnapore and Hidgelee, from 28th Dec., the date of Mr. W. P. Goad's departure for Europe.

Mr. W. Hunt to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Rajeshahye.

Capt. J. W. Ludlow, 12th N.I., commanding Nerbudda Sebundy corps, to officiate as postmaster at Jubbulpoor.

Lieut. R. A. Herbert, 46th N.I., and officiating assistant to agent to Governor-general and Commissioner of Delhi division, to be a junior assistant under Commissioner of Saugor division.

Messrs. W. F. Lethbridge and George Cooper to be deputy collectors, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Tirhoot.

Mr. W. Strachey to be an assistant to Agent to Governor-general for States of Rajpootana.

21. Mr. J. Muir to officiate as special deputy collector in zillah Meerut, on completing duty on which he is now employed in zillah Saharunpoor.

22. Mr. J. P. Grant to be deputy accountant-general and accountant in Judicial, Revenue, Commercial, Marine, Salt, and Opium Departments, v. Mr. Dorin departed for Europe.

Mr. W. N. Garrett to take temporary charge, until further orders, of office of marine paymaster and naval storekeeper, from Mr. H. Palmer.

Mr. H. Milford, app. in orders of 30th Nov. last, to be an assistant under Commissioner of Meerut division, directed by Officiating Commissioner, on 9th Jan., to place himself for the present under officiating collector and magistrate of Meerut.

Mr. M. C. Ommanney, first junior assistant to Commissioner of Saugor division, promoted to grade of a principal assistant to Commissioner, in suc. to Major Low, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Brev. Maj. W. E. B. Leadbeater, 53d N.I., to be postmaster at Loodiana; to have effect from 31st Dec. last.

23. Mr. W. Dampier to officiate as superintendent of police, Lower Provinces, until further orders.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as commissioner of 18th or Jessore division, v. Mr. Dampier.

Capt. W. Riddell, 60th N.I., in charge of political agency at Bhopal, to continue to officiate for Mr. Wilkinson during his absence.

25. Mr. R. B. Thornhill to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Furruckabad, in supercession of order of 3d and 13th Jan.

27. Major Borthwick to take charge of residency at Indore, as a temporary measure.

Major Eric Sutherland, 27th N.I., to be secretary to resident at Hydrabad, v. Capt. Byam dec.

Capt. J. Ludlow, 6th N.I., 3d assistant to Governor-general's agent at Rajpootana, to be political agent at Joudpore; to take effect from 19th Sept. last.

30. Mr. F. H. Robinson to officiate as commissioner of Rohilkund division, on completion of his settlement duties in zillah Furruckabad.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to officiate as magistrate and collector of Furruckabad, on Mr. Robinson's proceeding to take charge of office of commissioner of Rohilkund division.

Mr. A. B. Thornhill to officiate as joint magis-

trate and deputy collector of Furruckabad, on Mr. Campbell's taking charge of offices of magistrate and collector of that district.

Mr. A. Shank to be magistrate and collector of Etawah, from 14th Jan.

Mr. W. F. Thompson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goruckpore, from 14th Jan.

Mr. R. T. Tucker, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepoor, to officiate as opium agent at Benares till arrival of Mr. T. P. Marten.

Mr. D. Robertson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares, until further orders.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Goruckpore, until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Harington to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Allahabad during period of Mr. C. R. Cartwright's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to officiate as magistrate and collector of Humeerpore, during period of Mr. J. J. W. Taunton's absence on leave, or until further orders. Mr. Morgan authorized to make over charge of office of collector of Mirzapore to Mr. W. S. Donnithorne, who will continue to officiate both as magistrate and collector of the zillah till further orders.

Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, 20th N.I., deputy judge adv. gen., confirmed in app. of postmaster at Cawnpore, in room of Brev. Maj. Mackinlay proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 5.—Mr. John Furlong, an indigo planter at Bongong, to be postmaster at that station.

6. Mr. J. Staniforth to be civil and sessions judge of Behar.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow to be additional judge of Behar.

Mr. R. Hampton to be special deputy collector in Rajeshahye, &c.

Mr. G. U. Yule to be ditto in Dacca and Mymensing.

Mr. O. W. Malet to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cuttack, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as special deputy collector in Cuttack.

12. Mr. G. A. Bushby to be secretary to Government of India and Bengal in general and financial departments.

Mr. Henry Torrens to officiate as secretary to Government in departments abovenamed until Mr. Bushby's arrival.

Mr. T. H. Maddock, appointed on 12th Dec. last as secretary to Government of India in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, assumed charge of his office at the presidency on this date; also as secretary to Governments of India and Bengal, in secret and political department.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill to conduct duties of export warehouse-keeper during Mr. Grant's absence, or until further orders.

14. Mr. W. Blunt to officiate as junior member of Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and of Marine Board, v. Mr. J. Trotter proceeded to Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. A. C. Barwell received charge of the offices of salt agent and superintendent of Tamlook Salt Chokeys, from Mr. T. P. Marten, on the 11th Jan.

Lieut. Sleeman, assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, received charge of the office of Capt. J. Whiteford, assistant for the suppression of Thuggee at Berhampore, on the 1st Jan.

Mr. G. F. McClintock received charge of the Government Agency Office from Mr. F. Macnaghten on the 31st Jan.

Messrs. W. H. Brodhurst and A. Ross reported their arrival as writers on the Bengal establishment, on the 19th Jan.

Messrs. J. R. Barnes and A. Raikes, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. They are to be attached to the north-western provinces.

The President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. H. Lushington to the north-western provinces.

Mr. E. F. Latour, a writer on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at Seonee (within the limits of the Bengal presidency) on the 18th Jan.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, of the civil service, reported his arrival at Bombay, from England, on 10th Jan.

Messrs. Philip Melvill and George C. Fletcher reported their arrival as writers on the Bengal establishment, the former on the 7th and the latter on the 8th Feb.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, civil and sessions judge of Benares, reported his return to India on board the ship *Robert Small*, on the 27th Dec.

The following civil servants have reported their return to this presidency, *viz.*—From England: Messrs. Robert Neave, H. Lushington, J. B. Thornhill, and R. J. Loughnan.—From the Cape: Messrs. T. R. Davidson and R. H. Scott.

The following civil servants have embarked at this presidency, *viz.*—For Cape of Good Hope: Messrs. E. S. Ellis, M. J. Tierney, A. C. Heyland, H. W. Deane, and A. F. Donnelly.—For Europe: Messrs. J. A. Dorin, G. Udny, J. Cumine, C. W. Fagan, W. R. Young, G. Mainwaring, and W. A. Pringle.

Mr. F. C. Smith has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from the date on which the pilot may quit the ship *Vernon* at sea.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Jan. 2. Mr. C. G. Udny, leave for one month, on private affairs.—8. Mr. B. Taylor, leave for six weeks, on private affairs; conditional upon Mr. Lambert's return to Allahabad from leave granted to him on 14th Nov. last.—9. Mr. T. Sandys, leave for one month and fifteen days on med. cert.—16. Mr. J. Dela Condamine leave for one month, to visit presidency, on private affairs.—Mr. O. W. Malet's leave of absence cancelled at his own request.—Mr. E. H. Morland, leave for one month, on private affairs.—Mr. G. Mainwaring, in anticipation of obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on furl., permitted to remain at presidency until sailing of ship *Robert Small*.—20. Mr. J. J. W. Taunton, leave for twelve months, to visit Simla, on med. cert.—22. Mr. H. S. Lane, leave for ten months, to visit the Hills, on med. cert.—23. Mr. F. C. Smith, leave for one month, from 1st Feb., preparatory to proceeding to Europe.—Mr. J. C. Dick, leave for one month in extension, to remain at presidency.—Mr. L. Wilkinson, leave for four months, on private affairs.—27. Mr. J. Bax, leave from 20th Feb. to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to returning to Europe.—29. Mr. F. Stainforth permitted to proceed to Suez, and to be absent in Egypt and Syria for eighteen months, on med. cert.—30. The leave of absence for two years, granted under date 4th July last, to Mr. R. H. Payne, will take effect from 3d Feb.—30. Mr. J. Davidson, leave to presidency, for two months, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 4. Mr. G. W. Battye, leave to presidency, for two months, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe.—7. Mr. John Trotter, leave to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—12. Mr. J. W. Grant, leave for two months, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.—Mr. R. Ince, leave for one month, on private affairs.

Disposition List of Applications for and Grants of Furlough, from 1st Jan. to 4th Feb. 1840.

Lapses by Return or Expiry.—1. C. Phillips, 10th Jan. 1840.—2. C. M. Caldecott, 16th ditto.—3. R. W. Maxwell, 21st ditto.—4. D. C. Smyth, 8th ditto.—5. W. Blunt, 24th ditto.—6. G. A. Bushby, civil servant of N.W. Provinces, reported his return at Bombay on 10th Jan.—7. H. Lushington, 29th ditto.—8. C. C. Jackson, 3d Feb.—9. R. J. Loughnan, returned per *Walmer Castle*.

How disposed of.—1. C. B. Quintin (under med. cert.).—2. F. Magnaghten.—3. H. Nesbit.—4. G. Mainwaring (under med. cert.)—5. G. Udny.—6. E. Deedes.—7. A. Reid.—8. W. H. Woodcock.—9. A. Fraser.—10. H. F. James (withdrawn).—11. G. H. Battye.—12. W. J. H. Money.—13. E. F. Tyler, in England.—14. W. R. Timins.—15. N. B. Edmonstone, in England.—16. J. Muir.—17. B. J. Colvin.—18. P. C. Trench, in England.—19. H. B. Beresford.—20. M. S. Gilmore.—21. W. M. Dirom.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 15.—The Rev. H. Pratt to officiate, until further orders, as chaplain at Cawnpoor, to which station he has been directed to proceed.

30. The Rev. R. Eteson, officiating chaplain at Kurnaul, placed at disposal of Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General).

Jan. 9.—Ens. H. Young, 63d N.I., to command Resident's escort at Katmandhoo, during absence of Lieut. G. Gordon.

Jan. 10.—Cornet Toone, 2d L.C., placed temporarily at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh.

Lieut. G. M. Hill, 17th N.I., appointed permanently to personal staff of Governor-General, as aide-de-camp; to have effect from 8th Nov. last.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. Hippesley Marsh, 3d L.C., at present employed under orders of Major Sleeman, placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh.

Jan. 16.—Assist. Surg. J. Menzies, 54th N.I., to perform duties of residency surgeon at Lucknow, during Dr. Stevenson's absence.

Capt. William Hunter, 15th N.I., to command Khoorda Pyke Company at Balasore.

Assist. Surgs. George Rae and Archibald Colquhoun appointed permanently to H. M. Shah Shooja's force.

Jan. 18.—Mr. G. Paton, M.D., re-appointed to be civil assistant surgeon at Allygurh.

Jan. 20.—Brigadier O. Stubbs reported his having made over command of Scindiah's reformed contingent to Capt. W. Minto on 19th Jan.

Lieut. J. Laughton, engineers, directed to proceed to Hurrianah on special duty.

Jan. 21.—Capt. Charles Newbery, 9th L.C., commanding 1st cavalry Oude Auxiliary Force, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. C. Madden appointed to medical duties of civil station of Meerut.

Jan. 28.—Capt. H. Drummond, 3d L.C., appointed on a scientific survey of Affghanistan, under orders of Envoy and Minister at Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh.

Jan. 30.—Lieut. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., and adj. of infantry, to be adjutant of cavalry to Scindiah's reformed contingent.

Lieut. J. T. Geils, 60th N.I., to command a Bheel corps about to be raised in Malwa.

The following arrangements made in the Bundlecund Legion:—Lieut. J. E. Verner, 60th N.I., to be captain attached to the cavalry; Lieut. H. Barry, 71st N.I., to be captain attached to the infantry; Lieut. J. C. Johnston, 29th N.I., to be lieut. and adj. of the infantry.

Feb. 3.—Brev. Capt. Pillans, artillery, to be aide-de-camp. to Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W. Provinces, from this date.

(By the President in Council).

Fort William, Jan. 20, 1840.—*56th N.I.* Ensign Francis Beavan to be lieut., v. Lieut. C. D. Bailey retired, with rank from 8th Oct. 1839, v. Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

Surg. Duncan Stewart, M.D., to be a presidency surgeon, v. J. R. Martin resigned.

The following appointments and arrangements sanctioned in department of Public Works:—Mr. Pennington to be executive officer of Ramghur division, on departure of Lieut. Ommanney for Europe. —Lieut. Laughton, engineers, to be executive engineer of Midnapore division of Public Works.—Lieut. Alcock to conduct duties of Ramghur division, until relieved by Mr. Pennington.

Jan. 22.—Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., to be a brigadier on establishment, and to command Cawnpore division, during absence of Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., on service, or until further orders.

Maj. Gen. J. Thackwell, K.H., to be a brigadier on establishment, and to command station of Cawnpore.

Maj. Gen. G. W. Walker to be a brigadier on establishment, and to command station of Meerut, during employment of Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, in command of a division, or until further orders.

Jan. 23.—Surg. G. Craigie, M.D., as a temporary measure, to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca, during absence on leave of Dr. G. Lamb.

Jan. 24.—Messrs. G. S. Mann and Theodore Cantor, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Jan. 27.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Major Edward Biddulph to be lieut. colonel, Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. G. Denniss to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. N. Pepper to be captain, and 2d-Lieut. David Reid to be 1st lieut., from 31st Dec. 1839, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Thomas Chadwick transf. to invalid establishment.

Lieut. John Graham, 55th N.I., to have rank of captain by brevet, from 19th Jan. 1840.

Cadet of Artillery R. S. Gilmore admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadet of Cavalry W. M. G. Maconochie admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry Andrew Hunter and John Milford admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. A. A. McAnally, doing duty with 3d L.C., permitted to return to and join his app. at Hissar, as assistant to the stud at that station.

Assist. Surg. Richard Laughton to be surgeon, v. Surg. A. Walker dec., with rank from 1st Jan. 1840, v. Surg. Thomas Drever, M.D., retired.

Infantry. Major R. W. Pogson to be lieut. col. —*47th N.I.* Capt. and Brev. Major Andrew Goldie to be major, Lieut. D. Pott to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Wm. Baillie to be lieut., from 24th Jan. 1840, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Philip Brewer retired.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieuts. W. A. Andrews, 73d N.I., from 23d Jan. 1840; Alex. Mackenzie, 11th do., and George Timins, 34th do., both from 25th Jan. 1840.

Feb. 3.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. A. Hodgson to be colonel, from 28th Nov. 1839, v. Col. (Gen.) S. Bradshaw dec.

Major James McLaren to be lieut. colonel, v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. A. Hodgson prom., with rank from 24th Jan. 1840, v. Lieut. Col. Philip Brewer retired.

16th N.I. Capt. L. N. Hull to be major, Lieut. D. F. Evans to be capt. of a company, and Ensign Arbuthnot Dallas to be lieut., from 24th Jan. 1840, in suc. to Major James McLaren prom.

49th N.I. Ens. G. Q. Nesbitt to be lieut., from 16th Jan. 1840, v. Lieut. G. J. Brietzcke dec.

Infantry. Major A. F. Richmond to be lieut. colonel.—*33d N.I.* Capt. and Brev. Maj. George Barker to be major, Lieut. George Tebbs to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Thomas Watson to be lieut., from 1st Feb. 1840, in suc. to Lieut. Col. David Crichton retired.

Cadets of Infantry J. L. Llewellyn and H. M. Davidson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Feb. 5.—Lieut. J. Traill, of engineers, to perform duties of executive engineer of Midnapore division, as a temporary arrangement, during employment of Lieut. Laughton on other duty.

Cadet of Infantry J. B. Eaton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Feb. 10.—Capt. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L.C., senior deputy assist. adj. general, to be an assist. adj. general of a division, and Capt. Charles Marshall, 68th N.I., officiating assist. adj. general, Cawnpore division, to be a deputy assist. adj. general of a division, in suc. to Capt. L. N. Smith, 16th N.I., promoted to a regimental majority.

Messrs. A. R. Morton, M.D., and J. H. Rothney admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons.

The resignation of his appointment by Major C. J. C. Davidson, of engineers, appointed to situation of executive engineer Burrisaul division, in orders dated 26th Aug. 1839, accepted of.

Lieut. H. Siddons, of engineers, to assume charge of office of executive engineer Burrisaul division, as a temporary arrangement, until further orders.

(By the Commander-in-Chief).

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 18, 1840.—Lieut. P. J. Chiene, 34th N.I., to act as station staff at Allyghur; date 28th Dec.

The Cawnpore division order of 9th Jan., directing that all reports and returns of the division be made to Maj. Gen. F. J. T. Johnston, C.B., from that date, until further orders, confirmed.

22*d N.I.* Lieut. G. S. Mackenzie to be adj., v. Jones permitted to resign the appointment.

Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th N.I., and Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2d Europ. regt., permitted to do duty at Landour depôt, during ensuing hot season.

Jan. 20.—The following removals made:—Lieut. Cols. G. W. A. Lloyd from 30th to 3d N.I.; S. D. Riley from 3d to 30th do.; (Brev. Col.) G. Hunter, C.B., from 5th to 58th do.

The removal to 58th N.I., published in orders of 15th Jan., of Lieut.Col. R. Rich, cancelled, and that officer posted to 5th N.I.

Jan. 22.—The following removals in Artillery Regiment ordered:—Capt. H. P. Hughes from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; Capt. E. F. Day from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat., and to charge of field battery at Delhi; 2d-Lieut. A. Christie from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.; 2d-Lieut. J. Mill, at present in charge of 3d comp. 6th bat. and field battery at Delhi, on being relieved by Capt. Day, to rejoin 2d comp. 2d bat. at Meerut.

The Ferozepore station order of 21st Nov. last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, on departure of Brigadier G. Hunter, C.B., towards Bombay, with sanction of Government, confirmed.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Morison to assume medical charge of Arracan Local Bat., v. Assist. Surg. Wethered proceeding on leave of absence; date 27th Dec.

Lieut. C. G. Walsh, adj. of left wing 14th N.I., to act as station staff at Mynpoorie; date 9th Jan.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito to receive medical charge of right wing 34th regt. and sick of 26th N.I.; date Agra 4th Jan.

Jan. 23.—The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join, *viz.*—*Cavalry.* Cornets Roland Richardson, 3d L.C., Kurnaul; Alfred Wrench, 5th do., Kurnaul; Wm. Alexander, 10th do., Nusseerabad.—*Infantry.* Ensigns F. W. D. Lloyd, 25th N.I., Barrackpore; Wm. Fullerton, 14th do., Futtehgurh; D. M. C. D. Law, 56th do., Dinapore; George Henderson, 30th do., Neemuch; Charles Holroyd, 36th do., Jumaulpore; Marshall James, 28th do., Dinapore; Evelyan Bradford, 23d do., Agra; C. F. Davis, 24th do., Saugor; N. R. Sneyd, 57th do., Barrackpore; Andrew Hunter, 25th do., Barrackpore; R. B. Norton, 35th do., Army of the Indus; James Marquis, 21st do., Moradabad; C. J. Robarts, 43d do., Army of the Indus; A. N. Cole, 16th do., Delhi; C. E. Phillpotts, 9th do., Benares; D. C. T. Beatson, 14th do., Futtehgurh; D. L. Wake, 48th do., Army of the Indus; John Nisbett, 69th do., Berhampore; John Fowlis, 7th do., Cawnpore; Wm. Graydon, 34th do., Agra; R. C. Germon, 13th do., Bandah; Edwin Thomas, 70th do., Sylhet; Hon. E. P. R. H. Hastings, 32d do., Dacca; George Coare, 60th do., Kurnaul; Andrew Macqueen, 42d do., Army of the Indus; W. C. Clifton, 67th do., Benares; H. R. Shawe, 1st European regt., Army of the Indus; A. D. Potenger, 5th N.I., Ferozepore; H. M. Wilson, 8th do., Bareilly; J. F. Pogson, 4th do., Goruckpore; H. E. Read, 51st do., Barrackpore; John St. George, 37th do., Army of the Indus; W. R. Prout, 56th do., Dinapore; C. P. St. John Law, 11th do., Saugor; Henry Dinning, 71st do., Neemuch; J. C. Remmington, 18th do., Barrackpore; R. N. Thronson, and S. R. Jenkins, 2d Europ. regt., Hazareebaugh; W. W. Aubert, 52d N.I., Nusseerabad; Theophilus Green, 27th do., Ferozepore; R. H. Gennys, 44th do., Etawah; T. W. Seager, 30th do., Neemuch.

Assist. Com. of Ordnance J. Permain removed from Ajmere to Agra magazine.

Capt. G. R. Talbot, 2d Europ. regt., directed to do duty at Landour depot, during ensuing hot season.

Ens. E. D. Byng to do duty with 33d N.I. at Meerut, at his own request, instead of 56th regt. at Dinapore, as formerly directed.

Capt. J. Maclean, inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Deyrah and Mussoorie.

Jan. 24.—Assist. Surg. J. Morice app. to medical charge of detachment of 378 recruits for 2d Europ. regt. now in Fort William, ordered to march for Hazareebaugh; and Assist. Surg. G. S. Mann to do duty with the same.

Jan. 25.—Lieut. the Hon. C. Powys, H.M. 3d L. Drags., and Lieut. A. Menzies, H.M. 3d Buffs, permitted to do duty at Landour depot, during ensuing hot season.

Jan. 27.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Cols. William Pattle from 8th to 1st L.C.; David Harriott from 4th to 8th do.; H. L. Worrall from 1st to 4th do.

Lieut. W. H. Delamain, 2d comp. 5th bat. artillery, recently returned from furlough, directed to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne, lately arrived with invalids from Upper Provinces, to do duty with H.M. 26th Foot; date Presidency 22d Jan.

Cornet A. W. C. Plowden, 3d L.C., to act as staff officer from 1st Jan. to a detachment of horse artillery, 3d L.C., European and native invalids, &c.; date 5th Jan.

Jan. 28.—3*d N.I.* Lieut. G. A. F. Hervey to act as interp. and qu. master, during absence of Lieut. G. Pott, on leave to Cape.

53*d N.I.* Ens. G. G. Bowring, 59th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master, during absence on leave of Lieut. D. Nisbett.

71*st N.I.* Lieut. E. Wiggens, 52d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon (on furl.) removed from 47th to 69th N.I., and Lieut.Col. R. W. Pogson (new prom.) posted to 47th do.

Assist. Surg. Cuthbert Finch, M.D., removed from 33d and posted to 57th N.I. at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Surg. T. B. Barker, 60th N.I., to accompany left wing of that corps from Cawnpore to Calpee, and on arrival there to afford medical aid to wing of 29th regt. also proceeding to that station; and Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, 7th N.I., to take medical charge of right wing of 66th regt. remaining at Cawnpore; date 18th Jan.

Cornet W. M. G. Machonochie and Ens. John Milford to do duty, former with 8th L.C. at Cawnpore, and latter with 69th N.I. at Berhampore, and directed to join.

Cornet A. P. C. Elliot to do duty with 8th instead of 5th L.C., as directed in orders of 11th Jan.

The undermentioned Ensigns, who were posted to corps serving in Affghanistan, in orders of 23d Jan., directed to proceed and join 9th company of their respective regiments serving with the several depot battalions:—Ens. R. B. Norton, 35th N.I., C. J. Robarts, 43d do., A. Macqueen, 42d do., and J. St. George, 37th do., at Bareilly; Ens. D. L. Wake, 48th do., at Allyghur; Ens. H. R. Shawe, 1st Europ. regt., to join depot of that corps at Agra.

Jan. 30.—Capt. W. R. Maidman, horse artillery, to take charge of remount horses admitted by Ghazeepore Stud Committee, for horse artillery and H.M. 3d L. Drags. and 16th Lancers, including officers' chargers, and proceed with them to their destination; date Benares 22d Dec.

Capt. E. Watt, 6th, to take charge of remount horses admitted by Ghazeepore Stud Committee, for 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th regts. L.C., and proceed with them to their destination; date Benares 2d Jan.

Ens. J. F. Pogson, at his own request, removed from 4th to 47th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Feb. 1.—Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, now on leave at presidency, directed to join and do duty with detachment of 2d European regt., and proceed with it to Hazareebaugh.

Assist. Surg. T. Cantor, M.D., to take medical charge of detachment of recruits of H.M. service, under orders to march from Fort William and Chinsurah for Upper Provinces.

Cornet F. J. Harriott, 9th L.C., to conduct duties of detachment staff from 16th Jan.; date Muttra 15th Jan.

Veterinary Surg. Charles Turner, 9th L.C., to take charge of horses of 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery; date Muttra 16th Jan.

Assist. Surg. A. Weatherhead, 7th Bombay N.I., to take medical charge of left wing 3d local horse, and sick of 30th and 49th regts. N.I., and also to afford medical aid to detachment of 5th local horse at Neemuch; date 16th Sept. last.

Lieut. J. McDonald to act as adj. to left wing 66th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 18th Jan.

Feb. 2.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne, now doing duty with H.M. 26th Foot, appointed to medical charge of detachment of recruits for 2d Europ. regt., ordered to leave presidency for Hazareebaugh, in room of Assist. Surg. J. Morice, whose services are not available.

Feb. 3.—The Oude district order of 9th Jan., directing all reports of the district being made to Major J. B. Smith, 63d N.I., confirmed.

Feb. 4.—The following removals and postings made:—Col. J. A. Hodgson (new prom.) to 3d N.I. —Lieut. Cols. Henry Burney (on furl.) from 16th to 26th N.I.; James McLaren (new prom.) to 16th do.; (Brev. Col.) Forster Walker (on furl.) from 33d to 38th do.; A. F. Richmond (new prom.) to 33d do.

Lieut. Col. C. P. King, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Landour, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay-office.

Surg. J. Griffiths, 74th regt., to continue in medical charge of 13th N.I., until further orders; date Nusseerabad 22d Jan.

Surg. George Baillie (on furl.) removed from 13th to 27th N.I., and Surg. A. M. Clark from 52d to to 13th do.

Ens. William Graydon, at his own request, removed from 34th to 16th N.I., as junior of his rank, and directed to join 9th company of that corps serving with 3d depot bat. at Allyghur.

Feb. 5.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. Cols. G. Everest (on staff employ) from 3d brigade to 2d bat.; E. Biddulph (new prom.) to 3d brigade.—Majors P. L. Pew from 4th to 1st bat.; R. Roberts (on furl.), new prom., to 4th bat.; G. G. Denniss (on furl.), new prom., to 3d brigade.—Capts. H. N. Pepper (new prom.) to 2d comp. 3d bat.; J. L. Mowatt (on furl.) from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 7th bat.; J. R. Revell from 2d comp. 7th bat. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; E. P. Gowan (on staff employ) from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 4th troop 3d brigade; P. A. Torckler (on leave to Cape) from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.—1st-Lieuts. D. Reid (new prom.) to 3d comp. 5th bat.; W. K. Warner (on furl.) from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 2d tr. 1st brigade; W. S. Pillans (on staff employ) from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; W. H. Delamain from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; W. O. Young (on staff employ) from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; R. H. Baldwin (on furl.) from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; R. G. McGregor (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; A. Broome (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; and E. P. Master from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 7th bat.—2d-Lieuts. J. Elliot from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 5th comp. 7th bat.; N. A. Staples from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 7th bat.; H. M. L. Thuillier (on staff employ) from 5th comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; T. W. Pulman (new arrival) to 1st comp. 4th bat.; J. Young (do.) to 2d comp. 4th bat.; W. Olpherts (do.) to 1st comp. 1st bat.; R. S. Gilmore (do.) to 2d comp. 1st bat.; and H. A. Olpherts (do.) to 4th comp. 1st bat.

1st-Lieut. D. Reid, 3d comp. 5th bat., directed to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum, until further orders.

The following removals of medical officers ordered:—Surg. George Craigie, M.D. (on temporary civil employment), from 15th to 11th N.I.; Surg. Henry Newmarch from 11th to 15th do., and directed to join.—Assist. Surgs. J. Morice, M.D., from 58th to 9th N.I.; F. Thompson from 9th to 41st do.; T. W. Wilson, M.D., from 9th to 36th do.

Feb. 7.—Ensigns J. L. Llewellyn and H. M. Davidson to do duty with 69th N.I., at Berhampore, and directed to join.

4*th L.C.* Lieut. William Wyld to be adj., v. Onslow proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., to do duty with 41st N.I., until further orders; date Benares 30th Jan.

Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, 3d N.I., appointed, from 15th Feb., to command of Volunteer Regiment now raising for service to the Eastward, which he will assume on date above specified.

The Allahabad garrison and station order of 16th Jan., directing all reports to be made to Lieut. Col. W. B. Salmon, 72d N.I., until further orders, confirmed.

Feb. 8.—Assist. Surg. William Spencer, 52d N.I., to act as surgeon to Commander-in-chief, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., or until further orders.

Capt. G. A. Smith, 9th N.I., Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 40th do., and Assist. Surg. J. Morice, 9th do., directed to join and do duty with a detachment of 195 recruits for 1st and 2d European Regts. ordered to march from Fort William for Hazareebaugh on 18th Feb.; and on arrival of the party at its destination, the above-named officers to proceed and join their respective regiments.

Lieut. T. F. Pattenson, interp. and qu. mast. 2d N.I., to act as staff officer to detachment proceeding to Affghanistan under command of Lieut. Col. N. Wallace; date 14th Jan.

Feb. 10.—Ens. J. B. Eaton (lately admitted into service) to do duty with 9th N.I. proceeding by water to Benares, and directed to join.

Feb. 11.—The undermentioned ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join:—Reginald Ouseley to 34th N.I., at Agra; E. D. Byng, 49th do., proceeding to Cawnpore; James Young, 4th do., at Goruckpore; J. A. Mackeson, 33d do., at Meerut.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin, 51st N.I., appointed, from 15th Feb., to medical charge of Volunteer Regiment now raising for service to the Eastward, which he will join, on date above specified, at Barrackpore.

Surg. H. M. Tweddell removed from 21st to 51st N.I., which he will join on 15th Feb., at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. H. C. Eddy, M.D., to afford medical aid to sick of artillery, cavalry, and 37th and 48th Regts. N.I.; date 28th Nov. last.

Capt. G. A. Brownlow, assist. adjutant general, posted to Saugor Division.

Capt. C. Marshall, deputy assist. adj. general, posted to Cawnpore Division.

Lieut. N. Vicary to act as adj. to detachment of 2d Europ. Regt., under command of Brev. Capt. W. L. Hall, proceeding to Hazareebaugh; date 22d Jan.

Feb. 12.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Rothney appointed to medical charge of a detachment of recruits for H.M. service under orders to proceed to Upper Provinces from Chinsurah; and Assist. Surg. A. R. Morton, M.D., to do duty with it.

Feb. 13.—Capt. G. A. Mee, 58th N.I., to be interp. and qu. master, from 15th Feb., to Volunteer Regiment now raising for service to the Eastward.

27*th N.I.*—Lieut. C. Harris to be interp. and qu. master, v. Plumbe prom.

46*th N.I.*—Lieut. J. M. Drake to be interp. and qu. master, v. Herbert app. to a civil situation.

Ens. J. L. Llewellyn to do duty with 36th regt. at Jumaulpoor, instead of 69th N.I., as directed in orders of 7th Feb.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Jan. 20. Lieut. Col. Thomas Chadwick, artillery, at his own request, from 31st Dec. 1839.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Jan. 27. Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, 32d N.I., on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 24. Lieut. F. Collyer, 5th L.C.; Assist. Surg. James Morice. —27. Capt. James Stephens, 6th N.I.; Brev. Capt. R. M. Hunter, 73d do.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Delamain, artillery; Lieut. A. Tuckler, 9th L.C.; Lieut. N. Palmer, 54th do.; Ens. H. C. Hastings, 55th do.—Lieut. H. S. Grimes, 40th do.; Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D.; Maj. W. J. Gairdner, 14th

N.I.; Lieut. T. W. Morgan, 14th do.; Lieut. F. C. Marsden, 29th do.; Capt. S. Grove, 68th do.; Superintending Surg. T. Tweedie; Capt. W. P. Milner, 31st N.I.; Capt. J. P. Wade, 13th do.; Lieut. W. Lindsay, 10th do.; Lieut. W. R. Dunmore, 31st do.—Feb. 3. Lieut. G.W.Williams, 29th N.I.; Capt. Alex. Hodges, 29th do.; Lieut. John Trail, engineers; Lieut. David Reid, artillery; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Sutherland, 56th do. —5. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Hunt, 22d N.I.; Surg. H. M. Tweddell; Assist. Surg. R.W.Wrightson; Assist. Surg. Wm. Spencer.—10. Capt. G. A. Smith, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. H. Halford, 41st do.; Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 40th do.; Lieut. P. Shortreed, 17th do.; Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 20. Maj. Gen. J. A. Biggs, col. 6th bat. artillery, on private affairs.—Veterinary Surg. John Purves, 4th L.C., on ditto.—Capt. H. Goodwyn, corps of engineers, for health.—Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Alston, 68th N.I., on private affairs.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Dashwood, artillery, on ditto.—1st Lieut. J. W. Fraser, engineers, for health.—Lieut. Richard Lowry, 21st N.I., for health.—Feb. 3. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. G. Hunter, C.B., 58th N.I., and brigadier commanding troops at Ferozepore, for health (embarking at Bombay).—10. Capt. John Free, 10th L.C., on private affairs.—12. Capt. W. C. Ormsby, 63d N.I., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 20. Capt. M. Hughes, 44th N.I., for two years, for health.—27. Capt. John Welchman, 10th N.I., assist. adj. gen. of army, for two years, for health (also to N.S. Wales).—Surg. John Davidson, principal assistant to Governor General's Agent S.W. frontier, for two years, for health.

To Cape or N.S. Wales.—Feb. 3. Lieut. Col. T. M. Taylor, 9th L.C., and member of the Military Board, for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Feb. 3. Lieut. Charles Gordon, 74th N.I., for three months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To visit Presidency.—Jan. 13. Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 20th N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st June, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—22. Brev. Maj. J. Steel, 2d Europ. Regt., in com. of Ramghur Bat., from 1st Feb. to 1st April, on private affairs.—Brev. Col. J. A. Hodgson, 26th N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st April, to remain, on ditto.—Capt. R. Hill, 70th N.I., from 24th Jan to 24th April, to remain, on ditto.—Assist. Surg.W. Bogie, 65th N.I., from 29th Dec. to 29th March, on med. cert.—25. Lieut. A.W.W. Fraser, inv. estab., from 1st Feb. to 31st July, on private affairs.—30. Lieut. R. M. Gurnell, 68th N.I., from 14th Feb. to 15th May, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe on private affairs.—Feb. 4. Surg. C. B. Francis, 12th N.I., from 10th Feb. to 10th April, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—8. Brev. Maj. J. Allen, 7th L.C., from 20th Feb. to 20th Aug., preparatory to retiring from the service.—13. Lieut. L. R. Keane, 32d N.I., from 10th Dec. 1839 to 10th Feb., on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To visit Almorah.—Feb. 8. Lieut. C. G. Landon, 9th N.I., from 2d Feb. to 2d Feb. 1841, on med. cert.

To visit the Hills.—Jan. 16. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, in medical charge of Lucknow residency, from 1st March to 1st Dec. next, on med. cert.—20. Assist. Surg. Vans Dunlop, M.D., attached to civil station of Jounpore, for nine months, on med. cert. (former leave cancelled).—Feb. 11. Capt. H. Templer, 7th N.I., from 5th March to 5th March 1841, to remain, on med cert.

To visit the Dhoon.—Jan. 29. Capt. A. Wilson, artillery, from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Allyghur.—Feb. 3. Lieut.W.Y. Siddons, 63d N.I., from 14th March to 14th Sept., on private affairs.

To visit Allahabad.—Feb. 4. Lieut. N. C. Mac Leod, engineers, from 15th Feb. to 15th June, on private affairs.

To visit Mirzapore.—Feb. 8. Lieut. and Acting Adj. T. Riddell, from 28th Feb. to 28th May, on private affairs.

To visit Mussoorie.—Jan. 22. Brev. Capt. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 6th N.I., from 1st March to 1st May, on private affairs.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—Jan. 22. Lieut. J. S. G. Ryley, 2d L.C., from 20th Jan. to 20th Jan. 1840, on med. cert.—Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L.C., from 15th Jan. to 15th Jan. 1840, on med. cert.—29. Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, deputy judge adv. gen. Cawnpore division, from 15th Feb. to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Feb. 10. Major D. Downing, 3d N.I., and commanding Joudpore Legion, for one year, for health.

To Dacca and Cherra Poonjee.—Jan. 22. Assist. Surg. T.W.Wilson, 9th N.I., from 15th Dec. 1839 to 15th June 1840, on med. cert.

To visit Meerut.—Jan. 22. Maj. S. Swayne, 5th N.I., from 5th March to 5th Sept., on private affairs (also to Mussoorie).

To Simla.—Jan. 22. Lieut. D. Nisbett, 53d N.I., from 30th Jan. to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—Feb. 4. Lieut. and Adj. T. E. Colebrooke, Hurrianah L. Inf. Bat., from 15th March to 1st Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Allahabad.—Jan. 22. Lieut. and Adj. H. M. Nation, 23d N.I., from 3d Feb. to 30th April, on private affairs.

To Rungpore and Darjeeling.—Jan. 22. Lieut. A. C. Campbell, 1st L.C., from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug., on private affairs.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Jan. 22. Capt. J. Fordyce, revenue surveyor in Agra district, in extension, till 15th Nov. next, on med. cert.

Cancelled.—The leave granted to Maj. Gen. W. C. Baddeley, col. 74th N.I., on 18th Nov. last, to proceed to N.S.Wales via Cape on med. cert., at his own request.—The leave granted on 28th Dec. last to 1st Lieut. L. Smith, artillery, at his own request.—The leave granted to Capt. W. Riddell, 60th N.I., on 2d Jan., at his own request.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Jan. 21, 1840.—Lieut. T. Burke, 4th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies only; date 7th Aug. 1837.

Feb. 5.—Col. Beresford, 3d F., to command convalescent depot at Landour, and to proceed forthwith and take command.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To England.—Jan. 21. Capt. Penn, 15th Hussars, for two years, for health.—Lieut. G. S. Montizambert, 41st F., for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. Cubitt, 9th F., for ditto, for health.—Surg. Sievewright, 9th F., ditto ditto.—Capt. McGhee, ditto, on private affairs.—30. Brev. Capt. Dodd, Lieut. Moffatt, and Lieut.Wheeler, 54th F., to precede their regt., *viâ* Malta, and on their arrival in England to report themselves to the Adj. General, Horse Guards.—Capt. Oliver, 40th F., for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. Wilson, 6th F., ditto ditto.—Surg. Dempster, 62d F., for two years, for health.—Feb. 5. Capt. Carney, 2d F., ditto ditto.—Lieut. Brown, 54th F., to precede his regt., on med. cert., and report himself at Horse Guards.

To Simla.—Jan. 30. Major Lockwood, 3d L.D., from 15th April to 15th Oct. 1840, on private affairs.—Lieut. Roche, 3d do., from 3d March to 3d Sept. 1840, ditto.—Feb. 5. Capt. Flyter, 16th Lancers, from 15th Jan. to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—Jan. 30. Capt. Vigors, 13th F., from 1st Feb. 1840 to 31st Jan. 1841, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 20. *James Colvin*, from Greenock; *Antares*, from Moulmein.—21. H.C. ship *Amherst*, from Chittagong; *Routhsook*, from Bourbon.—22. *Alnievie*, from China and Singapore; *Seymour*, from Liverpool; *John Hayes*, from Jaffnapatam; *Snipe*, from Moulmein; *Eugenia*, from Boston.—23. *Colonel Burney*, from China, Singapore, &c.; *John Hepburne*, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—24. *Faize Allum*, from Cochin; *Sir Robert Peel*, from Glasgow; *Indus*, from Sydney; *Ganges*, from Bor-

deaux.—25. *St. George*, from Bristol, Madeira, and Cape.—26. *Earl Grey*, from Liverpool.—28. *Frederick Warren*, from Boston; *Cambria*, from Liverpool; *Jessy*, from Penang; *Sir Edward Ryan*, from China, &c.; *Viscount Melbourne*, from London; *Pirate*, from Moulmein; H.M. *Conway*, from Amherst.—29. *Richmond*, from London and Cape; *Ines*, from Coringa and Vizagapatam; *Repulse*, from London.—30. *Flora Macdonald*, from Rangoon; *Exmouth*, from London; *Walmer Castle*, from London.—31. *Zenobia*, from London and Cape.—FEB. 1. *Bland*, from Liverpool and Cape; *William*, from Bimlipatam; *Telegraph*, from Bordeaux and Amherst.—2. *Elvira*, from Mauritius.—3. *Asia Felix*, from Singapore.—4. *Shepherdess*, from Mauritius.—5. *Sabine*, from Marseilles.—6. *Defiance*, from Madras; *Mahomed Shaw*, from Mauritius and Madras.—7. *Thomas Grenville*, from London and Madras; *Marion*, from London and Madras; *Matilda*, from Liverpool; *Margaret*, from Rangoon; *Maas*, from Batavia.—8. *Isabella Robertson*, from China and Singapore; *Lady of the Lake*, from Glasgow and Mauritius; *Indian Queen*, from Madras, &c.—9. *Windermere*, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—10. *Pondicherry*, from Bordeaux, Madras, &c.; *Robert Surcouf*, from Bourbon; *Victoria*, from Mauritius; *Theseus*, from Liverpool; *Glenswilly*, from Sydney.—11. *Superbe*, from Bordeaux.—12. *Harlequin*, from Moulmein.—14. *Miranda*, from Greenock (having on board the crew and passengers of the *Duke of Buccleugh* wrecked on Palmyras Reef 7th Feb.)—15. *Mary Mallaby*, from Mauritius.—16. *Mermaid*, from London and Madras.—17. *Europe*, from Mauritius.—18. *Patriot*, from Singapore and Penang; *Medusa*, from Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

JAN. 16. *Rob Roy; Jessie Logan*, for Liverpool; *Swallow*, for Mauritius; *Abassy*, for Muscat.—17. *Sylph*, for Singapore and China.—18. *Poppy*.—19. *Madagascar*, for Vizagapatam, Cape, and London; *William Jardine*, for Liverpool.—20. *Dauntless*, for London.—22. *Fattle Barry*.—24. *Maidstone*, for London; *Earl of Hardwicke*, for Cape and London.—25. H.C. st. *Ganges*.—*Cato*, for Boston.—26. *Lord Hungerford*, for Cape and London.—28. *Intrepid*, for Berbice; *Hamoody*, for Muscat; *Imogen*, for Liverpool; *Annund Chunder*, for Singapore and Penang.—29. *Cabrass*, for Muscat.—31. *Arethusa*, for Madras; *Mellekal Behar*, for Juddah; *Duke of Lancaster*, for Liverpool; *Red Rover*, for the Straits; *Emerald Isle*, for Bombay.—FEB. 2. *Catherine*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Lord Lowther*, for Madras, Cape, and London.—3. *Hammonshaw*, *Fyzel Rohoman*, and *Futtay Rohoman*, all for Muscat; *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius; *Rosalind*, for London; *Algerine*, for Singapore.—5. *Fyzrobanny*; *Spy*, for Singapore; *London*, for Liverpool; *Robert Small*, for London.—6. *Scotia*, for London.—8. *Balgueric*, for Bordeaux.—9. *Mogul*, for Havre.—10. *Will Watch*, for Sydney; *Diana*, for Bordeaux; *Medices*, for Bourbon.—11. H.C.S. *Amherst*; *Ceres*, for Bordeaux.—13. *Ariadne*, for Liverpool; *Windsor*, for London.

Departures from Calcutta.

FEB. 7. *Sultana*, for Bombay; *Solomon Shaw*, for Muscat.—8. *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, for Madras.—9. *Hydroose*, for Malabar Coast and Red Sea.—10. *Buteshire*, for Greenock.—11. *Routhsook*, for Bourbon.—12. *Marinus*, for Bourbon; *John Adam*, for Madras.—13. *Hindoo*, for Boston.—14. *Somersetshire*, for London.—16. *Clown*, for Singapore.—17. *Donna Pascoa*, for London.—18. *Jessy*, for Penang.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Feb. 16).—The encrease of tonnage in the river has brought down the rates to their former bearing, which may be quoted at present, *viz.*—Saltpetre, £4. to £4. 4s. per ton; Sugar, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Rice, £4. 15s. to £5; Oil Seeds, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Gruff Measurement Goods, £4. 10s. to £5. 5s.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £6 to £6. 6s.; Raw Silk, £6. 10s. to £7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. At sea, on board the *Walmer Castle*, Mrs. Tweddell, of a son, still-born.

Nov. 7. At sea, on board the ship *Zenobia*, the lady of Capt. J. C. Campbell, H.M. 9th regt., of a daughter.

16. At sea, on board the *Vernon*, off the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Robert Neave, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

Dec. 15. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Major R. Wilcox, of a son.

28. At Sylhet, the lady of R. C. Lawrence, Esq., 7th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

Jan. 1. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Gascoyne, 5th regt. L.C., of a daughter.

3. At Asseerghur, the lady of Capt. Jas. Mellor, 20th regt., of a son.

4. At Ajmere, the wife of Joseph Vanzeyst, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Roebuck, 71st regt. N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Martin, adj. 52d N.I., of twins, son and daughter.

9. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major N. Campbell, of a daughter.

11. At Cawnpore, the lady of T. B. Studdy, Esq., 8th L.C., of a son.

12. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Dyson, officiating deputy judge adv. general Sirhind division, of a daughter.

— At Kaseepore, S. Mooradabad, the lady of Capt. B. Browne, artillery, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the wife of Alex. McGowan, Esq., M.D., of a son.

16. At Gya, the lady of the Hon. Edmund Drummond, C.S., of a daughter.

17. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. P. F. Story, 9th L.C., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. B. Travell Phillips, 7th Bengal cavalry, of a son.

— Near Patna, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., of a son, still-born.

18. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. E. Blair, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

— At Park Street, Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of A. Kean, Esq., M.D., of a daughter (since dead).

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Greenway, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Burkinyoung, a daughter.

20. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. B. Hearsey, 6th L.C., of a son, still-born.

21. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Troup, 63d N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of A. M. Vardon, Esq., of a son and heir.

22. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. McDougall, of the ship *Edmonstone*, of a son.

— At Allahabad, the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. C. W. Lamborn, of Chinsurah, of a son.

24. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Mosley, 10th L.C., of a daughter.

— In Chowringhee, Calcutta, the lady of H. T. Prinsep, Esq., C.S., of a son.

25. At Mooteeharee Chumparun, the lady of William Moran, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Sealdah, Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Lackersteen, of a son.

28. At Bareilly, the lady of James Rice, Esq., 6th regt. N.I., of a son.

31. At Juanpore, the lady of H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of C. P. Chater, Esq., of a son.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of G. J. Morris, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Major H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Thomas Black, of a son.

— At Chittagong, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Fink, Baptist missionary, of a son.

3. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. J. K. Phibbs, 41st N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of John Jenkins, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wilkinson, of Goruckpore, of a daughter.

4. At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., of a son.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of Colgong, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., 5th N.I., of a son.

11. Mrs. Innes, of a daughter.

Lately. At Rampore, Beaulea, the lady of Major C. J. C. Davidson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 30. At Calcutta, T. Q. Quinton, Esq., of Rungpore, to Sarah Louisa Davis, of Calcutta, widow.

Jan. 15. At Patna, E. F. Radcliffe, Esq., of the civil service, to Emily, youngest daughter of Henry Hart, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s 31st Regt.

18. At Calcutta, Cornet J. M. MacGregor, of the Madras Cavalry, to Mary Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Featherston, Esq., M.D., (H. M. 24th Foot) of Blackhall, Northumberland, and Newbus Grange, Durham.

24. At Cawnpoor, Capt. T. D. Kennedy, 25th N.I., to Eliza Madelina, only surviving child of the late Capt. W. Turner, 58th B.N.I.

25. At Barrackpore, Raymond Yates, Esq., eldest son of Lieut. Col. W. A. Yates, commanding the 51st Regt. N.I., to Jane, second daughter of J. Gregory, Esq., of Upper Montague Street, Russell Square.

27. At Calcutta, John Charles Phillips, Esq., indigo planter, to Ellen, only daughter of David Hunter, Esq., of Old Broad Street, London.

29. At Calcutta, D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq., to Isabella Frances, eldest daughter of W. Henry Oakes, Esq.

— At Calcutta, John Alex. Foster, Esq., ship builder, Howrah, to Miss Arabella Watkins.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Henry Cowie, Esq., to Elizabeth Emily Mordaunt, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Hough, A.M., senior colonial chaplain at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

— At Furreedpore, W. Trevor Law, Esq., youngest son of the late George Ewan Law, Esq., to Mademoiselle Pauline Caroline Degage.

3. At Calcutta, Lieut. James Ramsay, deputy assistant commissary general, son of Major Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, to Harriet Charlotte, only daughter of the late W. R. Burlton Bennett, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

5. At Howrah, Mr. J. D. Cooper, H.C. marine, to Miss C. M. Judah.

6. At Calcutta, A. S. Hawkins, Esq., to Martha, daughter of the late R. Sedley, Esq., of Danville, County of Cork, Ireland.

8. At Cawnpore, William Muir, Esq., C.S., to Elizabeth Huntly, third daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., C.S.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. C. Wilkinson, second Master of the Allahabad School, to Matilda, daughter of the late Capt. N. T. Boyesen.

11. At Calcutta, Donald Macdonald, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late E. Thomson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Edward Peters, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Augusta Jane, daughter of Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief in India.

12. At Calcutta, Robert Thomas, Esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Skyling, of the Bengal Artillery.

15. At Calcutta, Gordon Wardell Duncan, Esq., to Mary, third daughter of the late John Turner, Esq.

Contradicted.—The marriage between Lieut. Col. Riley, 3d N.I., and Mrs. Col. Wiggins.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. At Kurnaul, Mr. Thomas Fraser, aged 47.

21. At Candahar, Andrew Walker, Esq., Surgeon of the 42d Regt. N.I.

Jan. 5. At Moulmein, J. Jamieson, Esq., late an indigo planter in Jessore, aged 24.

14. At Arrah, Shahabad, Mrs. Colonel Bird, widow of the late Colonel J. J. Bird, aged 70.

17. At Calcutta, George H. Swaine, Esq., portrait painter, aged 43.

19. At Samalcotta, S. L. Maunder, Esq., commander of the brig *Pyeen Boun*, aged 22.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Martha Peters, aged 60.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. McGowan, wife of Alex. McGowan, Esq., M.D., aged 24.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. David Wemyss, of the country service, aged 55.

— At Serampore, Mr. Cachatoor Mackertoom, aged 70. The deceased was a native of Georgia, whence he came to Bengal towards the close of the last century.

27. At Meerut, Henry Milford, Esq., of the civil service, aged 20, second son of John Milford, Esq., of Coaver, near Exeter.

28. At Calcutta, C. Lucas, Esq., aged 24.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Michael, aged 20.

31. At Calcutta, Henry A. Heyman, Esq., son of Capt. Henry Heyman, paymaster of H.M. 4th L. Drags., aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Hart, aged 49.

Feb. 4. At Calcutta, of cholera, Baboo Sib Churn Mullick. He was well known to the mercantile community, both European and Native.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Bain, aged about 70.

11. At Entally, Margaret Anne, wife of Mr. C. W. Mullins, late sub-assistant of the Revenue Salt Chowkies, of Chittagong.

12. At his country residence at Canchrapara, Nemye Chund Seromony, professor of Metaphysics in the Government Sanscrit College at Calcutta, aged about 65.

14. Drowned, by falling overboard from the *Thomas Grenville*, Lawrence Nolan, Esq., Surgeon.

17. At Kidderpore, George Thoby Prinsep, Esq., son of the late George Alex. Prinsep, Esq., aged 16.

Lately. Capt. McGill, of the ship *Brigand*. He was murdered by his crew (natives) shortly after leaving Singapore.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 4, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, to order the following movement:

H. M. 15th Hussars, recently landed at Madras and quartered at St. Thomas's Mount, to march to Bangalore and be there stationed.

Feb. 14.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the destination of the 10th regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Vellore, to be there stationed; and to direct that the following movement shall take place:

The 33d regt. N.I., to march from Vellore to Palaveram.

E. Company 4th or Golundauze Battalion of Artillery, from St. Thomas's Mount to the Straits, to be there stationed.

A. Company 4th or Golundauze Battalion of Artillery, when relieved in the Straits, to return to St. Thomas's Mount, to be there stationed.

FULL BATTA TO TROOP QUARTER MASTERS, &c. OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 4, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to troop quarter masters of horse artillery, riding masters and apothecaries, situated beyond 200 miles from the presidency, the benefit of full batta as enjoyed by the officers of the commissioned ranks. This order to have effect from this date.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE REGIMENTS OF EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 11, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following establishment for the Regiments of European Infantry:

Each Regiment. 1 colonel; 2 lieut. colonels; 2 majors; 10 captains; 16 lieu-

tenants; 8 ensigns; 1 surgeon; 2 assist. surgeons; 1 serjeant major; 1 quarter master serjeant; 50 serjeants; 20 drummers, fifers and buglers; 50 corporals; 800 privates; 1 choudry and 2 peons, bazar establishment; 20 puckallies, 1 maistry, and 3 artificers, quarter master's establishment; 1 2d-apothecary, 1 assistant apothecary, and 1 native 2d dresser, medical establishment.—1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, 10 colour serjeants, 10 pay serjeants, 1 hospital serjeant, 1 school master serjeant, 2 drum, fife or bugle majors, 1 drill serjeant, 1 drill corporal, and 2 assistant school masters, non-effective.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 24. J. A. Hudleston, Esq., to act as collector of Madras during absence of Mr. Robertson on sick cert., or until further orders.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as deputy collector of Madras during employment of Mr. Hudleston on other duty, or until further orders.

T. Clarke, Esq., to act as Tamil translator to Government during absence of Mr. Robertson on sick cert., or until further orders.

31. S. J. Young, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly, from date of embarkation of Mr. Mollie from Cannanore for England.

Feb. 4. Capt. J. T. Smith, corps of engineers, to be mint master.

Assist. Surg. J. Cadenhead to act as assay master during absence of Assist. Surg. W. Middlemas on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I., to be postmaster at Secunderabad, so long only as his regt. shall continue at that station.

7. R. Clerk, A. I. Cherry, and S. Crawford, Esqrs., to be a mint committee.—H. Dickinson, Esq., to act during absence of R. Clerk, Esq., from presidency on duty.—The assay master for the time being to act as secretary to the committee.

11. J. Haig, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division; H. Montgomerie, Esq., to be 2d judge of ditto ditto ditto; P. H. Strombom, Esq., to be 3d judge of ditto ditto ditto; and A. E. Angelo, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chittoor, on Mr. Paske's embarkation for Europe.

S. Crawford, Esq., to be accountant-general, and G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to be deputy accountant-general, on Mr. Turnbull's embarkation for Europe.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as head-assistant to accountant-general, during employment of Mr. Kaye on other duty, or until further orders. (This app. since cancelled, at his own request, under date 18th Feb.)

R. Hitchens, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, on being relieved by Mr. Jellicoe.

Major J. Crisp, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to act as astronomer to Hon. Company, from date of embarkation of Mr. T. G. Taylor, and until further orders.

18. W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as secretary to College Board, during absence of Capt. Rowlandson on sick cert., or until further orders.

M. Murray, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

Major J. Crisp, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to be Mahratta translator to Government.

R. Grant, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Nellore, received charge of the Zillah Court at that station from A. Purvis, Esq., acting register, on the 20th Jan.

J. C. Morris, Esq., delivered over charge of the offices of civil auditor and superintendent of stamps to H. Dickinson, Esq., on the 28th Jan.

J. Horsley, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, took charge of the Zillah Court at that station, on the 1st Feb., from C. H. Hallet, Esq.

H. M. Blair, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Canara, resumed charge of his duties on the 12th Feb.

T. Pycroft, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of the southern division of Arcot, reported his embarkation for Europe on the 13th Feb., upon the ship *Colombo*.

The Hon. W. H. Tracy, acting assistant judge of the Adawlut of the Zillah of Canara, took charge of his office on the 10th Feb.

The following gentlemen have attained rank, *viz.*—As Senior Merchants: Messrs. D. White, from 1st Jan. 1840; R. D. Parker, 6th do.; S. Scott, 16th do.; E. Newbery, 21st do.; E. Maltby and J. D. Bourdillon, 28th do.—As Junior Merchants: Messrs. H. A. Brett, from 4th Jan. 1840; S. N. Ward, F. H. Crozier, J. J. Colton, W. M. Molle, F. Copleston, T. Onslow, and A. M. Owen, 18th do.—As Factors: Messrs. E. F. Ward and W. Knox, from 28th Jan. 1840.

J. H. Goldie, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 23d Jan., the date of his arrival at Cannanore.

J. B. G. P. Paske, Esq., is permitted to proceed to England, and to retire from the service of the Hon. Company from the 1st May next.

J. G. Turnbull, Esq., is permitted to retire from the service of the Hon. Company, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

Stewart Crawford, Esq., was, on the 18th Feb., sworn accountant-general of Fort St. George.

J. L. Johnson, Esq., was, on the 18th Feb., sworn sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Furloughs, obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Jan. 23. L. D. Daniell, Esq., for two months, to remain at presidency, on private affairs.—E. Peters, Esq., leave in extension for two months.—W. Fisher, Esq., for two months, to visit Bombay, on private affairs.—26. P. Sharkey, Esq., for six weeks, to reside at Chicacole on sick cert. (a portion of this leave since cancelled).—31. George Ellis, Esq., until 30th Dec. 1840, to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.—Capt. Whistler, police magistrate, to be absent from his duties from 1st to 29th Feb., on private affairs.—Feb. 4. R. H. Williamson, Esq., for one year, to N.S. Wales, on private affairs.—G. H. Skelton, Esq., leave in extension for 14 days, on private affairs.—E. Storey, Esq., for one month, to proceed to Vizianagrum on sick cert.—11. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to proceed to England.—T. A. Oakes, Esq., to proceed to England, with benefit of the furlough allowance.—18. T. Onslow, Esq., in extension from 20th March until 20th June next, to remain on Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.—21. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., until 9th Aug. next, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., in extension, for one month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 4. The Rev. Joseph Knox, A.M., to be chaplain of Nagpore, but to act as chaplain of Hyderabad until further orders.

The Rev. George Trevor and the Rev. W. W. Lutyens, A.M., to be joint chaplains of Bangalore.

The Rev. R. K. Hamilton is admitted a junior minister of the church of Scotland on this establishment, from the 24th Jan., the date of his arrival at Cannanore.

The Rev. W. W. Lutyens, M.A., assistant chaplain, reported his arrival from England on the 22d Jan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 24, 1840.—Capt. J. N. Beaver, 2d N.V.B., to be station staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount, v. Baylis.

Cadet of Infantry Thomas Greentree admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. James Reid admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. of artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Jan. 28.—Col. G. M. Steuart, of infantry, to be a brigadier-general on staff, and to command Northern Division, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Welsh.

Brigadier J. Napier to command Vellore, and to discharge political duties formerly performed by the paymaster of stipends at that station.

Brev. Col. M. Riddell, 2d L.C., to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command Bellary.

Brev. Col. R. Home, C.B., 48th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command Masulipatam.

Surg. John Morton to be staff surgeon to force employed on coast of Tenasserim, from date of embarkation of Surg. G. B. Macdonnell for England.

Capt. (Brev. Maj.) P. Thomson, 2d Europ. Regt., to be a deputy judge advocate-general, to complete establishment, v. Burn.

Cadets of Artillery A. V. Falls and C. A. Purvis admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry E. F. Burton and J. F. Trist admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The order of 8th Nov. 1839, placing services of Lieut. John Merritt, 2d M.E.R., at disposal of Governor-general of India preparatory to his app. to Nizam's service, cancelled, in compliance with that officer's request.

Capt. Buckle, corps of engineers, permitted to resign his app. of civil engineer in 2d division, preparatory to his applying for leave to return to Europe on furlough, and has been granted leave of absence from 15th Jan. 1840.

Jan. 31.—2d-Lieuts. of Artillery A. V. Falls, F. W. Bond, and C. A. Purvis to rank from 11th June 1839.

Brigadier J. T. Trewman to command Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Maj. Gen. Woulfe who vacates the appointment. (App. by the Gov. General).

Feb. 4.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Grigg to be surgeon, v. Bucke retired; date of com. 11th Jan. 1840.

Lieut. G. J. Purvis, 39th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. F. W. Wilson, C.B., commanding Ceded Districts, from 6th Feb.

Lieut. A. T. Allan, H.M. 57th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Allan, C.B., commanding Mysore division of army.

Assist. Surg. S. T. Lyall to be zillah surgeon of Negapatam.

Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D., to be zillah surgeon of Combaconum.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. Thomas Maclean, 39th N.I., to be assist. adj. general to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, v. Hutton prom.

Lieut. John Grimes, 8th N.I., to be assist. adj. general to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Maclean.

Capt. Robert Shirreff, 2d N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. general to Madras troops in the Dooab, v. Grimes.

Capt. T. G. F. G. Kenny, 2d M. E. regt., to be deputy assist. adj. general and deputy assist. qu. mast. general in Tenasserim Provinces, v. Shirreff.

Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., to be deputy assist. adj. general in Ceded Districts, v. Kenny.

Feb. 11.—Capt. C. H. Warren, 25th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. G. M. Steuart, commanding Northern Division of Army.

Major H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer of 2d division, from date of embarkation of Capt. Buckle for Europe.

Assist. Surg. J. Adams, M.D., to be zillah surgeon at Ganjam.

Assist. Surg. G. Thomson permitted to resign his app. of zillah surgeon at Masulipatam, and to replace his services at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Feb. 14.—Brev. Capt. T. Lavie, artillery, deputy secretary to Military Board, to act as secretary to Military Board, during absence of Major Moberly on sick cert., or until further orders.

Brev. Capt. E. W. Snow, 24th N.I., assist. secretary to Military Board, to act as deputy secretary to Military Board, during employment of Capt. Lavie on other duty, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. B. S. Chimmo permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Feb. 18.—1*st Europ. Regt.* Ens. G. W. Mackenzie to be lieut., v. Walhouse resigned; date of com. 15th Feb. 1840.

Lieut. A. C. Orr, engineers, to be considered as having acted for Capt. Buckle as civil engineer of 2d division from 15th Jan., until date of Capt. Buckle's embarkation for Europe.

Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N.I., appointed to Nair brigade in Travancore State, v. Capt. Logan.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. George Lenox, 4th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. A. R. Thornhill, 5th L.C., adjutant to Governor's Body Guard, to be extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. G. Friend, H.M. 31st regt., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., commanding the forces.

Major E. Armstrong, 34th L.I., to take charge of invalids of H.C. service proceeding to England on ship *Lord Lowther*.

Assist. Surg. James Sanderson to afford medical aid to Right Hon. the Governor and suite during his absence from presidency.

Assist. Surg. B. S. Chimmo to act as medical officer in charge of convicts employed on Western road, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Sanderson on other duty, or until further orders.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.)

Head-Quarters, Jan. 21, 1840.—Capt. H. Roberts, 19th regt., permitted to proceed to Cannanore on expiration of leave granted him in orders of 15th Oct. last, and to remain at that station until arrival of his regt.

The medical officers directed in general orders of 2d and 4th Jan. to proceed and do duty with H.M. 13th L. Drags., on route to presidency, directed to join their corps and departments.

Jan. 23.—Ens. W. C. Callow removed, at his own request, from 49th regt. to 2d Madras European L.Inf., and to rank next below Ens. G. R. Pinder.

Jan. 24.—The undermentioned young officers (recently admitted on estab.) to do duty until further orders, *viz.*—2d-Lieut. F. W. Bond, with 2d bat. artillery; Ens. Fred. Welland, 19th N.I.; Ens. Simon Taylor, 48th do.

Jan. 25.—Assist. Surg. J. Wilkinson posted to 29th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre to 19th do.

Jan. 27.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. Thomas King (late prom.) to 25th regt.—Lieut. Cols. W. J. Bradford from 39th regt. to 1st M.E.R.; S. W. Steel, C.B., from 32d to 13th regt.; J. F. Palmer (late prom.) to 32d do.; W. Borthwick (late prom.) to 39th do.

Jan. 28.—Capt. J. Shepherd, 2d Europ. L.I., to join and do duty with detachment of M.E. regiments under command of Capt. Rawlins at St. Thomas's Mount.

Capt. (Brev. Maj.) P. Thompson, deputy judge advocate general, posted to VI. district.

Capt. G. Burn to act as deputy judge advocate general at presidency, during absence of Capt. Woodburn, or until further orders.

Ensigns C. B. Gib and W. C. Callow, 2d Europ. L.I., to join and do duty with detachment at St. Thomas's Mount under command of Capt. Rawlins.

Jan. 29.—2d-Lieuts. A. V. Falls and C. A. Purvis (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 2d bat. of artillery.

Ens. J. F. Trist removed, at his own request, from 25th to 41st N.I., and to rank next below Ens. C. O. Lukin.

Ens. Simon Taylor removed from doing duty with 48th, to do duty with 37th N.I., until further orders.

Jan. 30.—Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wormsley removed from 8th L.C. to horse brigade.

Jan. 31.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Cols. (Brev. Col.) R. Home, C.B., from 48th to 11th regt.; W. B. Spry from 11th to 51st do.; J. P. James from 51st to 3d do.; J. Leggett from 3d to 48th do.

Feb. 1.—Capt. C. Bond removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to command detachment of that corps at Guntoor.

Feb. 3.—Capt. H. A. Hornsby, and Lieut. R. D. Armstrong, 2d M.E.R., to do duty with detach-

ment of recruits to Fort St. George recently landed from ship *Merimida*.

Assist. Surg. J. Wilkinson, 39th N.I., to join and afford medical aid to detachment of H.M. and the Company's troops proceeding to Secunderabad on 5th Feb.

The undermentioned Ensigns to proceed to join their corps with detachment of H.M. 39th regt. ordered to march from Poonamallee to Secunderabad under command of Capt. G. Sleeman:—H. F. H. Jourdan, 1st M.E. regt.; W. J. Tweedie, 35th N.I.; J. F. Trist, 41st do.; R. E. Comyn, 42d do.; J. L. Heathorn, 3d L.I.

Lieut. Col. J. P. James to continue to do duty with 51st, and Lieut. Col. J. Leggett with 3d P.L.I., until arrival of Lieut. Col. Spry at Secunderabad.

Feb. 4.—Ens. F. J. M. Mason removed, at his own request, from 42d to 29th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. J. G. Russell.

Feb. 5.—Lieut. James Richardson, 43d, to do duty with 28th regt., until further orders, and to proceed to join that corps at Mercara.

Ens. S. Taylor removed from doing duty with 37th, to do duty with 38th regt., and to proceed to join.

Feb. 6.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, 16th N.I., to afford medical aid to a detachment of H.M. 4th regt. proceeding from depôt of Poonamallee to join regimental head-quarters at Bellary.

Assist. Surg. J. E. Porteous, C. troop horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the Lord Bishop of Madras during his lordship's march to Bangalore.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th L.C., to act as deputy assist. adj. general Centre division, until further orders.

The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Capt. G. Middlecoat from 2d to 3d bat.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. W. Rolland from 3d to 2d do.

Feb. 8.—Lieut. J. G. Neill, 1st M.E.R., directed to join detachment of 1st and 2d Europ. regiments at the Mount.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. A. Foulis removed from 4th bat. artillery to horse brigade.

The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Capt. P. Anstruther from 3d to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. J. L. Barrow from 1st to 2d do.

Ens. Charles Douglas removed, at his own request, from 31st L.Inf. to 2d M.E.R., and to rank next below Ens. W. C. Callow.

Feb. 12.—Surg. T. Grigg (late prom.) posted to 30th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. Thomson posted to 22d N.I.

Feb. 17.—Assist. Surg. J. Coleridge removed from doing duty with H.M. 13th Drags., and app. to do duty with H.M. 15th Hussars.

Feb. 18.—Assist. Surg. W. H. Porteous, 2d bat. artillery, to join and proceed with H.M. 15th Hussars to Bangalore, whence he will return and rejoin his corps at the Mount.

Feb. 19.—Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, M.D., removed from 1st M.E.R. to 27th N.I., but to continue with 1st M.E.R. till its arrival at Secunderabad.

Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens, doing duty with H.M. 55th regt., removed to 1st M.E. regt., to join that corps on its arrival at Secunderabad.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Jan. 28. Surg. George Bucke, from 11th Jan. 1840.—Feb. 4. Lieut. Col. J. Dalgairns, 21st N.I., on pension of his rank, from date of his embarkation for Europe from Western Coast.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Jan. 31. Lieut. J. M. Walhouse, 1st Europ. regt., from 15th Feb. 1840, in compliance with his request.

Examinations.—Lieut. J. Campbell, 38th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bellary, has been reported qualified for the ordinary duties of interpreter.

Lieut. H. J. Manley, 32d regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the officer commanding the army in chief authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

Ens. G. H. Saxton, 38th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported qualified as interpreter.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 24. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) M. Riddell, 2d L.C.; Lieut. Col. C. Lethbridge, 43d N.I.; Lieut. H. P. Keighly, 49th N.I.—28. 1st-Lieut. F. C. Cotton, engineers; Maj. Adolphus Derville, 31st L.I.; Lieut. Edw. Norman, 39th N.I.; Assist. Surg. Joseph Wilkinson; Capt. J. B. Neeve, 37th N.I.—31. Capt. Geo. Middlecoat, artillery; Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Freese, 32d do.; Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre.—Feb. 4. Capt. George Hamond, 51st N.I.—11. Maj. H. C. Cotton, engineers; Lieut. A. Wood, 29th N.I.; Capt. M. White, 18th do.; Capt. R. F. Eames, 47th do.—21. Lieut. W. S. Ommanney, 2d L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 24. Capt. C. H. Best, of artillery, for health (to embark from Calcutta), the leave granted to him on 20th Dec. last being cancelled.—Lieut. R. Cotton, 37th N.I., for health.—Lieut. E. Usher, 51st do., for health.—28. Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 7th L.C., for health.—Feb. 4. Capt. H. J. Lodington, 2d N.V.B., for health.—Lieut. J. F. Porter, 1st L.C., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L.C., on furl. (to embark from do.)—Lieut. H. P. Hill, 9th N.I., on furl. (to embark from Western Coast).—7. Major E. Armstrong, 34th L.Inf., for health.—11. Lieut. T. J. Newbold, 23d N.I. (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. E. Pereira, 26th N.I. (to embark from Bombay).—14. Capt. W. Rawlins, 2d Europ. regt.—Assist. Surg. A. Shewan, for health.—18. Capt. E. Buckle, corps of engineers.—21. Lieut. Josiah Smith, 13th N.I., for health (permitted by Government of Ceylon).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 18. Ens. D. G. Pollard, 47th N.I., for two years, for health (to embark from Western Coast).

To Sea.—Feb. 11. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Cape and N. S. Wales.—Feb. 11. Lieut. J. Mylne, 27th N.I., an extension of former leave until 13th Sept. 1840, on sick cert.

To visit Presidency.—Jan. 25. Capt. J. McMurdo, 45th regt., during absence of leave granted him in orders of 31st Dec. 1839.—28. Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, 6th L.C., from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. 1840.—Lieut. C. Kensington, 14th N.I., from 1st Feb. to 31st July 1840.—Lieut. J. H. M. Babington, 48th N.I., from 1st to 29th Feb. 1840.—Assist. Surg. J. Innes, 27th N.I., from 7th Jan. 1840, preparatory for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert.—31. Capt. C. M. Macleane, 43d N.I., till 29th Feb. 1840, on private affairs.—31. Cornet A. S. Bruere, 7th L.C., in continuation, till 29th Feb. 1840.—Cornet M. W. Isaacke, 7th L.C., from 1st to 29th Feb. 1840.—Feb. 4. Lieut. E. Lawford, civil engineer 3d division, for three weeks.—3. Lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th N.I., from 5th Feb. to 31st May 1840.—Lieut. H. C. Taylor, 2d M.E.R., from 1st to 29th Feb. 1840.—Ens. R. Jones, 3d L.Inf., from 27th Jan. 1840, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on sick cert.—7. Assist. Surg. J. Supple, 3d L.I., from 26th Feb. to 26th June 1840.—11. Lieut. W. K. Babington, 17th N.I., in continuation, till 30th April 1840.—Lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th N.I., from 5th Feb. to 31st July 1840, on sick cert. (also to Eastern Coast).—14. Capt. J. Davidson, 31st L.Inf., for six months, from date of his embarkation from Mouhnein.—Capt. G. H. Milnes, 31st do., with leave from 30th April to 30th Aug. 1840.—12. Capt. J. C. Wallace, 8th L.C., from 20th Feb. to 20th March 1840.—Lieut. R. Taylor, 2d do., from 25th Feb. to 31st Aug. 1840.—18. Maj. F. Bond, 1st bat. artillery, from 1st to 31st March 1840.—19. Capt. W. D. Lys, 22d N.I., until 31st May 1840.—20. Lieut. G. S. Mardell, 16th N.I., from 7th March to 20th June 1840.

To Bombay.—Feb. 11. Maj. John Smith, 2d L.C., to be considered as having had permission to proceed to this presidency, with leave of absence from 1st Dec. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840.—14. Cornet J. F. Johnstone, 3d L.C., from 15th Feb. to 31st March 1840.

To Sea Coast.—Feb. 3. Ens. D. G. Pollard, 47th

N.I., from 20th Jan. to 30th April 1840, on sick cert.

To the Western Coast.—Jan. 24. Lieut. T. P. Walsh, 52d N.I., with leave of absence until 30th Sept. 1840 (also to sea).

To Vellore.—Feb. 11. Brigadier Gen. G. M. Steuart, commanding N.D. of army, until 31st March 1840 (also to Madras).

To Western or Eastern Coast.—Jan. 28. Capt. J. C. G. Stuart, 42d N.I., from 25th Jan. to 25th July 1840.

To Neilgherries.—Jan. 23. Maj. D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C., from 22d Jan. to 10th March 1840.—28. Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass, assay master, from 1st March to 31st Oct. 1840, on sick cert.—Superintending Surg. James Stevenson, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in extension, until 30th Sept. next, on sick cert.—Feb. 7. Lieut. H. J. Hadfield, 37th N.I., in continuation, till 30th Sept. 1840, on sick cert. —11. Maj. H. Moberly, sec. to Mil. Board, from 24th Feb. to 31st Dec. next, on sick cert.—Capt. R. H. Bingham, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division, from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. 1840.—18. Capt. R. Codrington, 46th N.I., from 1st Feb. to 31st May 1840.

To Kamptee.—Jan. 28. Maj. F. H. M. Wheeler, 2d E.L.I., from date of his being relieved from duties of paymaster, to 31st Aug. 1840.—Feb. 11. Lieut. J. O. C. Farran, 11th N.I., from 22d Jan. to 31st March 1840.

To Mercara.—Feb. 20. Assist. Surg. J. T. Blenkin, in continuation, from 6th Feb. to 6th March 1840.

To Cannanore.—Jan. 28. Lieut. J. C. McCaskill, 51st N.I., from 1st Feb. to 31st May 1840.—Feb. 3. Lieut. Col. W. Williamson, C.B., commanding Mangalore, from 1st to 29th Feb. 1840.—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. E. W. Kenworthy, 23d L.I., from 12th Feb. to 11th April 1840.—20. Assist. Surg. O. Palmer, in continuation, till 30th April 1840.

To Bangalore.—Feb. 7. Lieut. A. Wallace, 2d M.E.R., from 28th Jan. to 31st July 1840, on sick cert. (also to the Neilgherries).—Lieut. H. Fraser, 5th L.C., from 10th March to 10th June 1840.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Feb. 3. Lieut. J. L. Stephenson, 1st M.E.R., in continuation, till 20th April 1840, to enable him to join at Secunderabad. —11. Capt. W. H. Atkinson, superintending engineer Nagpore Subsidiary Force, for two months, from 1st March, preparatory to his obtaining permission to return to Europe on furlough.—10. Lieut. W. Junor, 2d N.I., from 3d Feb. to 15th March 1840.—11. Capt. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., in extension, until 30th April 1840.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 24. *Mermaid*, from London.—25. *True Briton*, from London and Cape.—FEB. 9. *Ganges*, from Colombo; *Mohamed*, from Moulmein.—10. *Prince George*, from Sydney; H.M.S. *Wellesley*, from Trincomallee.—11. *Louisiana*, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—14. *Lord Lowther*, from Calcutta.—18. *Blundell*, from Bombay, Cannanore, and Colombo; *Ayrshire*, from Bombay, Cochin, &c.; *Amelia Thompson*, from Sydney, Port Philip, and Batavia.—20. H.M.S. *Algerine*, from Trincomallee.—21. *Persia*, from London.

Departures.

JAN. 22. *Cornwall*, for Colombo.—23. *John William Dare*, for Bombay; *Carnatic*, for Pondicherry, Cape, and London; H.M.S. *Alligator*, for Trincomallee.—25. *Colombo*, for Colombo and Suez.—26. *Mahomed Shaw*, for Calcutta; *Singapore Packet*, for Bombay; *Resolution*, for Bombay.—29. *Defiance*, for Calcutta; *Marion*, for Calcutta.—FEB. 1. *Union*, for Northern Ports.—4. *Mermaid*, for Calcutta.—6. *Champion*, for Coringa.—10. *Greyhound*, for Alleppy, Cannanore, and Vingorla.—11. H.M.S. *Wellesley*, for Calcutta. —12. *Prince George*, for Calcutta; *Mary Ann*, for Cape and London.—13. *Theresa*, for Coringa and Akyab.—20. *True Briton*, for London.—21. *Duke of Sussex*, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Boulderson, 35th N.I., of a son.

18. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Elliott, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

20. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. C. Wilford, 40th N.I., of a daughter.

22. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, 15th N.I., of a son.

26. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Hyslop, of the artillery, of a daughter.

27. At Jaulnah, the lady of F. J. Carruthers, Esq., 2d L.C., of a daughter.

— At Malligaum, the lady of Capt. Wm. Shelley, 20th N.I., of a son.

29. At Madras, the lady of A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a son.

— At Dharwar, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Garnault, commanding 47th N.I., of a son.

— At the Parsonage, Bangalore, Mrs. George Trevor, of a son.

Feb. 2. At Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. James Alexander, of a daughter.

4. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. Ditmas, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of a son.

8. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Hamilton, 1st N.I., of a daughter.

10. At Madras, the lady of Major J. E. Williams, 1st N.I., of a daughter.

13. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Campbell, commissariat department, of a son.

18. At Vellore, the lady of Brigadier Gen. G. M. Steuart, commanding N.D. of army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 18. At Madras, M. Price, Esq., of the 34th Chicacole L.I., to Elizabeth Donaldson, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Traveller.

Feb. 1. At Madras, the Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of T. W. Edwards, Esq., of Plymouth, Devonshire.

5. At Vepery, Mr. Thomas Hanson to Miss Eliza Maria Hope.

11. At Kurnool, Lieut. C. R. Hobart, 16th Regt., to Maria, eldest daughter of Col. Hodgson, St. Helena.

12. At Bangalore, Donald Macfarlane, Esq., M.D., assist. surg., Artillery, to Christina Isabella, second daughter of the late Rev. D. Williamson, of Newburgh, Fifeshire, N.B.

DEATHS.

Jan. 6. At Madras, James Thomas, Esq., late Acting Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division.

30. At Madras, Ens. Thomas Greentree, of the Native Infantry.

Feb. 10. At Nandapore, Ensign A. W. Grant, of the 11th Regt. Native Infantry.

11. At Cuddalore, C. W. A. Dance, Esq., of the civil service.

13. At Pursewankum, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Roberts, Unitarian missionary, aged 51.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REPRIMAND TO LIEUT. R. HUTT.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 29, 1840. —It has been brought to the notice of the Major-General commanding the forces, by the acting Deputy-quarter-master-general of the Army, that Lieut. R. Hutt, of the regt. of artillery, when proceeding on duty to Scinde, did, in wilful and direct disobedience of the orders communicated to him from the Quarter-

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master-general's Department, directing him not to embark his horses on board the public boat, enter into a private arrangement with the public contractor, for effecting this object, by which means his horses proceeded in the same boat with the detachment under his orders.

It requires, therefore, a public expression of the Major-General's marked displeasure, to notice so very reprehensible a line of conduct on the part of Lieut. Hutt, as well as to prevent the possibility of such a circumstance again occurring, as an officer taking upon himself to interfere with and obstruct the public service, for the purpose of promoting his own private convenience; for it is the duty of officers embarking on transports to comply implicitly with all orders they may receive from the department of the quarter-master-general, on matters connected with their accommodation on board; nor can any thing be more obviously improper, or opposed to the line of an officer's duty, than entering into private arrangements with a public contractor, and thereby inducing him to deviate from the terms of his original engagement, made for the fulfilment of a government purpose.

THE 2D EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1840.—Under instructions from Government, the G. O. of the 15th ult., directing the 2d European Regiment to be formed as a light infantry corps, is suspended until further orders, and the two regiments will be respectively designated the 1st and 2d Bombay European Regiment.

CIRCLE OF INSPECTING ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 1, 1840.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from the 1st March next, the inspecting engineer, P. D. A., shall be vested with the professional supervision of the whole of the Dekkan, inclusive of the Southern Mahratta country, and of the Conkans, in addition to his present range of control. From the same date, the station of Mhow, whilst occupied by Bombay troops, will be attached to the circle of the inspecting engineer N. D. A.

MAJ. GEN. SIR J. F. FITZGERALD.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1840.—On resigning the temporary command of the Bombay army, Major Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., offers with sincere feelings of pleasure, his best thanks to officers commanding divisions and forces, for their attention to the duties of their respective stations, and for their maintenance of a steady discipline during his intercourse with them.

The Major General's best thanks are also due to the heads of departments, for the satisfaction he has uniformly experienced from them during the period he has held the command of the Bombay army; and it will afford him much gratification in communicating these his sentiments to his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. and K.C.B., on his assuming his high office of commander in chief, as well as making known to him the excellent feeling prevailing throughout all ranks, to maintain the high character the Bombay army has ever displayed, both in the field and in quarters, and Sir John Fitzgerald will now only add, with confident reliance in its energy and efficiency at the moment of trial, his warmest wishes for its continued welfare and future glory.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 14, 1840.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. K.C.B., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be commander in chief of the Company's forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the oaths and his seat as second in council of Bombay, the Hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs, that all officers and soldiers, on the establishment of Bombay, do obey Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. K.C.B., and that all returns be made to him as commander in chief accordingly.

The following appointments are made on the personal staff of His Exc. the Commander in Chief:

Capt. Thomas Westropp McMahon to be military secretary and aide-de-camp.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1840.—With reference to the Gov. G. O. of this day's date, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon has the honour of assuming command of the forces on the Bombay establishment.

The Lieut. General feels a peculiar happiness in undertaking the duty assigned him, as he has the fullest confidence in the efficiency and conduct of this army, which has been so frequently and so eminently distinguished for its bravery, discipline, and subordination, and he feels assured that he will have the cordial co-operation of all concerned in his endeavours to preserve the high reputation it has so justly attained, and which reflects so much credit on the military profession.

The Lieut. General cannot but advert to the great and gallant recent achievements, in which a portion of the army of this presidency so conspicuously shared under the distinguished leader who he has now the honour to succeed, services which have drawn forth the gracious approbation of our Sovereign, which have gained rank

and honours for many, and the admiration of Great Britain for all who have had the proud distinction of sharing in the campaign, the result of which has contributed fresh and imperishable trophies to the renown the Bombay army had previously so honourably acquired.

All orders and regulations now in force, are to be acted upon as heretofore.

CIVIL SURGEONCY AT NASSICK.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 22, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute an office of civil surgeon at the station of Nassick, and to appoint F. W. Watkins, Esq. to the situation.

DEPOSITS FROM PARTIES TAKING NATIVE SERVANTS TO ENGLAND.

Bombay Castle. Feb. 25, 1840.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated 17th December, 1839:

[Letter from,—dated 10th July 1839, No. 56. Stating that Government have resolved that the rules requiring a deposit from parties taking native servants to England, shall be in future extended to persons proceeding up the Red Sea, on Government vessels, accompanied by native servants.]

"Referring to our public letter, dated the 13th March 1837, we direct, that in future you require all persons leaving your presidency for England, or the Cape of Good Hope, or for any of the ports in the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and by that route to Europe, to deposit in the Indian treasury, C.'s Rs. 500, on account of each native servant they may take with them, in order to secure the Company against any expenses that might arise for their maintenance and passage back to Bombay."

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

Bombay, General Post-office, Feb. 27, 1840.—A new sytem of charging British rates of postage having been established, under authority of a Treasury warrant, dated the 22nd Nov. last, it has become necessary to make an alteration in the scale, by which postage levied in India on letters conveyed by packets between ports or places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf and the East Indies.

Her Majesty's Postmaster-general has therefore authorized the substitution of the following scale for the one at present in use, which, under the orders of this government, is to have effect from this date.

	Rs.	As.
A letter not exceeding 1½ tola, is to be charged one rate of postage	0	9
Ditto above 1½ tola and not exceeding 2½ tolas, two rates	1	0
Ditto above 2½ tolas and not exceeding 5 tolas, four rates	2	0
Ditto above 5 tolas and not exceeding 7½ tolas, six rates	3	0

and so on in proportion, two additional rates of postage being charged for every additional weight of 2½ tolas, or for any fraction of that weight.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 27, 1840.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish as a fixed rate, the sum of rupees thirty for the passage of officers' chargers beween Bombay and the Scindian ports.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. G. B. LLOYD.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 13, 1840.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 7th Feb. 1840, and of which Major T. Marshall, 25th N.I., is president, Lieut. George Bazett Lloyd, of the 7th Reg. N.I., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. In having, in cantonment, near Sholapore, betwixt 1st June and 31st July 1838, wilfully made a false assertion to Lieut H. T. Vincent, of the same regt. in respect to a watch belonging to that officer, of which he (Lieut. Lloyd) had the loan, by stating that he (Lieut. Lloyd) had sent the said watch to the late firm of Messrs. Mathies and Baron at Bombay.

2d. In having in a communication addressed to the said Lieut. Vincent, without date, but written about the 25th Feb. 1839, knowingly, falsely asserted that he (Lieut. Lloyd) had been advised by Messrs. Wooler & Co. of Bombay, to send the watch referred to in the foregoing instance, to Madras, to be repaired, and that the said watch had been sent there and had been put into good condition, thereby tending to deceive Lieut. Vincent.

3d. In having, in another communication, without specific date, but written subsequently to the one referred to in the preceding instance, again knowingly, falsely asserted that the said watch had been finished at Madras, thereby tending to deceive Lieut. Vincent.

4th. In having, on or about the 13th Nov. 1839, despatched the said watch to Messrs. Blackwell, Cursetjee & Co. of Bombay, to be repaired, and written to the same firm under the same date, a letter in which he described the watch to be his (Lieut. Lloyd's) property.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. (now Brev. Capt.) G. B. Lloyd, 7th reg. N.I. is guilty of

the charge preferred against him in the first instance.

Guilty in the second instance.

Guilty in the third instance.

With respect to the fourth instance, the Court is of opinion, that the prisoner did send the watch, and addressed a letter to the purport thereon set forth, but under the circumstances of the case does not attach criminality to the same.

The Court having found the prisoner, Lieut. (now Brev. Capt.) G. B Lloyd, guilty to the above extent, does adjudge him to be dismissed the Hon. Company's Service.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Major-general.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.

It is with much pain that the Major-general Commanding the Forces feels himself called upon to confirm the above sentence. The word of an officer should never, if possible, be liable to doubt; but when a contrariety to fact is so clearly established as it is in the present instance against the prisoner, no alternative remains but to sanction the judgment of the court.

The name of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. B. Lloyd is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 28. Lieut. Hall to act as deputy postmaster at Sholapore, during absence of Lieut. Walsh on sick cert.

Feb. 5. Capt. P. M. Melvill, 7th N.I., to be political agent in Cutch; to take effect from date of departure of Col. Henry Pottinger for Europe.

Capt. Wm. Ward, 15th N.I., to be assistant political agent, and to have charge of irregular horse in Cutch.

7. Lieut. Hebbert app. to civil duties lately performed by Lieut. Tremenheere in Southern Mahratta country.

12. Lieut. M. F. Gordon, 2d Bombay Europ. Inf., to be agent on part of the British Government at sea-port of Soonmeanne.

Col. Sir Henry Pottinger permitted to proceed to presidency, after 15th Feb., and to retain charge of Cutch residency, up to date of his embarkation for Europe on 31st March.

24. Capt. T. H. Ottley, 26th N.I., app. to situation of acting assistant to civil engineer in Candeish, in room of Lieut. Strachey removed to Bengal presidency.

Mr. H. Hebbert assumed charge of office of acting assistant judge and session judge at Tannah, on 21st Jan.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt assumed charge of office of senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at presidency, on 31st Jan.

Mr. Henry Brown assumed charge of office of acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, on 1st Feb.

Mr. J. Williams resumed charge of general treasury, general pay-office, and office of superintendent of stamps, on 12th Feb.

E. G. Fawcett, Esq., returned to duty from Europe on 14th Feb., with permission of Hon the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

B. Doveton and W. H. Wathen, Esqrs., allowed to resign the Hon. Company's service from 31st Dec. last, instead of from dates of departures of vessels in which they may have respectively taken their passages, as notified on 11th and 31st of same month.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr. W. Chamier's resignation of the Hon. Company's service, from 5th May 1838.

Mr. W. W. Bell, first assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, allowed to reside on coast, during unexpired portion of leave of absence granted to him on 18th Sept. 1839.

Examinations.—The undermentioned gentlemen were examined on the 10th Jan., and were pronounced to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they have been respectively examined, *viz.*—Messrs. G. B. S. Karr in Guzerattee; C. E. F. Tytler in Mahratta; W. H. Payne, P. M. Dalzell, and S. Pelly, in the colloquial branch of Hindoostance.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 26. Mr. R. Mills, for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 1. The Rev. E. Mainwaring, A.M., to perform clerical duties of Kirkee, during absence of the Rev. Dr. Goode, who has been permitted to visit presidency, for one month, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 24, 1840.—The services of Lieut. J. McDonnel, 19th, and Ens. C. Podmore, 6th N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of H.M. Shah Soojah; date 23d May last.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 2d in command of Guzerat Irregular Horse, to conduct duties of adj. to that corps, from date of Lieut. McGrigors's departure to Presidency on sick cert.

Lieut. Valliant to act as adj. to left wing 9th N.I. at Hursole, from date of breaking up of Myhee Kaunta Field Force, under Capt. Apthrop, K.L.C.; date 11th Jan.

Capt. Boyd, 2d. Gr. N.I., to take charge of department of acting executive engineer, Scinde Reserve Force, during absence of leave, to presidency, of Lieut. Margary.

Lieut. Haselwood, 3d N.I., to act as interp. to 7th do., until further orders; date 10th Jan.

Brev. Capt. Fallon, 7th N.I., to conduct duties of brigade major at Mhow, on departure of Capt. Browne from station; date 14th Jan.

Ens. R. R. Younghusband, 20th N.I., to act as line adj. at Bhooj from date of arrival of 20th N.I. at that station, until further orders.

Jan. 30.—Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B., on arrival of his Exc. the Commander in Chief, to resume command of Poona Division of Army.

Maj. Gen. Kinnersley to proceed to Bombay and report himself to Adj. General, from whom he will receive instructions.

Feb. 5.—Col. Baumgardt, H.M. 2d Foot, to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command 1st Brigade of Bombay Infantry Division; date Camp Candahar, June 16, 1839.

Capt. C. Hagart to act as deputy adj. general, and Capt. Wyllie as assist. adj. gen. to Bombay column of Army of the Indus, from date of the death of Major Keith; date 20th Oct. 1839.

Lieut. Wormald, artillery, to act as adj. to two companies of 2d Batt. Artillery with Bombay column of Army of the Indus, from date of resignation of situation by Lieut. Creed; date 1st Nov. 1839.

Lieut. Anderson, 17th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostance to 2d. L.C., v. Ottley; date 22d Feb.

Surg. Robert Pinhey to be superintending surgeon on estab. v. Bell, proceeding to Europe.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1824, to have rank of capt. by brevet, from dates specified: Lieuts. C. G. Calland, 14th N.I., and P. K. Skinner, 9th do., from 30th Dec. 1839; S. J. Stevens, 21st N.I., G. B. Lloyd, 7th do., and G. Sparrow, 13th do., all from 10th Jan. 1840; T. Jackson, 10th do., from 25th Jan. 1840.

Assist. Surg. Manley, M.B., appointed to charge of situation of civil surgeon at Dharwar, from 9th Dec. last, as a temporary arrangement.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester, civil surgeon in Cutch, to be surgeon to political agent in Lower Sinde, from date of Col. Sir Henry Pottinger's departure from Cutch.

Feb. 6.—Consequent on departure of Lieut. Tremenheers to Europe on sick cert. and Capt. Peat's expected return from field service, Capt. Harris, acting superintending engineer at Presidency, will, on being relieved, proceed to Belgaum and assume charge of Executive Engineer's duties in Southern Division of Army.

Lieut. Hebbert appointed to civil duties lately performed by Lieut. Tremenheere in Southern Mahratta Country.

Feb. 11.—Surg. W. Gray to be staff surgeon at Mhow, in succ. to Surg. Pinhey prom., but will continue to act as garrison surgeon of Bombay until further orders.

Surg. J. A. Sinclair (the senior medical officer at the station), will continue to act as staff surgeon at Mhow, until relieved by Surg. Grey, or until further orders.

Feb. 12.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I., to act as interp. to that regt. until further orders.

Cadets of Infantry F. Wooley and W. H. Snell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville, commissary general, assumed charge of Commissary General's Office from Lieut. Col. T. Leighton on 6th Feb.

Lieut. Sir H. Darell, Bart., H.M.'s 18th F., Aide-de-Camp to Hon. the Governor, permitted to join his corps proceeding on service.

Feb. 17.—Ens. J. Newnham to act as adj. to detachment of 23d N.I., at Dadur, consisting of 300 rank and file; date 1st May 1839.

Capt. Carthew, 21st Madras N.I., to officiate as bazar master and commissariat agent at Ahmednuggur, during Brev. Capt. Cleather's absence on med. cert., and on his responsibility; date 1st Feb.

Feb. 19.—Lieut. R. Donaldson, H.M. 41st regt., placed in charge of Hon. Company's Invalids proceeding to England in ship *Sir Edward Paget*.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., confirmed in app. of adj. to Marine Bat., in succ. to Lieut Warburton, app. deputy assist. adj. general; date 19th Oct. 1839.

3d L.C. Cornet J. C. Graves to be lieut., v. Stewart resigned the service; date of rank 12th Feb. 1840.

Lieut. Wright, 6th N.I., to act as interp. to 11th do., during absence of Lieut. Major on leave; date 23d Jan.

Lieut. Treasure to act as adj. to left wing 11th N.I., during its separation from head quarters; date 3d Feb.

Lieut. W. H. C. Lye, 13th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Surat, from date of departure of Ens. Hoare for Presidency on leave.

Feb. 22.—Major J. W. Watson to act as senior commissary of ordnance, during absence of Lieut. Col. Schuler.

Capt. E. Stanton to act as an agent for gun carriages.

Brev. Capt. W. M. Webb to act as senior deputy commissary of ordnance, and Lieut. C. R. Dent to act as junior deputy ditto at presidency.

Feb. 25.—Capt. T. H. Ottley, 26th N.I., to be acting assistant to civil engineer in Candeish, in room of Lieut. Strachey removed to Bengal Presidency.

Feb. 27.—Capt. Neil Campbell, 11th N.I., official major and deputy qu. mast. general, to be qu. master general, v. Ovans resigned on being appointed Resident at Sattara.

Capt. Holland, 22d N.I., assist. qu. mast. general, to be deputy qu. mast. general of Army, with official rank of major, v. Campbell prom. in the Department.

Lieut. R. Black received charge of commissariat department at Rajcote from Lieut. Jones on 4th Feb.

Ens. R. H. Younghusband, 20th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., until further orders; date 30th Oct. 1839.

Lieut. Rose permitted to resign appointment of interp. and acting qu. mast. to 1st Europ. Regt.

Capt. Cruickshank, assistant to chief engineer, to take charge of office of Capt. Harris, acting superintending engineer, on that officer's responsibility, pending arrival of Major Peat.

(By the Commander of the Forces).

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30, 1840.—Lieut. Crockett, N.V.B., directed to proceed to Bhewndy and assume charge of details of battalion at that station.

Jan. 31.—Capt. Harrison, H.M. 4th L.Drags., to be president of committee to examine remount horses, in room of Capt. Leslie reported sick.—Lieut. Woosnam, of horse artillery, to be a member of above committee, in room of Capt. Harrison.

Feb. 1.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty:—Ensigns F. F. Strachey with 16th N.I.; E. Bate, E. McCulloch, and W. C. Anderson, with 21st do.

Ens. O. Bourdillon to be attached to 21st N.I. until arrival of 26th regt. at Poona, when he will join and do duty with latter corps.

Ens. D. J. St. Clair, 10th N.I., directed to join details of that regt. at Aden, as early as practicable.

Feb. 3.—Assist. Surg. Pitcairn to assume medical charge of details of 13th N.I. stationed at Broach, during absence of Assist. Surg. Peart; date 20th Jan.

Feb. 5.—Ens. E. Bate, at present attached to 21st, to join and do duty with 25th N.I. at presidency.

Capt. J. T. Leslie, horse artillery, being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Lieut. Col. G. J. Wilson, having reported his arrival at presidency, directed to join 14th N.I., to which he was posted in G.O. of 26th Dec. last.

Feb. 6.—Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill, M.D., to afford medical aid to 19th N.I., until further orders; date Camp Kurrachee 28th Jan.

Feb. 12.—Assist. Surg. D. Grierson, M.D., removed from 5th to 22d N.I.

(By the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19, 1840.—Capt. Wyllie, brigade major at Poona, having returned from Scinde, directed to resume charge of his appointment, and Lieut. Leeson to rejoin head-quarters of his regt. at presidency.

Feb. 21.—Capt. G. J. Mant, deputy judge adv. gen. (having returned from leave), to resume his duties with Poona division of army.

Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Capt. C. H. Hells, on being relieved by Capt. Mant, to join head-quarters of Northern division of army.

Feb. 22.—Surg. Burnes, K.H., M.D., of Marine Bat., to assume medical charge of 12th N.I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Behan, 16th N.I., to assume medical charge of sick of 22d and 26th regts. N.I., and details arrived from Scinde.

Capt. G. Thornton, 2d Europ. regt., to remain at presidency for purpose of receiving charge of recruits for that corps expected from England.

Feb. 28.—Assist. Surg. Pinkerton to proceed in medical charge of European and native details about to proceed to Kurrachee in ship *Hannah*.

Major C. Hagart (having arrived at presidency) to assume charge of his app. of deputy adj. general of army.

As a temporary arrangement, Lieut. Warburton, deputy assist. adj. general, to be attached to Poona division of army, and will join its head-quarters at Poona as early as practicable.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Feb. 12. Lieut. C. E. Stewart, 3d L.C.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Feb. 25 Mr. Alex. Nesbitt, commissary of ordnance stores, on full pension of his rank, from 1st March.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Feb. 27. Lieut. Col. P. D. Ottey, 5th N.I., at his own request.

Examinations.— The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified, by a committee which assembled on the 15th, 17th, and 18th Feb., for their examination, *viz.*—In Mahratta: Lieut. B. H. Crockett, Nat. Vet. Bat.; Ens. J. H. Ayrton, 10th N.I.; Lieut. G. Rippon, 21st do.—In Guzerattee: Lieut. M. F. Gordon, 3d Bombay European regt.; Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, do. do.—In Hindoostanee: Ens. R. L. Taylor, 18th N.I.; Ens. T. E. Stone, 24th do.; Lieut. W. W. W. Humbley, H.M. 4th Drags.; Ens. J. Hunter, 4th N.I.; Lieut. R. Young, 2d do.; Ens. J. Rose, 15th do.—In Persian: Lieut. K. Jopp, 14th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 6. Lieut H. J. Margary, engineers, for health.—Lieut. C. W. Tremenheere, engineers, for health (to embark from the coast.—13. Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. L. T. Forrest, 40th N.I., for health.—Ens. T. S. Sorell, 1st Europ. Regt., for health (to embark from Aden.)—20. Lieut. T. P. Jones, 2d Bengal N.I., for health.—24. Assist. Surg. A. Burns, M.D., civil surgeon at Kaira, for health.—Capt. S. Poole, 1st L.C., on private affairs.—Surg. J. Inglis, M.D., for health.—27. Capt. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

To Egypt.—Feb. 21. Lieut. Col. Schuler, senior commissary of ordnance, for two years, for health.

To Presidency.—Jan. 31. Capt. J. Davis, 11th N.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th April, on private affairs.—Feb. 1. Lieut. J. B. Woosnam, artillery, from 7th Jan. to March, on private affairs.—Capt. S. Poole, 1st L.C., from 7th Jan. to 7th March, ditto.—Capt. J. Penny, 1st L.C., from 10th Jan. to 29th Feb., ou med. cert.—4. Capt. C. S. Stuart, A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Willis, from 1st Feb. to 15th March, on ditto.—Superintending Surg. W. Purnell, N.W.D.G., from 30th Jan. to 1st March, on ditto.—10. Capt. C. H. Delamain, 3d L.C., from 8th Feb. to 10th March, to remain, on private affairs.—11. Ens. J. Hoare, fort adj., Surat, from 1st March to 1st April, on ditto.—13. Capt. G. Macan, 2d B.E.R., from 14th Jan. to 29th Feb., on med. cert.—21. Lieut. H. M. Blake, 7th N.I., from 15th March to 31st May, on private affairs.—25. Ens. C. J. Bourchier, 7th N.I., from 24th Feb. to 31st March, to remain, on ditto.—Superintending Surg. W. A. Purnell, from 1st to 15th March, in extension, on ditto.—27. Lieut. C. F. Christie, 2d Europ. Regt., from 26th Feb. to 31st March, to remain, on med. cert.

To Deesan and Bombay.—Jan. 28. Capt. Graham, Bheel agent and commandant of Condeish Bheel Corps, for one month, on private affairs.

To Asseerghur.—Feb. 21. Capt. C. Clemons, 20th N.I., from 25th Feb. to 5th April, on private affairs.

To Kundalla.—Feb. 27. Capt. Harris, acting superintending engineer, for one month, on sick cert.

To Neilgherries.—Feb. 12. Assist. Surg. W. Leggett, in extension till 31st Dec. 1840, for health.—21. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, assistant resident in Scinde, for one year, for health.

To Mahableshwar.—Feb. 19. Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th N.I., from 18th Feb. to 31st March, in extension, on med. cert.—20. Capt. G. Macan, 2d B.E.R., from 20th Feb. to 31st March, on med. cert.

To Jaulna.—Feb. 24. Ens. F. F. Strachey, attached to 16th N.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th April, on private affairs.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 11. Capt. Lushington, H.M. 9th F., aid-de-camp to Governor, for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 13.—Midshipman B. Hamilton to be lieut., v. Sheppard retired.

Feb. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Grieve to command of H.C. brig *Palinurus*, in room of Lieut. Sheppard transf. to the *Hastings* as supernumerary, from 14th Jan. last.—Lieut. Sheppard to temporary command of H.C. receiving ship *Hastings*, from 16th Jan. last.—Lieut. Ormsby to command of H.C. steam-vessel *Victoria*, from 20th Jan. last.

Feb. 21.—The following promotions made, in consequence of Commander Lloyd having accepted pension offered under Hon. Court's orders of 9th May 1838:—Lieut. H. B. Lynch, R.L.S., to be commander; Midshipman C. J. Cruttenden to be lieut.

[The Government of India having accepted the offer of Commander Lloyd to extend his service for a particular employment, there will be a commander supernumerary to the establishment so long as the arrangement shall continue.]

Mr. James Thomas, a volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the ship *General Palmer*, on the 3d Feb.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 17. Commodore G. B. Brucks, commanding Indian Naval Squadron in Persian Gulf, to visit presidency, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 2. *Lady East*, from London.—3. *Futtay Salam*, from Calcutta, &c.; *General Palmer*, from London and Cape; *Rothschild*, from Liverpool and Cape.—6. H.C. brig *Taptee*, from Rutnagherry.—8. *Lancaster*, from Liverpool; *Urania*, from Maghill and Karrack.—13. H.M. sloop *Childers*, from Colombo; *Corsair*, from Madras, Quilon, &c.—14. H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Suez, &c. (with overland mail of 4th Jan.); *Hydroose*, from Calcutta.—16. *Harsingar*, from Acheen; *Cornwall*, from Madras; *Progré*, from Nantes.—18. *Buckinghamshire*, from Mauritius and Galle.—19. *Sir H. Compton*, from Bushire and Muscat.—21. *Hannah*, from Kurrachee.—22. *John Wm. Dare*, from Calcutta and Madras.—24. *Ganges*, from Mauritius.—25. H.C. brig *Palinurus*, from Kurrachee.—26. *Colonel Newall*, from Penang.—27. *Singapore Packet*, from Madras; *Agnes*, from Aden.—28. *La Belle Alliance*, from London, Cape, Allepee, and Mangalore.—29. *Elora*, from Greenock; *City of Poonah*, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Feb. 2. H.M.S. *Larne*, to sea; *Cornubia*, for Liverpool.—3. *Hopkinson*, for Liverpool.—4. *Salsette*, for Liverpool; *Virginia*, for Singapore.—6. *Sir Wm. Wallace*, for Mocha; *Strabane*, for Clyde.—9. *Fatima*, for Liverpool.—11. *St. Gualter*, for Goa and Lisbon.—12. H.C. block ship *Charger*, for Aden.—15. *Hannah*, Gardyne, for West Coast of Sumatra; *Charlotte*, for Singapore and China; *Amido*, for Colombo.—20. *Phœnix*, for Madras.—21. *Sir Edward Paget*, for London.—22. *Futtay Salam*, for Calcutta.—27. H.C. steamers *Victoria* and *Comet*, for the Indus.—20. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).—*Reliance*, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Feb. 29).—£4. 10s. per ton.

Passengers arrived at Bombay.

Per Urania, from Kharrack (arrived 8th Feb.); Mrs. Brucks; Commodore Brucks, Indian Navy; Shurruck Merza; native invalids, servants, &c. &c.

Per Hannah, from Kurrachee (arrived 21st Feb.): Lieut. Col. Spiller; Mrs. Spiller; Capt. Smith; Mrs. Smith; Capt. Williams; Mrs. Williams; Capt. Goodenough; Lieut. Reynolds; Lieut. Stock; Ens. Bowdich; Assist. Surg. Dartnell; Assist. Surg. Budds; with details of Europeans and native sick.

Per H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Suez and Aden (arrived 14th Feb.): His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. MacMahon, Bart.; Lady MacMahon; Miss MacMahon; Capt. MacMahon; Rev. Dr. Duff; Mrs. Duff; W. R. Kernaway, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Mrs. Kernaway; F. Barr, Esq.; E. G. Fawcett, Esq., Bombay C.S.; Mrs. Fawcett; Monsrs. Tastait, Dusumier, and Chevest; Mrs. Hough; Mr. Watson; Mr. Wilkie; W. Crawford, Esq., barrister; Lieut. Lawson, Bengal cavalry; Lieut. Edwards, Madras do.; Dr. Thompson; Dr. Pinkerton; Mr. Elliot, cadet, Madras army; Mr. Hunt, cadet, Bombay do.; Mr. Goolden; Mr. Campbell; European and native servants.

Per H.C. surveying brig *Palinurus*, from Kurrachee (arrived 25th Feb.): Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and suite; Prince Hyder Khan, second son of Dost Mahomed, taken prisoner at Ghizni.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. At camp Kurrachee, the lady of T. S. Cahill, M.D., assist. surgeon, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At the Cooperage, the lady of Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, of a son.

6. At Kulladgee, the lady of Adam Campbell, Esq., C.S., of a son.

9. At Tannah, the lady of H. Young, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

14. At the Grove, the lady of W. C. Andrews, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

16. At Colaba, the lady of Dr. Barrington, of a daughter.

17. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Payne, of a daughter.

— On the Esplanade, the lady of P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At Poona, Lieut. J. A. Todd, H.M. 4th L. Drags., to Anne, second daughter of General Hunter, of Burnside, Forfarshire.

10. At Baroda, Archibald Macdonald, Esq., 18th N.I., to Matilda, widow of the late Capt. Hand.

11. At Bombay, Richard Willis, Esq., only son of Maj. Gen. R. A. Willis, Bombay army, to Miss Jessie Sanderson, niece of Lieut. Col. P. Wilson, 2d regt. L.C.

20. At Surat, Lieut. N. P. MacDougall to Anne, relict of the late Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I.

25. At Bombay, William Fisher, Esq., Madras civil service, to Frances Brise, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Fisher, rector, Ovington and Vilburg, Essex.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. At Tellore, suddenly, *en route* with his master to Saugor, Balla Bulwunt, prime minister and first cousin of the ex-Rajah of Sattarah.

Feb. 8. At Bombay, Mr. John Coglan, aged 30.

16. At Balmeer, suddenly, Assist. Surg. S. P. Prichard, lately posted to the 4th troop horse brigade of artillery.

25. At Poona, Brevet Capt. T. Cleather, of the Golundauze battalion of artillery.

25. At Mazagaum, Mrs. Seton, relict of the late David Seton, Esq.

Lately. At Sukkur, of ossification of the heart, Lieut. Halkett, of the Queen's Royals.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Jan. *England*, from Calicut.—28. *Symmetry*, from London and Madeira. —Feb. 1. *Iris*, from Trincomallee (for London). —3. *Colombo*, from Madras (for Suez).—7. *Berkshire*, from London (for Bombay).—14. *Recovery*, from Adelaide; *Osprey*, from Mauritius.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 6. *England*, and *Europe*, both for London.

Arrivals at Point de Galle.—Jan. 17. *Isabella*, from Colombo.—31. *Ayrshire*, from Bombay.

Departure from ditto.—Jan. 19. *Isabella*, for London.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore. — Previous to Jan. 16. *Friends*, from Liverpool; *Conrad*, and *Catherine Cornelia*, both from Batavia; *Arabian*, *Cowasjee Family*, and *Patriot*, all from Calcutta; *Dumfries*, from Adelaide; *Lascar*, from Manilla; *Mary Gordon*, from Bombay; *Abbotsford*, from Sydney; *Emma*, from Penang.

Departures from ditto. — Previous to Jan 16. *Vanguard*, *Marquis of Hastings*, and *Friends*, all for London; *Malcolm*, for Liverpool; *Catherine Cornelia*, for Batavia; *Lascar*, for Cork; *Arabian*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Time*, *Asia*, and *Brigand*, all for China.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Tonkoo Bay.—Previous to Dec. 28. *Eliza Stewart*, from London; *Ellen*, from Manilla; *Zenobia*, from Batavia; *Thames*, and *Asia*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Orwell*, from Sydney; *Glenelg*, from Bombay; *Harriet*, from Sourabaya.

Departure from ditto.—Dec. 9. *Mars*, for Manilla.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Jan. 21. *Thomas Blyth*, *Venerable*, and *Juliana*, all from London; *Heart of Oak*, from Liverpool; *Fifteen*, and *Ruby*, both from Marseilles; *Calypso*, from Marseilles and Gibraltar; *Elizabeth*, *Wild Irish Girl*, *London*, *Goshawk*, and *Kite*, all from Bordeaux; *Thomas Snook*, *Malabar*, *Eagle*, *Tar*, *Adrastus*, *Susan Crisp*, *Countess of Durham*, and *Olive Branch*, all from the Cape; *Hero of Malown*, from Ceylon; *Cygnet*, *Ewell Grove*, and *Isabella*, all from Rio de Janeiro; *Eleanor Russell*, from Ascension; *Lucy*, from St. Helena; *Gol*, from Nantes.

Departures.—Previous to Jan. 21. *Shepherdess*, *Elvira*, *Syria*, *Freak*, *Adrastus*, *Lucy*, *Isabella*, and *Countess of Durham*, all for Calcutta; *Patriot*, and *Christopher Rawson*, for Moulmein; *Ganges*, for Muscat; *Victoria*, for Madras; *Antoinette*, and *Sarah*, both for Pondicherry; *Westbrooke*, for N.S.Wales; *Osprey*, for Ceylon; *Russelas*, for Batavia; *Hero of Malown*, for Colombo; *Donna Carmelita*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London—£3 to £3 10s.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay. — Previous to Feb. 18. *Arab*, *Charles Heurtley*, *West Indian*, *John Scott*, *Fame*, *Mary*, and *George*, all from London; *St. Helena*, *Argyria*, *New Thomas*, and *Senator*, all from Liverpool; *Catherine Jamieson*, from Newcastle; *Col. Crockett*, from St. Helena; *Maine*, from Fairhaven; *Triton*, from Milford Haven; *Heroudelle*, and *Comet*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Victoria* (Street), *Victoria* (Russell), and *Royal Exchange*, all from Amsterdam; *Crescent*, from Kingston; *John*, from Bahia; *Hersey*, from Newport; *Superior*, from Wilmington, at Simon's Bay.

Departures from ditto. — Previous to Feb. 13. *Ranger*, *Hamilton Ross*, *Mary and Jane*, *Veetis*, and *Alex. Liddell*, all for Calcutta; *Thomas Lowrie*, for Port Phillip; *Charles Heurtley*, for Ceylon; *West Indian*, *Arab*, and *Emu*, all for V.D. Land; *Portenia*, for Sydney; *Courier*, for Algoa Bay; *Maine*, *Nelson*, *Triad*, and *Superior*, all to the whaling; *Planet*, *Jessie Mitchell*, and *Warrior*, all for Mauritius; *Orissa*, for South Australia; *Hero*, for Simon's Bay.

DEATH.

Feb. 24. Lieut. P. C. Clark, 41st Regt. Bengal N.I., aged 24.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 7.*

China.—Sir *James Graham* moved the following resolution:—"That it appears to this House, upon the consideration of the papers relating to China, presented to the House by command of her Majesty, that the interruption in our commercial and friendly intercourse with China, and the hostilities which have since taken place, are mainly to be attributed to want of foresight and precaution on the part of her Majesty's present advisers, with reference to our relations with China, and more especially to their neglect in not furnishing to the British superintendent at Canton, powers and instructions calculated to provide against the growing evils arising from the contraband traffic in opium, and adapted to the novel and difficult situation in which the superintendent was placed." The right hon. Baronet adverted to the importance of our commercial relations with China, on which depended one-sixth of the whole united revenue of Great Britain and India. He recommended the House not to despise the Chinese: we knew little of the character and resources of that empire, except that it was peopled by 350,000,000 of human beings, yielded an annual revenue of £60,000,000, regularly collected, and comprised the largest and fairest portion of Asia. The extreme jealousy of the government of China, and its suspicion of strangers, was not only a part of its policy, but in respect to ourselves, was natural, considering our territorial encroachments in their very neighbourhood. Prior to the period when the great change took place in our commercial intercourse with China (1833), the East-India Company had been extremely cautious in their dealings with the Chinese, and had strictly interdicted their servants from doing aught that could offend their prejudices, or violate their regulations. The change in the mode of trading with China was attended with considerable danger, and was felt to be so at the time, and the House had been warned of the consequences likely to result from an open trade. When Lord Napier was appointed as Chief Superintendant, he was instructed to take up his residence at Canton, (which was done without previous communication with the Chinese authorities) and to announce his arrival by a letter to the Viceroy. His instructions on these two points were erroneous. His powers, moreover, were defective; but he was enjoined to protect British traders in all *lawful* enterprises, to observe all possible moderation, and to conform to the laws and usages of the Chinese empire. These latter instructions had not been observed up to the present moment. Lord Napier had committed great indiscretions and palpable errors; but the memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, in 1835, had pointed out the rules which should govern our relations with China. The noble lord (Palmerston) had, however, neglected this advice left on record by the noble duke for the benefit of his successors. The noble lord had been repeatedly asked by the successors of Lord Napier for instructions how to proceed. Capt. Elliot had felt that his powers were defective, and had asked for higher powers, but had asked in vain; when he attempted to interfere with unlawful practices, the noble lord had pulled him up shortly, telling him he had done wrong. Then came the transactions respecting the opium trade. The Chinese government had given warnings on this subject as early as March 1831. The government of this country had had warnings, previously to the abolition of the Company's factory, on the state of this trade, and the peril in which it placed the legal commerce at Canton; but in 1835, when the superintendent interfered in an open act of smuggling, the noble lord cautioned him again to beware of "assuming a greater degree of authority over British subjects than he really possessed." Repeated were the warnings given by Capt. Elliot, and by the Chinese authorities, down to the year 1839; yet no instructions, no additional powers, were sent out to the superintendent. Had the noble lord authorised him to make any communication to the British traders to exhibit more respect towards the laws of China? All the noble lord had ever done was contained in one short despatch, in which the noble lord said—"With respect to the smuggling trade in opium, which forms the subject of your despatches of the 18th and 19th of November, and 7th of December, 1837, I have to state that Her Majesty's government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country to which they trade." That was, the noble lord would not give direct countenance to the trade, but he would not abolish it. "Any loss, therefore, which such persons may suffer, in consequence of the more effectual execution of the Chinese laws on this subject, must be borne by the parties who have brought that loss upon themselves by their own acts." Amongst the recommendations of the Duke of Wellington was one that

a stout frigate and another smaller vessel should be at the command of the superintendent. This was neglected by the noble lord for two years and a half, in spite of representations from Capt. Elliot. Up to the period of his confinement at Canton, considering the extreme difficulty in which he was placed, Capt. Elliot had acted on the whole with great energy and discretion. His subsequent conduct could not be spoken of with commendation. The right honourable baronet then detailed the circumstances attending the collision with the Chinese junks in September 1839. The first shot had been fired by him, and notwithstanding he was the aggressor, he yet admits he "hauled off." Such a course, though perhaps, rightly intended, was the most unfortunate that could possibly be adopted. The course pursued was wrong in the first instance; but that course having been taken, had Capt. Elliot followed it up successfully, the intended moral effect might have been produced. Though the fact of causing the first shot to be fired was in itself blameable, yet that course having been adopted, it should be followed up. What was the inference which the Chinese naturally drew from this course of proceeding? Why, they attributed it to fear, and the result was, that it served to increase their boldness. Then ensued the attack on the vessel in which Mr. Moss was mutilated. In this matter it appeared that Capt. Elliot, at first, was of opinion that the Chinese were not to blame, though he afterwards seemed to think otherwise. The course taken was a most unjustifiable one, more especially when it was taken into account that no impending danger threatened the British shipping. It was notorious that Anson's Bay was the usual harbour of the Chinese shipping, and the junks were always there. Under these circumstances, two English ships sailed up as if in defiance. On this, the Chinese junks drew out. They were directed to retire and they did so, and then they were ordered to withdraw. Now see how this would be in the case of civilized nations. Suppose a squadron of French vessels from St. Helen's were to come to Spithead, and order our force there to retire, at the same time coming to anchor without. Was it to be endured, under such circumstances, that the French should call upon the British to retire? Let hon. members look at the despatches, and they would find that the case was exactly similar. For his own part, he could not conceive any attack more unwarranted and unjustifiable. Capt. Elliot, in one of his despatches, expressed great satisfaction at the renewal of the trade. But what was the trade which afforded Capt. Elliot so much satisfaction? It was one in which the American vessels were the carriers, and by which they levied a toll of 5 per cent. on goods which came out of Canton, and which was to that extent a loss to British commerce. He might be deceived, but, to his apprehension, it appeared that this would be no little war, nor one which would be terminated by a single campaign. If a war with China were to take place, it should be remembered that it was a contest which would be carried on at the remotest part of the habitable globe, and where the monsoons would materially interfere with the communications which must be had with this country. If war with China had been rendered inevitable—if Government wished for peace, and had done all in its power by resorting to every accessible means of averting hostilities—if the country was called upon to declare war, not because of the neglect, the want of prudence and foresight, of the Government, but to assert and defend the national honour, the national spirit of the British public would at once admit that a ground of conflict was made out upon which we should take our stand without fear or hesitation. But when they find that her Majesty's advisers pertinaciously adhered in an erroneous course, which both reason and experience combined to repudiate—when they attempted to force a proud and powerful people into a course to which the weakest would not consent to submit—when the advice of a person most competent to give an opinion on the subject, himself a statesman and a warrior, second to none, was disregarded and rejected—when they also saw that the solemn and repeated warnings of the confidential servants of the very Administration were disregarded—when those confidential servants declared, that unless the contraband trade in opium were put down, the very existence of the British trade with China would be hazarded, and when it was seen that no attempts were made to carry out their suggestions—when the superintendent was furnished neither with power or instructions to meet any emergency which might arise, he would ask the House whether it believed that the British people would patiently submit to the terms which, under such circumstances, the Parliament might think it necessary to propose? Would they repose confidence in an Administration which, notwithstanding all advice and remonstrance for five years, suffered a once flourishing trade to be curtailed and destroyed with loss and indignity, threatening to plunge us into a war in which success would be attended with no glory, whilst defeat would be our ruin and our shame?

Mr. *Macaulay* characterized the motion as a mere party measure; yet it imputed to the administration no offence of commission; it charged some omissions, prin-

cipally that of not sending out instructions to the superintendent. But the distance precluded such a course; the superintendent had general instructions, which were the only ones that could have been given under such circumstances.

Sir *Wm. Follett* said, if Capt. Elliot was to manage our interests in China under general instructions, he should have been furnished with ampler powers, to the want of which the present state of affairs there must be traced. There had been unjustifiable neglect, and palpable misconduct, on the part of her Majesty's ministers. When the trade with China was opened, it was predicted that, probably, some collision would take place, which would destroy the trade altogether. It was necessary, therefore, to make provision against such a contingency. This was about five years ago. From that time to the present, our trade with China had been in a constant state of disturbance and uncertainty.

Sir *George Staunton* remarked that the motion of the right hon. bart. omitted all notice of the great question which agitated the country, namely, "Is the contest, in which we are on the eve of embarking with China, a just and necessary war, or an act of cruel and iniquitous aggression?" He rejoiced to find that no party, or even individual in the House, had sanctioned the latter opinion. He had come to the conclusion that the contest was perfectly just, and under the circumstances, not less politic, though he was not sanguine respecting the immediate accomplishment of the object of the expedition; he was prepared for a serious and protracted struggle. With respect to the immorality of the opium traffic, he yielded to no one in his detestation of it, and in his anxiety to put it down altogether; yet after the resolution of the Committee of 1832, that it was inexpedient to relinquish the revenue arising from the cultivation of opium in India, it would be unjust to censure ministers for not acting in defiance of that resolution. But the question between us and the Chinese is, how far they have been guilty of a breach of international law? He was of opinion that the proceedings of the High Commissioner had violated that law. The course he hoped her Majesty's Government were about to take was, that of making rational proposals to China, supporting such proposals with a physical force, which, in the end, would be the only effectual mode of putting down the opium trade.

Sir *J. C. Hobhouse* said, the right hon. bart. had not touched upon the opium question, nor on the policy of the war with China. If they were to have party votes, they should be confined to other questions. The right honourable gentleman during the course of his speech, had said nothing which would lead him to suppose that, if the member for Tamworth were in office to-morrow, both right hon. baronets would not concur in carrying on the war.

Sir *R. Peel* spoke at considerable length in support of the motion.

Lord *Palmerston* described the resolution as feeble in conception and feebly supported. It appeared not to have been the motion originally intended. If it were likely to meet with some encouragement from the enemies of the opium trade or from the enemies of war, in his opinion the resolution would have been more direct. It was shaped for a peculiar end, and that end was the transference of political power from one side of the house to the other. The papers which had been laid on the table showed to what the interruption of friendly and commercial intercourse and the temporary hostility which ensued were attributable; that up to the latest period there had occurred no permanent interruption, and the conclusion of the transactions in the year which had elapsed showed that our relations with China were more friendly, and our intercourse more prosperous and successful, than they had hitherto been. The resolution says, that the state of things in China was "especially owing to the neglect in furnishing the superintendent at Canton with powers and instructions." Now, not even the right hon. baronet had stated distinctly and definitely what should have been done. There was one circumstance to which he would advert, in justice to the right hon. baronet, namely, that there was not in it any censure, either implied or expressed, upon the officer who had been employed in the execution of these difficult matters. All the gentlemen who had spoken on the opposite side, with a few trifling exceptions, had dwelt upon the conduct of Capt. Elliot in terms more of approval than of criticism. He felt it due to Capt. Elliot, whose zeal, courage, and patience, had been signally exhibited in these transactions, to clear up two points upon which his conduct had been subjected to criticism. It had been said that he encouraged the contraband traffic in opium. Now, those who held that opinion could not have read the papers which had been laid upon the table. Had they done so, they would have seen that from the first to the last he endeavoured to discountenance the traffic to the utmost of his power. It would be seen by the papers that he himself stated he lost much social enjoyment by his persevering opposition to the traffic. In support of this assertion it was said that he made preparation to protect the opium vessels from attack; but this was a mis-

take. His preparations were made for the protection of the cargo ships. With regard to Capt. Elliot, he would not enter into the other points which had been touched upon, which were really not deserving of an answer. Among these was the charge of having begun actions without provocation. In both cases Capt. Elliot had been justified in the course he had taken, inasmuch as he was acting, in point of fact, in self-defence. The noble lord then went into details to shew that there had been no want of attention on his part to Chinese affairs, and that Capt. Elliot had been furnished with as precise instructions as the circumstances of the case admitted.

On a division, the numbers were:

For the motion	261
Against it	271
Majority in favour of Ministers	—10

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 8th April, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B., M. P., Chairman, and Mr. W. B. Bayley, Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year.

On the same day, a ballot was taken for the election of six directors, in the room of John Cotton, Esq., John Forbes, Esq., John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., Henry Shank, Esq., and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election had fallen on Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq., C.B., Major-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., George Lyall, Esq., John Petty Muspratt, Esq., Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., and William Wigram, Esq.

On the following day, a Court of Directors was held, when the newly elected Directors took the oath and their seats. Mr. William Butterworth Bayley was chosen Chairman, and Mr. George Lyall, Deputy-Chairman, for the year ensuing.

On the 25th April, a public meeting took place at Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the war with China. The Earl of Stanhope was in the chair, and made a long and able speech in reprobation of the "Opium War." The meeting agreed to a resolution, "deeply lamenting that the moral and religious feeling of the country should be outraged, the character of Christianity disgraced, in the eye of the world, and this kingdom involved in a war with upwards of 350,000,000 of people, in consequence of British subjects introducing opium into China, in direct and known violation of the laws of that vast empire." A petition to Parliament was agreed to.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet F. A. Bradburne, from h.p. 9th L. Drags., to be cornet, repaying dif., v. Gladstone, dec.; W. K. Orme to be cornet by purch., v. Bradburne who retires (both 13th March).

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. A. E. Bromwich to be capt., v. Ogle dec.; and Cornet W. A. Hyder to be lieut., v. Bromwich (both 30 Nov. 39).—Cornet H. Ross (ens. on h.p. of 59th F.) to be cornet, v. Hyder prom.; G. J. Brown to be cornet by purch., v. Ross who retires (both 17 April).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. C. F. Havelock to be capt., v. Hilton dec. (12th Dec. 39); Ens. E. B. Cureton, from 13th F., to be cornet without purch. (27 March 40); Cornet P. Dynon to be adj., v. Havelock prom. (12 Dec. 39).

2d Foot (at Bombay). G. G. Webb to be ens. without purch., v. Milne dec. (20 March).—Ens. H. Piercy to be lieut., v. T. Gravatt killed in action (14 Nov. 39); Ens. J. H. Kippen to be lieut., v. Piercy, whose prom. on 30th Dec. 1839 has been cancelled (30 Dec.); T. J. D. Reed to be ens., v. Kippen (27 March 40).—T. H. Ratcliffe to be ens., v. McPherson app. to 17th F. (3 April).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. D. M. Cameron to be capt. by purch., v. Michel prom. in 6th F.; Ens. C. W. Green to be lieut. by purch., v. Cameron (both 12 March); Ens. and 2d Lieut. W. H. Underwood, from 97th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Bunbury app. to 67th F.; F. F. Maude to be ens. by purch., v. Green (both 13 do.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). Maj. H. B. Everest to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Sullivan who retires; Capt. Wm. Pottinger to be major by purch., v. Everest; Lieut. J. G. Wilson to be capt. by purch., v. Pottinger; and Ens. M. Johnson to be lieut. by purch., v. Wilson (all 10 April).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. F. Ker to be capt., v. Metcalfe dec. (15 Oct. 39); Ens. C. S. Gaynor to be lieut., v. Ker; W. G. Cassidy to be ens., v. Gaynor (both 27 March 40).—W. W. Williams to be ens. by purch., v. Roberts app. to 6th Drags. (10 April).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. G. Newsom, from h.p. 1st Greek L. Inf., to be ens., v. Cureton app. to 16th L. Drags.; A. Montgomery to be ens. by purch., v. Newsom who retires (both 17 April).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. Ashpitel to be lieut. by purch., v. Macdonald who retires; G. P. Goldie to be ens. by purch., v. Ximenes who retires; Chas. Armstrong to be ens. by purch., v. Ashpitel (all 24 April).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. T. Nagel to be capt., v. Hackett dec. (21 Oct. 39); Ens. J. L. Croker to be lieut., v. Corry dec. (5 June 39); Ens. Edw. Croker to be lieut., v. Nagel (21 Oct.); Ens. L. J. McPherson, from 2d F., to be ens., v. Edw. Croker (6 Dec).—Ens. Wm. Gordon to be lieut. by purch., v. J. L. Croker whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; L. C. Moore to be ens., v. Gordon (both 3 April).—B. J. Croxon to be ens. by purch., v. Portal app. to 83d F. (10 April).

18th Foot (at Bombay). Maj. H. W. Adams to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Pratt who retires; Capt. N. R. Tomlinson to be major by purch., v. Adams; and Lieut. C. A. Edwards to be capt. by purch., v. Tomlinson (all 13 March); Lieut. T. Martin, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be lieut., v. O'Toole app. to 46th F. (12 do.); Ens. H. F. Vavasour to be lieut. by purch., v. Edwards; Chas. Woodwright to be ens. by purch., v. Vavasour (both 13 do.)

41st Foot (at Madras). John Madden to be ens. by purch., v. Stewart who retires (24 April).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. F. W. Lane, from 97th F., to be lieut., v. Obert who exch. (3 April).—George Weir to be ens. by purch., v. Hely app. to 7th L. Drags. (17 April).

57th Foot (at Madras). Paymaster C. Barlow, from 54th F., to be paymaster, v. Moon app. to 2d F. (24 April).

80*th Foot* (in N.S. Wales). Lieut. W. H. Tyssen to be capt. by purch., v. Kemp who retires; Ens. Wm. Cookson to be lieut. by purch., v. Tyssen; and R. B. Warren to be ens. by purch., v. Cookson (all 27 March).

90*th Foot* (in Ceylon). Lieut. M. Geale to be capt., v. Caldwell dec.; Ens. C. V. Pugh to be lieut., v. Geale; Depot Surg. Maj. D. Davies to be ens., v. Pugh (all 11 April).

95*th Foot* (in Ceylon). H. J. Baines to be ens. by purch., v. Underwood prom. in 3d F. (13 March).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 26. *Cumbrian*, Lee, from Mauritius 14th Dec.; at Cork.—*John o'Gaunt*, Robertson, from China 9th Dec.; off Bantry Bay.—27. *Delhi*, Byron, from Mauritius 18th Dec., and Cape 10th Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Woodlark*, Hardie, from South Seas; off Scilly.—28. *Margaret*, Dempster, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; at Leith.—30. *Grenada*, McMinn, from Bombay 24th Oct., and Cape 4th Jan.; off Kinsale.—*Cecilia*, Giradeau, from Bombay 29th Oct., and Mauritius 13th Dec.; in the Gironde.—31. *Lady Bute*, McKinlay, from Singapore; off Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Queen Glendower*, Toller, from Bengal 5th Dec.; and Cape 1st Feb.; at Deal.—*Mary*, Robertson, from Mauritius 11th Dec.; at Liverpool.—2. *Saladin*, McKenzie, from Mauritius 6th Dec., and Cape 6th Jan.; at Deal.—*Kingston*, McLean, from Bombay 5th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Thomas Lee*, Woof, from Mauritius 30th Dec.; off Liverpool.—3. *Janet*, Kerr, from Cape 6th Jan.; at Deal.—*Joseph Storey*, Spence, from Cape 4th Jan.; at Falmouth.—*Dart*, Airth, from Madeira 7th March; off Hastings.—*Ganges*, McDonald, from Batavia 10th November; off Dover.—6. *Alan Kerr*, McKechnie, from Bombay 10th Nov., and Cape 21st Jan.; at Liverpool.—*Childe Harold*, Willis, from Bombay 12th Dec., and Cape 23d Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Thomas Harrison*, Smith, from V.D. Land 15th Nov.; off Penzance.—*Ann*, Murray, from Bombay 2d Nov., and Ceylon 23d do.; off Falmouth.—*Java*, Pickering, from Manilla 20th Oct., and Cape 19th Jan; off Cork (for London).—*Indian*, Frost, from Bengal 25th Oct.; off Liverpool.—7. *Bombay*, Furley, from Bombay, 7th Nov., Tellicherry 16th do., and Colombo 10th Dec.; *Seringapatam*, Hopkins, from Bengal 23d Dec., and Cape 9th Feb.; *Hindoo*, Van Zuilacon, from V.D. Land 25th Nov.; and *Pekoe*, Gilles, from China 12th Nov.; all off Portsmouth.—*Helen Jane*, McDowall, from Mauritius 10th Jan; *Royal Saxon*, Atkins, from Bengal 21st Nov.; *Isabella Cooper*, Salmond, from Bengal 13th Dec.; *Highlander*, Bottomley, from Bengal 23d Nov.; *Herculean*, Grindall, from Bombay 20th Dec; and *Heywood*, Jones, from Bombay 8th Dec.; all at Liverpool.—*Mid-Lothian*, Morrison, from Bengal 27th Nov.; at Cowes.—*Rosalind*, Little, from Bengal 25th Nov.; at Bristol.—*Arachne*, Thurtell, from Mauritius 5th Jan.; off Skibbereen.—*Christopher Columbus*, Mulder, from Batavia 18th Dec.; off Falmouth (for Amsterdam).—8. *John Fleming*, Rose, from Bengal 3d Dec.; Madras 17th do; and Cape 4th Feb.; and *Plantagenet*, Donett, from Bengal 20th Dec., and Cape 7th Feb.; both off Dartmouth.—*Augustus Carr*, from Mauritius and Cape; and *Pantaloon*, Candler, from Mauritius 11th Jan.; both at Deal.—*Harriet*, Kreeft, from Cape; off Hastings.—*Alexander Liddell*, from Cape 13 Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Carribean*, Fleming, from Mauritius 28th Dec.; off Brighton.—9. *Lyra*, Swan, from Singapore 6th Nov.; off the Wight.—*City of London*, Martin, Lombock 24th Oct., and Cape 21st Jan; *Elizabeth*, Janseen, from Batavia 13th Dec.; and Cape 5th Feb.; and *Picciola*, Tollens, from Singapore 23d Nov.; all off Hastings.—*Javaan*, Meyer, from Batavia; off the Galloper.—*Pictura*, Brouwer, from Batavia and Cape; off Beachy Head.—10. *Fairfield*, Abbott, from Manilla 28th Sept.; off Hastings.—*Victoria*, Russell, from Cape 23d Jan.; in Seaford Roads.—*Nelson*, Brown, from South Seas and Cape; and *Delft*, Muller, from Batavia 25th Dec.; both off Hastings.—*Janet Boyd*, Topping, from Bengal 25th Nov.; in Irvine Bay.—*Jeune Laure*, Lannes, from Bengal 28th Nov.; in the Gironde.—11. *Wilhelm Ludwig*, Kuhne, from China 94th Nov.; off Hastings (for Bremen).—14. *Ellen*, Yapp, from Siam 2d Dec.; off Isle of Wight.—16. *Princess Charlotte*, Sproul, from Bombay 27th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Samuel Enderby*, Lisle, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Orient*, Wales, from Manilla 16th Nov.; at Cadiz.—18. *Anabella*, Ward, from Bengal 18th Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Seven*, Prance, from Bengal 18th Nov.; off Swanago.—Malabar, Pollock, from Bombay 1st Jan., Cape 12th Feb., and St. Michaels' 24th March; off the Start.—*Royal Sovereign*, Hopton, from Bengal 21st Nov.; off Plymouth.—20.—*Regulus*, Crews, from N.S. Wales 3d Nov., and Rio de Janeiro; off Dartmouth.—*John*, Carder, from Cape 23d Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Florence*, Davis, from Madeira 22d March; off the Start.—21. *Ranger*, May, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Perseverance*, Craddock, from South Seas; at Deal.—22. *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, from Bengal 31st Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Thomas Blyth*, Hay, from Mauritius 25th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—*Mary Bulmer*, Cant, from Mauritius 1st Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Selma*, Luckie, from Bengal 25th Nov.; passed Deal (for Dundee).—23. *Ophelia and Ann*, Barker, from Mauritius 16th Jan.; at Deal.—*Diana*, Dudman, from Singapore 30th Nov.; off Brighton.—*Richard*, Simpson, from Bengal 29th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Eleanor*, Barnett, from South Seas; at Deal.—24. *John Horton*, Cunningham, from China 16th Nov., and Cape 4th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*St. Helena*, Long, from Cape; off Liverpool.—27. *William Lockerby*, Parker, from Bengal 28th Nov., and Cape 5th Feb.; off Cork.—28. *Wellington*, Liddell, from Madras 20th Jan., Pondicherry 21st do., and Cape 2d March; off Plymouth.—*Earl Powis*, Spittal, from Mauritius 19th Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Sir Colin Campbell*, Pentecost, from Bombay 20th Dec.; off Turker.

Departures.

MARCH 12. *James Gibson*, Stuart, for Cape, via Amsterdam; from Gravesend.—15. *Sovereign*, Ray, for Algoa Bay; from Gravesend.—20. *Lady Howden*, McEachran, for V.D. Land; from Greenock.—23. *Margaretha*, Barcham, for Batavia; from Deal.—24. *Theresa*, Young, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Warlock*, Seymour, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—25. *Watkins*, Whiteside, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—26. *Melton*, Hogg, for Marseilles and Mauritius; from Deal.—*Formosa*, Adams, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—27. *Quintin Leitch*, for Bombay; from Greenock.—28. *Burnhopeside*, Pratt, for Mauritius; and *Packet*, Shirling, for Cape and Mauritius; both from Deal.—29. *Amity*, Bell, for Ascension and Cape; from Deal.—*Falcon*, Vincent, for Manilla and China; from Liverpool.—30. *Patriot King*, Clarke, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—31. *Rhoda*, Veitch, for Cape; from Dublin.—APRIL 1. H.M.S. *Andromache* (26 guns), Baynes, for Cape and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*Hereford*, Ruddock, for Bengal; and *Caledonia*, Bateson, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—2. *Surrey*, Sinclair, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); *Euphrates*, Buckham, for Bombay; *William Bailey*, Jefferies, for Mauritius; *Courier*, Roche, for South Australia; and *Cumbrian*, Dring, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Vivid*, Orfeur, for Amsterdam and Cape; from Gravesend.—3. *St. George*, Heaton, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Livingstone*, Salkeld, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—4. *John Woodall*, Williams, for Rio, Madras, and Bengal; from Liverpool.—*British Isle*, Graham, for Singapore; from Glasgow.—5. *Asia*, Patterson, for Bengal; *Chieftain*, Clarke, for Swan River; and *Gulnare*, Williams, for Penang and Singapore; all from Deal.—6. *Apprentice*, Cadenhead, for Cape; from Deal.—*Volunteer*, McMinn, for Cape and Mauritius; for Liverpool.—7. *Graham*, Allen, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; *St. George*, Saghrue, for N.S. Wales; *Fairlie*, Garrett, for South Australia; and *Mauritian*, Reid, for Cape; all from Deal.—8. *Emma*, Watts, for Cape; from Deal.—*Penyard Park*, Middleton, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Gravesend.—9. *Welcome*, Richie, for N.S. Wales; and *Tigris*, Symons, for Ceylon; both from Deal.—*Monarch*, Robertson, for Bombay; and *Clarendon*, Grant, for ditto.; both from Leith.—*Ullswater*, Gibson, for N.S. Wales; from Marseilles.—10. *Caleb*, Angus, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Bilton*, Rigby, for Bengal; from Falmouth.—11. *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, for Cape; from Deal.—*Isabella Watson*, McDonald, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Leith.—12. *Greenlaw*, Brewer, for Bengal, from Deal.—13. *Northumberland*, Guthrie, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Deal.—14. *Glenelra*, Newby, and *Royal William*, Irvine, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Reliance*, Pattullo, for Mauritius, Madras, Bengal, and China; and *Emily Jane*, Kennedy, for China; both from Deal.—H.

M.S. *Pique* (38 guns), Boxer, for China station; from Plymouth.—16. *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, for Madras (with troops); from Deal.—*Chebar*, Smallwood, for China; from Liverpool.—18. *Minerva*, Geere, for Madras (with troops); from Deal.—*Vulcan*, Patrick, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Bristol.—19. *Urgent*, Gibb, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *Samarang*, Robertson, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Lady Clarke*, Lawrence, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*East London*, Lewis, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Asia*, Fawcett, for Hobart Town (with convicts); from Sheerness.—*Mountaineer*, Mac Caskill, for Bengal; and *Amanda*, Anderson, for Cape; both from Deal.—23. *Velox*, Falconer, for Cape; and *Superior*, Bell, for Launceston; both from Deal.—*Leonard Dobbin*, Carpenter, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *Marianne*, Hayle, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—25. *John Garrow* (built of iron), Wilson, of Shields, for Bombay; from Deal.—26. *Latta Rookh*, Kenny, for South Australia; from Deal.—27. *Jane*, Duke, for N.S. Wales; *Eliza*, Watson, for St. Helena; and *Marmion*, Jellard, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Atalanta steamer, from Bombay 29th Feb., to Suez: Mrs. Ward and 3 children; Col. and Mrs. Baumgardt; Dr. and Mrs. Inglis; J. N. Daniell, Esq.; Lieut. Jameson, 3d. B. N.I.; Andrew Farquharson, Esq.; Capt. Randolph and Lieut. Morris, H.M. 94th regt.; G. Ackland, Esq.; Capt. Green (late of the *Triumph*); Lieut. Col. Schuler, Artillery; Col. Dalgairns, Nizam's service; Lieut. Porter, Madras Cavalry; E. Lyon, Esq.; T. S. Ralph, Esq.

Per Owen Glendower, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for March last, p. 327)—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Scaright; Lieut. Leving.

Per John Fleming, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for March last, p. 327). — Capt. Coles and Capt. Harrison died at sea.

Per Mid-Lothian, from Bengal: Messrs. J. Mc Kenzie, Davidson, and Constable.

Per Royal Saxon, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Sim.

Per Plantagenet, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for March last, p. 327)—additional: Mrs. Steer; J. Scully, Esq.; — Cassanora, Esq.—(Lieut. Col. R. Ross and Mrs. Ross were landed at the Cape).

Per Royal Sovereign, from Bengal: Mr. Gower; Mr. Webster; two Masters Toulmin.—From St. Helena: Capt. and Mrs. McMahon and family.

Per Bombay, from Bombay, &c.: Mrs. Jeremie, from Colombo; James Erskine, Esq., Bombay C.S.; Mrs. Erskine and 2 children; D. White, Esq., Madras C.S.; Mrs. White and child; Mrs. Durack: Lieut. Warde, H.M. 4th L. Drags.; Mrs. Warde and 2 children; Capt. Price, H.M. 41st Regt.; Lieut. Lavie, 21st N.I.; Lieut. Wood, Indian Navy; Lieut. Arrow; Henry Wright, Esq.; Mrs. Furley and child. — (Mrs. Lavie died off Tellicherry; Capt. Durack died at sea).

Per Childe Harold, from Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Carstairs and family; Capt. and Mrs. Stamford and family; Lieut. and Mrs. Johnstone and family; Dr. Milligan, H.M. service; Dr. West; Capt. Holmes.—From the Cape: Mrs. Coles and family; Lieut. Napier; Lieut. Pollard.—(R. V. Bazett, Esq., C.S., Lieut. Leckie, and Miss Leckie, were landed at the Cape).

Per Malabar, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for March last, p. 327).—Gen. Sir Henry Fane died at sea.

Per Wellington, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for last month, p. 434).—From the Cape: Mrs. Bannister and child; Dr., Mrs., and two Misses Abercrombie; Mr. Glazier; Master Abercrombie; 2 servants.—From St. Helena: The Rev. Richard Kempthorne, colonial chaplain.—(Capt. and Mrs. Baylis were landed at the Cape.—Capt. Penn and Lieut. Prendergast died at sea).

Per John O'Gaunt, from China: Capt. J. A. Douglas, late of the *Cambridge*; Mrs. Douglas.

Per Frederick Huth, from Hong-Kong to the Cape: Mrs. Toby.

Per Orient, from Manilla to Cadiz: Mr. Bidingfield Wise.

Per Elisabeth, from Batavia to Amsterdam: Mr. Anderson; Dr. and Mrs. Muklert and family; Dr. Epp.

Per Regulus, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and three children; Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Sedger; Mr. Stone.

Per William Mitchell, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Chapman; Miss Green; Mr. Dawson; Miss Dawson; Mr. Wise.

Per Thomas Harrison, from Hobart Town; Mr. and Mrs. Bogle; Miss Bogle; Dr. Barr; Dr. Stewart; Mr. Barr; Mr. Burns.

Per Hindoo, from Hobart Town: Major Peddie and three children; Mrs. Fairgreen; Mrs. Campbell; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morris and two children; Miss Waudby; Mrs. Stevens; Miss Burrett; Dr. Stewart, R.N.

Per Helen Jane, from Mauritius: Mrs. Mc Dowal.

Per Winchester, from Bengal and Mauritius: Capt. H. Payne, late of the *Susan*; Mr. W. Fergusson.

Per Elizabeth, from Mauritius: Lady Barclay; Mrs. Lloyd and child; Mrs. Cundy and children; Miss Kelly; Capt. Flude, R.A.; Capt. Lloyd; two Masters Barclay.

Expected.

Per Colombo, from Madras, &c. to Suez (additional): Mrs. Ewing and infant: Major McKinlay; Capt. Browning, H.M. 9th Regt.; Lieut F. Dltmas, Engineers; Lieut. J. H. Bell, Engineers; Capt. D. Littlejohn, 48th N.I.; Capt. C. Daniell, H.M. 55th regt.; Lieut. G. Cumine, 8th Cavalry; Lieut. Wheeler, H.M. 54th Regt.; Messrs. Leybourne, Hay, and Robert Ewing; Dr. Galland, Mr. J. Casella, merchant; Mr. Rawstead, Danish C.S.

Per Windsor, from Bengal: Lady Monatt; Mrs. Taylor and family; Mrs. Gouldsbury and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson and family; Capt. and Mrs. Alston and family; Capt. and Mrs. Martin; Miss Stewart; Wm. Storm, Esq; Capt Gilmore; 2 Misses Wells; 2 Misses Eckfords; 30 invalids, 6 women, and 13 children, under c arge of Major Halfhide.—For the Cape of Good Hope: John Trotter, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Taylor.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. General Biggs; Mrs. F. Macnaghten; Mrs. Dashwood; Mrs. Ommaney; Mrs. Free; General Biggs; F. Macnaghten, Esq., C.S.; E. Deedes, Esq., C.S.; Capt. F. Dashwood, artillery; Capt. Ommaney, engineers: Capt. J. Free, 10th L.C.; Capt. G. Carr, A.D.C.; Charles Hogg, esq.; F. Seivwright, Esq., M.D.; Lieut. C. H. Wake, 34th Regt.; Lieut. F. Adams, 24th N.I.; Mr. Davidson; 7 children.

Per Donna Pascoa, from Bengal: Capt. W. C. Ormsby, 63d N.I.; W. Turner, Esq.; J. Stone, Esq.; Mrs. Hullock, Miss Hullock, and 3 Master Hullocks; Master W. C. Muller; Master Halford Gouldhawke.—Steerage Passengers: Mrs. Thompson and 4 children.

Per Vernon, from Bengal: Amongst those expected, are Mrs. D. W. Fraser; Mrs. Courjon; Mrs. Burlton; Mrs. R. A. McNaghten; Mrs. Manning; Col. and Mrs. Hawthorne; Mr. T. C. Smith; Major Nicolson; Messrs. E. Deedes, Lawrence, and C. B. Quintin, of the Civil Service; Masters Paliolagus; Lieuts. Corfield and Lowry; Capt. and Mrs. Welchman—the latter to the Cape.

Per William Jardine, from Bengal: Mrs. Lindsay and 3 children; Mrs. Martin and 2 children-Mrs. Murray and 1 child; Mrs. Oysart and child; Miss C. Stewart; Dr. A. K. Lindsay; W. Buntine, Esq.

Per Scotia, from Bengal: Mesdames Crighton, Ruspini, Pringle, Codd, Canham, and McDougall; Misses Jeremie and Lemarchand; Lieut.-Col. D. Crighton; A. Porteous, Esq.; W. A. Pringle, Esq., C.S.; Capt. R. Garrett, 69th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. E. Codd, H.M. 3d Light Dragoons; Lieut. G. Cubett, H.M. 9th Foot; Capt. J. McDougall; Dr. Purvis, 4th Cavalry; 13 children and 2 steerage passengers.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Cockerell; Mrs. McGhie; Mrs. James Hills; Mrs. Saunders; Miss Parry; John Pearson, Esq.; Capt. Mc Ghie; Capt. Ramsay; Lieut. Du Burdieu; Capt. Whitford; A. C. Heyland, Esq., C.S.; Dr. Carruthers; J. C. Palmer, Esq.; James Hills, Esq.; C. Trebeck, Esq.; M. Low, Esq.; 10 children.

Per Lord Lowther, from Bengal to Cape and England: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gibson; Capt. and

Mrs. Gibbon; Mrs. and Miss Smith; Mrs. Short; Lieut. Handfield; Dr. Base; 97 men, 4 women, and children of H.M. 16th and 31st Regts.

Per Carnatic, from Madras, &c. to Cape and London: Mr. and Mrs Robertson and 3 children, for the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Mottet and 4 children, to embark at Pondicherry; Mrs. Awdry and 2 children; Mrs. Skelton and 3 children; Mrs. Wilson: Mrs. Willins and 3 children; Mrs. Nixon and 2 children; Lieut. and Mrs. Moffat and 2 children; Miss Desaumares; A. P. Forbes, Esq., C.S.; Colonel Schoedde; Lieut. F. C. Vardon; 2 Misses Thorpe; Miss Barlow; 11 native servants, 45 men, 10 women, and 15 children.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Mesdames Paske, Godfrey, Tomes, Baker, Ross, and Mitchell; J. B. G. P. Paske, Esq., retired C.S.; F. Godfrey, Esq., Surgeon; Rev. T. Cryer, missionary; Capt. H. J. Lodington, 2d N.V.B.; Lieuts. Edwards, H. M. 55th regt., and J. Campbell, 7th L.C.; Mr. Greenlaw;—Children: Misses Barbara and Julia Baker, Ellen Palmer, Harriet Litchfield, Mary and Sarah Mitchell, Sarah Bridge, — Pollock and Augusta Pollock; Masters W. A. Baker, Robert and Francis Leggett, Henry Palmer, Edmund Litchfield, John and Henry Braddock, G. P. R. Crozier, George Goldingham, Wm. Godfrey, and Wm. Pollock.—Servants: Mrs. Eccles, Mrs. Elvida, Mrs. H. Murray, Miss C. Murray; Messrs. Wm. Wooddock and Francis D'Monte; 39 invalids, 3 women, and 3 children.

Per True Briton, from Madras; Mrs. Oakes; Mrs. Dickenson; Mrs. Brunton; Mrs. Lawrence; Mrs. Binny; Mrs. Hart; Mrs. Lloyd; Mrs. Nicholson; Miss Dyer; Col. R. Brunton, H.M. 13th Drags.; Capt. Weston; Paymaster Storey; T. O. Oakes, Esq., C.S.; Lieuts. Lloyd and Brown, and Dr. Nicholson, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; W. S. Binny, Esq.; W. H. Hart, Esq.; three Misses Oakes; three Misses Dickinson; two Misses Hart; Miss Floyd; Masters Hart and two Dickinson; 85 men, 7 women, and 18 children, of H.M. 13th L. Drags.; three steerage passengers; eight servants.

Per Duke of Argyll, from Madras: Mrs. Gen. Wilson; Mrs. Turnbull; Mrs. J. Thomas; Mrs. Armstrong; Miss Tucker; two Misses Rosser; J. G. Turnbull, Esq.; J. F. Thomas, Esq.; C. R. Cotton, Esq.; J. W. Williamson, Esq.; Major J. Chisholm, 1st N.V.B.; Capt. T. Rosser, H.M. 13th L. Drags., in command of troops: Rev. J. Tucker; Rev. V. Shortland, chaplain; J. Law, Esq.; Misses Turnbull, 3 Thomas, 2 Rosser, Cotton, and Chisholm; two Masters Chisholm; 49 men, 5 women, and 12 children, H.M. 13th L. Drags.

Per Salsette, from Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Buckler; 2 children of Doctor Goodall's; 2 children of Mrs. Burdwood's; Mrs. Harrison; 3 servants.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bombay: Mrs. Major Cocke; Mrs. Capt. Carney and child; Mrs. Rouget; Capt. Foulerton, B.N.I.; Lieut. Margary, engineers; Capt. Donaldson, 41st Foot, in charge; Lieut. Forrest, Bengal N.I.; Ensign Lockwood, 75th Foot, to Cape of Good Hope; 78 men, women, and children, invalids from Bombay; Lieut. Treemenhere; 2 missionaries, and 19 men to Cananore.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Euphrates, for Bombay: Mrs. Carr; Lieut. and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs Boyce and family; Miss Puddicombe; Mr. Cussac; Mr. Liston.

Per Nothumberland, for Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and family; Mr. and Mrs. Rickatts.—For Bombay: Mrs. Swanston; Capt. Lloyd; Capt. Rollings; Lieut. Moultrie; Messrs. Liddle, Anderson, Clarke, McGregor, Horrack, and Walker.

Per Reliance, for Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal: Sir Lionel Smith (new governor of the Mauritius), family, and staff; Mrs. Chapman and family; Misses Castilla; Mrs. Wilson; Dr. and Mrs. Denham; Cornet Need, H.M.S.; Messrs. Fairlie, Moore, Need, Ogilvie, Walsh, and Wood; Capt. Hall, and Lieuts. Martin, Owen, and Place, Madras army, commanding detachment of H.C. recruits.

Per Samarang, for Madras: Mrs. Barrow and family; Mr. Arrow; Mr. Jackson; Mrs. Wilson; Capt. Kemp; two Mr. Vaughans; Mr. Ross.

Per John Mc Lellan, for Bengal (sailed 28th Feb.); Capt. G. W. Bishop, 71st B.N.I.; Mrs. Bishop, child, and nurse; Miss Bishop; Dr. Elderton, H.C.S.; Mrs. Elderton; Miss Cameron; Mr. Hook, Cadet; Mr. Danl. Cameron.

Per Tigris, for Ceylon: Mr. St. Hill and family; Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Norris; Miss Templer; Mr. Lambert; Mr. Swan.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Marquis Camden*, Reade, from Calcutta and Singapore to China, was totally wrecked on a Sand Bank off the Philippine Islands 11th Dec.: crew, passengers, and cargo (chiefly opium) saved, by the French ship *Asie*, arrived at Manilla.

The *Duke of Buccleugh*, MacLeod, from London to Calcutta, was totally wrecked on the night of the 7th Feb. on Palmyras Reef, Bay of Bengal: crew and passengers saved.

The *Richard Bell*, Millman, from Shields to Calcutta, was totally wrecked on the Great Nicobar Islands 17th Jan.; officers and crew saved, and arrived at Madras in the jolly boat.

The *Jack Tar*, McGregor, parted her anchors 12th Jan. at Algoa Bay, drove on shore, and afterwards became a total wreck: crew saved.

The wreck of the *Heber*, Thomas, from Singapore to London, which went on shore on the north part of Bintang, has been sold for 760 dollars.

The *Drummore*, Mylne, from Liverpool to New South Wales, was spoken 23d Dec. under jury masts, having lost main and mizen masts, on the night of the 11th Dec.—by the *Zenobia*, arrived at Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 5. At Edinburgh, the lady of Rev. J. C. Proby, Bengal Chaplain, of a daughter.

31. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of W. S. Wint, Esq., 13th L. Drags., of a daughter.

April 2. At Bath, the lady of Major Grafton, of a daughter.

3. At Gloucester-Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of H. S. Græme, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Canonbury-place, the lady of Capt. Richard Aplin, H.C.S., of a son, still born.

19. The wife of Lieut. Henry Rigby, of the Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.

25. At Peckham, the lady of Capt. George Denny, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 24. At Totness, Edward Bentall, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service, Bengal, to Clementina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Marshall, Rector of Chickerell, near Weymouth.

26. Capt. Robert Beavan, Bengal army, to Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow-on-the-hill.

30. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, C. W. Dilke, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Chatfield, of the Madras Cavalry.

April 9. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, George Hamilton Bell, Esq., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, to Caroline Jane, youngest daughter of John Underwood, Esq., of Gloucester Place.

10. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., to Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., of Stratton Park.

22. At St. Pancras, Arthur Burrows, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, youngest son of Dr. Burrows, of Upper Gower-street, to Frances Diana, youngest daughter of the late Major Bromley, of the Bombay army.

23. At South Stoneham, Hants, Capt. Daubeney, 55th Regt., to Amelia, only child of the late S. D. Liptrap, Esq., of Southampton.

Lately. At Cork, George Donkin, Esq., 7th Fusileers, only son of General Sir Rufane Donkin, to Caroline, daughter of Col. West, late 33d Regt.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. At sea, on board the *Bombay*, on the passage from India, Capt. F. Durack, 24th Regt. Bombay N.I.

Jan. 3. On his passage home from India, on board the *John Fleming*, Capt. Thomas Coles, of the 16th Regt. Madras N.I., second son of Charles Coles, Esq., Clapham, aged 33.

12. At Bath, in his 71st year, Charles Harris, Esq., H.E.I.C. civil service.—The late Mr. Charles Harris was appointed in 1790 to the civil service of the East-India Company, on the Madras establishment, after having finished an excellent education by the study of the French language in France, the continent not having been then shut to us. He served in the highest offices both of the revenue and judicial departments of the government, with the ability and uprightness characteristic of the Company's service in India, and was, at length, selected, from his sterling merits, for a seat in Council. There he became a shield to the helpless, and, like the late excellent Sir Thomas Munro, tempered justice with mercy, so far as his single voice could prevail, pursuing his way with inflexible uprightness of purpose, regardless of considerations affecting his private interests. The records of the government doubtless bear testimony to this, as well as to his merits in the former part of his service. In private life he was a most steady and attached friend; of such temperate, and it may be said, abstemious habits, that it was feared he would thereby do serious injury to his health; and indeed any one, not accustomed to such privation, would most probably have sunk under them. He persevered, however, during many years, and attributed the health he enjoyed, and even the preservation of his life, in India, to this cause. He was a true Christian of our Established Church, and, as a husband and father, the inexpressible grief of those who survive him very fully show the estimation in which he was held. The writer of this brief memorial, well knew his unsullied worth, from the earliest period of his career in India.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

19. At sea, on board the *Saladin*, on her passage from India, after a short illness, Christian, wife of A. Mackenzie, Esq., commander of that ship.

31. At sea, on board the *Wellington*, on the passage from India, Lieut. Prendergast, of the Madras artillery.

March 9. At sea, on board the *Wellington*, on the passage from Madras, Capt. Penn, of H.M. 15th Hussars.

15. At sea, on his passage home, on board the *John Fleming*, Capt. G. A. Harrison, of the 41st Regt. Madras N.I., sixth son of John Butler Harrison, Esq., of St. Mary's, Southampton.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr. H. B. Thomson, youngest son of the late Lieut. Col. John Thomson, of Ballingal, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

22. Capt. Joseph Andrews, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, aged 62.

24. At St. Michael's, on board the *Malabar*, on his passage home from Bombay, General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. This gallant ornament of the British army was the eldest son of the Hon. Henry Fane, and cousin to the present Earl of Westmoreland, and was born the 26th Nov. 1778. He entered the army in 1792 as cornet, being at the early age of fourteen years. The gallant deceased served with distinction throughout the Peninsular war, and was present at Roleia and at Vimiera, and at the sanguinary defence of Corunna under the gallant General Moore; he also took an active part at Talavera, Vitoria, and Orthes. The deceased, who had filled all the grades in the service, was made a general in 1837. He was colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, commander-in-chief in India, and a member of the Board of General Officers.

26. At the residence of his father in the county of Somerset, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Hoole, Esq., late of the East-India House.

28. Charles Barber Palmer, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 40.

— At Riddleton Hill, county of Roxburgh, Maj. Gen. David Walker, aged 72.

29. At West Bromwich, in his 24th year, the Rev. Joseph Harvey Spry, B.A., only son of Lieut. Col. Spry, of the Madras army.

— At Kensington, Marion Frances, infant daughter of Capt. Norman McLeod.

30. At Wallington, Surrey, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Keir, relict of the late Dr. George Keir, of Bombay and Millearn, Perthshire, North Britain.

31. At Liverpool, Mr. Samuel Evans, formerly attached to the Recorder's office at Bombay.

April 1. At Kensington, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Woolmore Skyrme, Esq., and grand-niece of the late Sir John Woolmore, K.C.H.

4. At Falmouth, in his 20th year, of pulmonary consumption, Henry, third son of the late James Mill, Esq., author of the "History of British India," and other works.

5. The Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter. He was drowned in his passage from Naples to Leghorn, whilst travelling with a friend for the recovery of his health. He was in his 60th year.

9. At his rooms in St. John's College, Cambridge, in his 71st year, the Rev. John Palmer, B.D., the Senior Fellow of that Society, and formerly Professor of Arabic.

12. At Edinburgh, Sophia Duddingston, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Andrew Walker, 50th Regt. Madras N.I.

13. Frederick William, infant son of Capt. Isacke, Hon. Company's service, aged eight months.

14. In Princes' Street, Hanover-square, Mary Charlotte, wife of Findlay Anderson, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's Madras civil service.

22. At the house of his brother-in-law, G. Haldimand, Esq., Belgrave-square, London, James Prinsep, Esq., aged 40, F.R.S., Member of the French Institute, Berlin Royal Academy, &c., and Secretary to the Asiatic Society, Bengal, after a lingering illness, brought on by over-exertion in his official, literary, and scientific pursuits, during a 20 years' residence in India.

— At 51, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery, &c., aged 62. This gallant and distinguished officer had been 33 times engaged with the enemies of his country in various quarters of the globe.

Lately. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 5 years and 2 months, William Shakespear, son of Wm. Henry Woodcock, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Manilla, Capt. Jackson, commander of the ship *Lady Grant*.

LONDON MARKETS, April 27.

Sugar.—There has been a good demand for West India, and prices generally have advanced 1s. per cwt., with a good deal of firmness on the part of importers, owing to the continued small quantity on show, and the non-arrival of the usual supplies, probably owing to the recent prevalence of contrary winds for so long a period. There has been a good request for Mauritius, and prices have further improved 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; the grocers have been the principal operators. There is a desire on the part of the grocers to purchase white Bengal, but so small a quantity is yet offering, and none has appeared at public sale, that business is almost prevented. For Manilla and Siam the demand has been limited, both from the refiners and shippers, but the holders still refuse to give way in prices.

Coffee.—The demand for British Plantation descriptions continues extremely limited, and confined to the clean and better qualities, of which we have still a very small supply, but except at the late reduction sales cannot be effected. In Ceylon there has been little or nothing done, and the quotations of last week are unaltered. Mocha has not secured any business worth reporting, prices however remain much the same as before, and little better than nominal, owing to several parcels being advertised for public sale. Java and Padang descriptions have not been much inquired after, and their value is almost nominal, there being no public sales, and one or two trifling purchases only by private contract.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the April public

sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 14th instant, and closed on the 23d:—

The quantity declared for sale was 6059 chests, which presented the following assortment:—315 chests very fine shipping quality; 550 good and fine ditto; 1012 middling shippers; 1070 fine consumers and ordinary shippers: 909 middling to fine consumers; 582 ordinary and low ditto; 100 very low and trash; 104 Madras; 111 Kurpah; 716 Oude; 26 Manilla; 25 Bombay.

From the opening of the sale there has been a brisk demand, and animated biddings for all the good and fine qualities of Bengal fit for the Russian market, which descriptions fetched nearly the rates of the January sale. Middling shipping sorts, and the superior kinds of consumers were also in fair demand, at from 3d. to 6d. disconnt, and as the sale proceeded the competition became greater.

The ordinary and low kinds of Bengal, and the Oudes have been throughout the sale so neglected, that the Proprietors have been obliged to withdraw or buy in a large proportion of these sorts, the remainder sold very unevenly at from 6d. to 1s. discount.

Madras and Kurpah were also neglected, and notwithstanding the support given by the Proprietors, who bought in about one-half, prices ruled about 3d. and under those of the last sale. The whole of the Bombay was bought in.

Of the quantity put up, 770 chests have been withdrawn, 1500 bought in, leaving 3800 chests actually sold.

Tea.—The monthly public sales of Tea commenced on Wednesday; the total quantity offered was 915,775 lbs. The attendance of persons was large, but there was a want of spirit in the biddings, notwithstanding the trade evinced a better feeling towards the article than previously. The merchants exhibited much firmness, and gave great support by buying in aonsiderable parcels at high rates; the trade were consequently compelled to pay full prices for the quantity purchased, but no actual advance upon the previous market rates can be quoted. Black Teas have chiefly sold at full former prices, while the Green, of which the proportion was large, have gone off very heavily, and generally at reduced prices, say 2d. to 3d. per lb., which is more apparent in Hysons. For Company's Congou the demand has been dull, and the price has fallen to 2s. 5d. and 2s. 5½d. per lb. cash, while for prompts nothing has been done. In Free Trade Tea there has been scarcely any business done by private contract, but generally holders are firm, and the market looks healthy. To-day the public sales were brought to a close: the biddings were again inanimate, which perhaps may be accounted for, by the bulk that passed auction being Green descriptions, which are not much wanted by the trade. Prices, however, were firmer towards the close. Congou closed a shade dearer in some instances. This afternoon Company's Congous remained dull at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d. cash.

A List of the Directors OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Years to serve.	Committees: Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	
1	*Chairman*			WM. BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, Esq. 28, *Albemarle Street.*
4	*Dep. Chair.*			GEORGE LYALL, Esq. 17, *Park Crescent.*
1	FH			William Astell, Esq. *Everton.*
1			RJL	Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
4			RJL	William Wigram, Esq. 56, *Upper Harley Street.*
3	FH			Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, *Berkeley Square.*
2	FH			William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*
2		PM		John Thornhill, Esq. *Blackheath.*
3	FH			Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, *Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*
3		PM		John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. *Richmond.*
3		PM		Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*
1	FH			John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*
4	FH			John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 21, *Russell Square.*
2		PM		Henry Alexander, Esq. 5, *Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens.*
4		PM		Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., 26, *Dorset Square.*
2			RJL	Sir William Young, Bart. 24, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
1			RJL	Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, *Portman Square.*
1	FH			Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P. 7, *Mansfield Street.*
4		PM		Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq. C.B., 32, *Lower Brook Street.*
2			RJL	John Shepherd, Esq. *Holly Grove.*
2			RJL	Francis Warden, Esq. 28, *Eryanstone Square.*
3		PM		Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., *Little Campden House, Kensington.*
3			RJL	James Weir Hogg, Esq. M.P., 40, *Upper Grosvenor Street.*
4	FH			Martin Tucker Smith, Esq. 34, *Eaton Place, Belgrave Square.*

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

John Cotton, Esq., 30, *Upper Harley Street.*
John Forbes, Esq. 15, *Harley Street.*
John Loch, Esq. 8, *Hereford Street.*
Charles Mills, Esq. *Cumelford House, Oxford Street.*
Henry Shank, Esq. 62, *Gloucester Place.*
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, *Upper Portland Place.*

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅔ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, February 6, 1840.

		Rs.A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'sRs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles	100	9 8	—	10 0
Coals	B. md.	0 6	—	0 11
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	35 0	—	35 8
—— Brasiers',	do.	35 12	—	36 4
—— Ingot	do.	34 4	—	34 12
—— Old Gross	do.	35 8	—	36 0
—— Bolt	do.	35 0	—	35 6
—— Tile	do.	33 12	—	34 12
—— Nails, assort.	do.	45 0	—	54 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	35 0	—	36 12
—— Russia	Sa.Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas	do.	2 8	—	2 10
Cottons, chintz	pce.	3 8	—	7 0
—— Muslins	do.	0 15	—	3 0
—— Yarn 20 to 170	mos.	0 3½	—	0 7½
Cutlery, fine		5A.	—	15A.
Glass Ware		20to25D. to P.C.		
Ironmongery		35D.	—	45D.
Hosiery, cotton		10A.	—	25A.
Ditto, silk		10 to 20A. to P.C.		

		Rs.A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Co.'sRs. F.md.	4 14	@	5 0
—— —— flat	do.	5 10	—	5 13
—— English, sq.	do.	3 14	—	4 0
—— —— flat	do.	4 2	—	4 4
—— Bolt	do.	3 11	—	3 13
—— Sheet	do.	5 10	—	6 4
—— Nails	cwt.	14 0	—	19 0
—— Hoops	F.md.	5 10	—	5 0
—— Kentledge	cwt.	0 14	—	1 0
Lead, Pig	F.md.	7 8	—	7 10
—— unstamped	do.	7 4	—	7 6
Millinery		5 D.	—	20D.
Shot, patent	bag	4 8	—	5 0
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md	11 5	—	11 7
Stationery		25 A.	—	50 A.
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md.	5 10	—	5 14
—— Swedish	do.	7 10	—	7 14
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. boxs	18 8	—	19 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	5 0	—	9 8
—— coarse and middling		1 0	—	3 12
—— Flannel fine		0 15	—	1 8

BOMBAY, February 29, 1840.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	10	@	20
Bottles, quart	doz.	1.10		——
Coals	ton	6	—	15
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	57		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's	do.	59		——
—— Plate bottoms	do.	62		——
—— Tile	do.	53		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.		——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.		——		——
—— Muslins		——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.6½	—	0.11
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100		0.16		——
Cutlery, table		P.C.		——
Earthenware		60A.		——
Glass Ware		40D.		——
Hardware		P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose		P.C.		——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	60	@	——
—— English	do.	42		——
—— Hoops	cwt.	6		——
—— Nails	do.	10	—	12
—— Sheet	do.	9.8		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	31.8		——
—— do. for nails	do.	42		——
Lead, Pig	cwt.	10.8		——
—— Sheet	do.	12		——
Millinery		25D.		——
Shot, patent	cwt.	12	—	13
Spelter	do.	12.8		——
Stationery		30D.		——
Steel, Swedish	tub	11.8		——
Tin Plates	box	17.8		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	6.10		——
—— Long ells		18		——
—— Flannel, fine		1.8		——

MACAO, July 23, 1839.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths	do.	3.80	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.			——
—— Cambrics, 48 yds	do.	5	—	8
—— Handkerchiefs	do.	1.10	—	2.10
—— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40	pecul	22	—	32
Iron, Bar	do.	3.50	—	3.75
—— Rod	do.	5		——
Lead, Pig	do.	6½	—	7

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	45	@	55
Steel, Swedish	tub	3½		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.30	—	1.40
—— do. ex super	yd.	2.5		——
—— Camlets, at Whampoa	pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. outside	do.	26	—	27
—— Long Ells	do.	8	—	10.40
Tin, Straits	pecul	22	—	22½
Tin Plates	box	9½	—	10

SINGAPORE, January 16, 1840.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles	100	4	—	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	36
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. 33-36	pcs.	1½	—	2
—— Ditto 24 40-44	do.	2	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36	do.	3½	—	5
—— —— do. do. 40-43	do.	4½	—	5
—— —— do. do. 45-60	do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. 35-36	do.	2¾	—	3½
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours*	do.	1.80	—	2½
—— —— — *two colours*	do.	1¾	—	3
—— —— — Turkey reds	do.	6	—	6½
—— —— — fancies	do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44	pcs.	1¼	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 42 .. 45	do.	1¼	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 40 .. 42	do.	1	—	1¼

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50	pecul	30	—	40
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers	do.			——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50	do.	85	—	115
Cutlery		saleable.		
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5	—	5½
—— English	do.	3½	—	3¾
—— Nail, rod	do.	3¾	—	4
Lead, Pig	do.	6½	—	6¾
—— Sheet	do.	6¾	—	7
Spelter	pecu	6½	—	7
Steel	tub	5	—	6½
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	6	—	7½
—— Camblets	do.	24	—	33
—— Bombazetts	do.	4½	—	4¾

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1840.—Our market for White Cottons is rather dull for the heavier fabrics, in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces generally at this time of the year. There has been, however, an enquiry for fine white Longcloths and Cambrics, for local use, and sales of some parcels are reported at fair prices. Jaconets, Mulls, and Lappets, continue to be sold to a good extent, but prices have submitted to a slight fall, owing to the late importations. The market for Coloured Cottons is falling as to demand and price, owing to the advanced state of the season.—Sales of Woollens to a fair extent continue to be made, but at no encouragement as to prices.—Our market for Mule Twist continues favourable, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected.—Chintzes: the market is very inactive.—The Copper market continues very dull, and prices nearly throughout the assortments have submitted to a fall.—The market for Iron remains very favourable as regards demand, and sales of the recent importations have been made to some extent during the week: prices, however, show a slight reduction in Round and Nail Rods, and an improvement on Hoop and Kentledge.—Steel, Swedish, in demand and scarce, and price at an improvement.—Lead, Spelter, and Tin Plates, without sale.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Feb. 19, 1840.—Our market for Europe Articles continues in the same state of inactivity and want of demand which has for several weeks prevailed: no sales have been reported to us. In metals there is very little doing.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Feb. 29, 1840.—Our market presents a more discouraging aspect than we recollect it at any former period. The scarcity of money which is now felt tends to add to the depression. We must wait a long time, we fear, before the trade with China is resumed, and so long will our general trade suffer.—Piece Goods: stocks in the place are considerable, and there is every appearance of a large accumulation before the monsoon.—Metals: stocks of the various kinds are by no means heavy, and the imports have been on a moderate scale; yet owing to the scarcity of money, prices in general have given way.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, Jan. 16. 1840.—The demand during the week for Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods, has been rather dull. Cambrics: the demand is chiefly for the commonest qualities, of which there are few in first hands; fine qualities have also been inquired for, but the demand is very limited. Long-cloths, of qualities to sell at dols. 3¼ to 4 per piece are in fair demand, but finer qualities are in little or no request. Grey Shirtings, 36 in. 38 to 40 yds., of qualities to sell at dols. 2¾ to 3¾ per piece saleable; finer qualities dull. Jaconets and Mulls are in no demand at this season. Books and Lappets are seldom wanted Fancy Prints, of only suitable patterns, at all saleable. Turkey red Cloth, stout and of bright colour, saleable, while inferior colours are nearly neglected. Handkerchiefs: stock reduced, but sales difficult to make except at very low prices.—Grey Mule Twist has been in some inquiry during the week, but more than dols. 36 to 37 per pecul cannot be obtained. Coloured Twist, stock large, and demand very limited.—Woollens: Long Ells without enquiry, but the season when they are wanted is approaching. Camlets of suitable qualities saleable at our quotations. Bombazetts in little or no demand at present.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, none in first hands, and retailing at dols. 3¾ per pecul. Nail Rod in good demand at quotations. Hoop, Bolt, and Sheet, consumption very limited. Lead, Pig and Sheet, well supplied. Spelter wanted at quotations. Copper Sheathing and Nails, stock reduced, and a moderate investment would readily bring our quotations. Hardware and Cutlery in regular and extensive demand, but generally at low prices.—Earthernware well supplied.--Muskets, stock large, and demand dull.

Batavia, Dec. 9, 1839.—The *James Ewing* has arrived from Glasgow with a large supply of Piece Goods, for which the market is excessively dull.

Manilla, Dec. 21, 1839.—Within the last three weeks there has been an improved demand for most descriptions of British manufactures, accompanied in many instances by a slight advance in price.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1840.

Government Securities.

			Sell.		Buy.	
			Sa. Rs.			
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem.	10	8	11	0
			per cent.			
			Co.'s Rs.			
Second 5 p' ct.	From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to Number	prem.	2	4	4	1
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.		prem.	3	0	3	8
4 per cent.	....	disc.	4	12	5	0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem .. 2,200 *a* 2,300
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) Old 390 *a* 395

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date—to buy, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2*s.*; to sell, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 1¼d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 19, 1840.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4¾ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4¾ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—10 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11¼d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 29, 1840.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 109 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.—in little demand.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108.8 to 109 per ditto.—ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 100 to 100.8 per do.—do.
Ditto of 1835 36, (Co.'s Rs.) 94.8 to 95 do.—do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834 35, 112 to 112.8 Bom. Rs.—ditto.

Singapore, Jan. 16, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per do.

Macao, July 23, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal. — Company's Bills, 30 days, 218 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.—none.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, April 24, 1840.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia ....cwt.	3	4	0	@	3	14	0
—— Samarang............	2	18	0	—	3	8	0
—— Cheribon	——				——		
—— Sumatra	2	5	0	—	2	18	0
—— Ceylon	3	14	0	—	3	18	0
—— Mocha	5	12	0	—	8	0	0
Cotton, Surat............lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5¾
—— Bengal	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	5½
—— Bourbon	——				——		
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica......cwt.	4	0	0	—	12	10	0
Anniseeds, Star	5	0	0	—	5	15	0
Borax, Refined..........	3	0	0	—	3	3	0
—— Unrefined	2	0	0	—	2	13	0
Camphire, in tubs	32	0	0	—	34	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar··lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	6
—— Ceylon	0	0	10	—	0	1	2
Cassia Buds ....cwt.	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Lignea	4	0	0	—	4	10	0
Castor Oil ....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	7½
China Root··········cwt.	28	0	0	—	39	0	0
Cubebs..................	60	0	0	—	63	0	0
Dragon's Blood.	3	0	0	—	23	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	9	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	2	0
—— Assafœtida	1	12	0	—	8	0	0
—— Benjamin	5	0	0	—	49	10	0
—— Animi···	3	10	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium.........	7	0	0	—	19	10	0
—— Myrrh ···········	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Olibanum	1	2	0	—	2	14	0
Kino.....................	6	10	0	—	11	10	0
Lac Lake..............lb	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
—— Dye................	0	3	0	—	0	3	8
—— Shell ....cwt.	1	13	0	—	4	10	0
—— Stick	1	5	0	—	3	13	0
Musk, China ....oz.	0	15	0	—	3	15	0
Nux Vomica ....cwt.	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Oil, Cassia ....oz.	0	8	0	—	0	9	0
—— Cinnamon..........	0	2	6	—	0	5	6
—— Cocoa-nut......cwt.	2	1	0	—	2	2	6
—— Cajaputa ....oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs	0	0	10½	—	0	1	0
Opium..................	none				——		
Rhubarb.................	0	5	6	—	0	9	6
Sal Ammoniac ......cwt.	2	7	0	—	2	10	0
Senna ....lb	0	0	2	—	0	2	8
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	1	12	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bengal	1	6	0	—	1	10	0
—— China..............	——				——		
Galls, in Sorts	——				——		
——, Blue	——				——		
Hides, Buffalo ....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6¾
—— Ox and Cow........	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	10
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..	0	8	9	See Sale.	0	9	0
—— Fine Purple..........	0	8	6		0	8	9
—— Fine Red Violet......	0	8	3		0	8	6
—— Fine Violet..........	0	8	0		0	8	3
—— Mid. to good Violet ··	0	7	6		0	8	0
—— Good Red Violet	0	8	0		0	8	3
—— Good Violet and Copper	0	7	0		0	7	6
—— Mid. and ord. do.	0	5	9		0	7	0
—— Low consuming do. ..	0	4	9		0	5	9
—— Trash and low dust..	0	2	0		0	4	3
—— Madras..............	0	2	10		0	6	0
—— Oude.............. ..	0	2	0		0	6	3

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	4	0	0	@	4	10	0
Nankeens............piece	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
Rattans.................100	0	3	9	—	0	6	0
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	14	6
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
—— Java......	0	9	0	—	0	12	6
Safflower..................	1	10	0	—	8	15	0
Sago	16	0	0	—	17	6	0
—— Pearl	19	0	0	—	25	6	0
Saltpetre..................	25	0	0	—	27	6	0
Silk, Bengal Novi ......lb	0	14	0	—	1	1	6
—— Organzine	——				——		
—— China Tsatlee	1	2	0	—	1	7	0
—— Canton	0	15	0	—	0	18	6
Spices, Cinnamon..........	0	3	0	—	0	7	4
—— Cloves	0	0	9	—	0	2	4
—— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	6	6
—— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	5	6
—— Ginger ....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	3	0
—— Pepper, Black......lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	4¾
—— —— White	0	0	8	—	0	1	7
Sugar, Bengal ....cwt.	3	7	0	—	3	13	0
—— Siam and China	1	2	6	—	1	8	0
—— Mauritius	2	15	0	—	3	11	0
—— Manilla and Java	1	0	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bohea ....lb	0	2	7	—	0	2	11
—— Congou	0	2	4½	—	0	2	10½
—— Souchong	0	2	2	—	0	2	8
—— Caper ··············	0	2	2	—	0	2	9
—— Campoi	——				——		
—— Twankay	0	2	5½	—	0	2	9
—— Pekoe ··············	0	2	7	—	0	4	0
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
—— Hyson................	0	2	7	—	0	6	0
—— Young Hyson	0	2	9	—	0	4	6
—— Imperial··············	0	2	7	—	0	4	0
—— Gunpowder	0	2	10	—	0	5	0
Tin, Banca............cwt.	3	17	0	—	3	19	0
Tortoiseshell ....lb	0	13	0	—	1	8	0
Vermilion ....lb	0	6	0		——		
Wax ....cwt.	6	10	0	—	8	5	0
Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	7	10	0	—	9	13	0
—— Ebony	——				——		
—— Sapan................	8	0	0	—	14	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cedar Wood............foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	6
Oil, Fish................tun	23	10	0	—	25	0	0
Whalebone ....ton	120	0	0	—	130	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Combing ....lb	0	1	1	—	0	2	6
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Combing	0	1	1	—	0	2	6
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Aloes ....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, und ....lb	——				——		
Gum Arabic............cwt.	1	8	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry ....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	7
—— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Palm ....cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	16	0
Raisins	——				——		
Wax	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best··pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak............load	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wool .... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	10

PRICES OF SHARES, April 27, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India....(Stock)....	104	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	——
London ....(Stock)....	66½	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	100	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	100	4½ p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	99½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)............	41	0 17 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian)....	57½	8 p. cent.	5,000	—	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company......	12½	——	10,000	100	17½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.				
Eleanora	400 tons.	Jackson	May 4.	
Malcolm	650	Bell	May 9.	Gravesend.
Gleaner	350	Gibb	May 10.	
Urgent	600	Marshall	May 25.	
Bucephalus	1000	Fulcher	July 1.	Portsmouth.
FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.				
*Eliza**	700	MacCarthy	May 1.	
Essex	700	MacLeod	May 10.	Gravesend.
John Fleming	600	Rose	June 1.	Portsmouth.
Owen Glendower	1000	Toller	June 10.	Portsmouth.
Seringapatam	1000	Hopkins	June 21.	Portsmouth.
*Plantagenet**	900	Domett	July 12.	Portsmouth.
FOR MADRAS.				
Severn	600	Wake	May 1.	Gravesend.
FOR BOMBAY.				
Dartmouth	730	Jacob	May 3.	Gravesend.
Ida	500	Passmore	May 25.	
Childe Harold	550	Willis	June 2.	
Bombay	1400	Furley	June 14.	
Java	572	Pickering	June 14.	
FOR CEYLON.				
Achilles	350	Duncan	May 4.	
Pearl	250	Christmas	May 25.	
FOR CAPE, MAURITIUS, AND CEYLON.				
Emma Eugenia	387	Wade	May 8.	Plymouth.
FOR BATAVIA.				
Erasmus	250	Marks	May 25.	
FOR CHINA.				
Alexander Baring	505	Hale	May 15.	
FOR MANILLA AND CHINA.				
Louisa Baillie	431	——	May 15.	
FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				
City of London	300	Martin	May 4.	
FOR MAURITIUS.				
Thomas Blyth	400	Hay	May 10.	
Isabella Blyth	550	Lane	May 30.	

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1839.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (*vid* Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(*vid* Falmouth).				
January 19	March 20..(per *Hugh Lindsay*)	60	March 28	March 31, April 2, 3, 4 (4 divisions.)
February 16....	April 11 .....(per *Berenice*)	54	April 19..	April 22, 25, 27 (3 do.)
March 16	May 5 .....(per *Atalanta*)	50	May 13 ..	May 17, 18, 21, 21 (4 do.)
April 13.....	June 21.....(per *Columbo*)	69	July 1....	July 6, 7, 8 (3 do.)
May 11	June 27 ..... (per *Berenice*)	47	July 6....	July 12, 14, 15 (3 do.)
June 8	July 27 ..... (per *Taptee*)	49	Aug. 4....	Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (6 do.)
July 6.....	Sept. 6 .....(per *Orissa*)	62	Sept. 18 ..	Sept. 23, 25, 28, 30, Oct. 1.
August 3	Sept. 22 .....(per *Atalanta*)	50	Oct. 1	Oct. 10, &c.
(*vid* Marseilles).				
Sept. 16.....	Oct. 29.....(per *Berenice*)	43	Nov. 9 ..	Nov. 9, 14, &c.
Oct. 14	Nov. 23.....(per *Zenobia*)	40	Dec. 4....	Dec. 6, &c.
Nov. 4	Dec. 30....(per *Hugh Lindsay*)	56	Jan. 8....	Jan. 11, 14, &c.
Dec. 4.....	Jan. 10, 1840 ....(per *Berenice*)	37	Jan. 18 ..	Jan. 22, &c.
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14.....(per *Zenobia*)	41		

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on Monday, the 4th of May.

A Mail, it is supposed, will be made up for India, *vid Falmouth*, on Saturday, the 9th of May.

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KIND PUBLIC,

Having so recently taken my leave of the stage in a farewell benefit, it is but fitting that I should explain the circumstances which once more bring me before you; and that I may not appear intrusive where I have met with but too much indulgence.

A blushing debutant—*entre nous*, the most impudent Irishman that ever swaggered down Sackville-street—has requested me to present him to your acquaintance. He has every ambition to be a favourite with you, but says—God forgive him—he is too bashful for the foot-lights. He has remarked, as, doubtless, many others have done, upon what very slight grounds, and with what slender pretensions, *my* Confessions have met favour at the hands of the press and the public, and the idea has occurred to him to indite his *own*. Had his determination ended there, I should have nothing to object to; but, unfortunately, he expects me to become his Editor, and, in some sort, responsible for the faults of his production. I have wasted much eloquence and more breath in assuring him that I was no tried favourite of the public, who dared take liberties with them—that the small rag of reputation I enjoyed was a very scanty covering for my own nakedness—that the plank which swam with one, would most inevitably sink with two—and, lastly, that the indulgence so often bestowed upon a first effort, is frequently converted into censure on the older offender. My arguments have, however, totally failed, and he remains obdurate and unmoved. Under these circumstances, I have yielded, and, as happily for me, the short and pithy direction to the river Thames in the Critic, "to keep within its banks," has been imitated by my friend, I find all that is required of me is to write my name upon the title, and go in peace. Such, he informs me, is modern EDITORSHIP.

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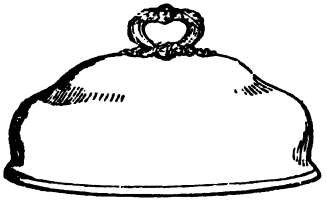

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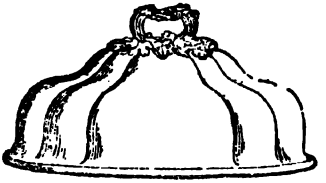

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FOR

JUNE, 1840.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXX.

The journals of Calcutta and Bombay are filled with accounts of festivities and addresses of congratulation, testifying the satisfaction which the European and native communities at the two presidencies have derived from the result of the campaign in Affghanistan. The address of the European inhabitants of Calcutta to Lord Auckland, though of a highly complimentary character, touches but lightly and generally upon the subject of the campaign, and it would appear (p. 89) that it was thus cautiously worded, in order that those who doubted the policy, or even the justice, of our north-western crusade, might not find fair ground of dissent. The reply of his lordship seems to avoid with equal care any expression that might imply a belief that those who concurred in the address approved of the war. The native address (which is remarkably well written) is less abstemious; it expresses "no ordinary feelings of gratitude" towards the head of a Government "which has, by a firm and vigorous manifestation of warlike power, secured to the country the inestimable blessing of peace;" it eulogizes the wisdom and firmness of his lordship's councils, and the might of the British arms, "which have on all sides baffled the open and overawed the more disguised enemies of a supremacy under which that great empire is reposing and recovering from a long period of convulsion and calamity." The address testifies satisfaction at having seen the soldiers of the country "carry victory into regions towards which India has hitherto looked with no other feelings than those of apprehension," and that "the tide of conquest, which for so many ages has flowed towards the East, is at length turned back by heroic bands, in whose ranks we proudly recognize the sepoy warrior marching to triumph and renown, side by side with his British fellow-soldier." The visit paid by Lord Auckland, on his journey to the presidency, to some of the celebrated shrines of Hinduism, is made the subject of remarks in a native paper, which, although ostensibly commendatory, have a strong tincture of satire in them.

The address presented by the natives of Bombay to Lord Keane (p. 114) contains a passage which places it in strong contrast with the address of the Calcutta native community. "We pray," say these native gentlemen, comprehending the most influential Parsees, Hindus, and Mohamedans of Bombay, "that, on your return to England, you will continue to hold the same favourable opinions of the natives you have so often expressed while living among us; as the successful leader of the British-Indian army, and the conqueror of Affghanistan, your opinions will be received at home with great respect, and your voice will exercise a potential power, when you take your seat as a British peer in the House of Lords; and we beg to solicit that you will there step forward as our advocate and friend, and secure for us the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of our religion and peculiar customs: we ask for nothing more; and, in return, we tender the most devoted loyalty and firm attachment to the British rule in India." The

details of the gaieties and festivities at this presidency, communicated in the letter of our Correspondent, will not be unacceptable, particularly the notice of two remarkable incidents, namely, the introduction of native ladies to a mixed party, and the disregard, on the part of an influential individual of the same nation, of that very obstinate prejudice which has hitherto forbidden a native of high caste to drink out of the same vessel with a Christian.

In the Supreme Court of Calcutta, the question whether the surrender of opium in China to Capt. Elliot, in compliance with his proclamation, furnished a justification to third parties, appears to have been decided in the negative (p. 85), on the ground that, Capt. Elliot being at the time under *duress*, his act had no binding power. If this be the effect of the decision, it would follow that all the parties who gave up their opium to Capt. Elliot, in obedience to his proclamation, did so without legal compulsion, and to their own prejudice; consequently, they can have no resource for redress but his private and personal responsibility. A case in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, at Calcutta, in which certain alleged prædial slaves vindicated their title to freedom, exhibits some interesting features.

The pilgrim-tax at Allahabad, Gya, and Juggernath (p. 61), is at length abolished by an Act of the Legislative Council of India (which will have passed in April); the affairs of the Juggernath temple are to be exclusively transferred to a Hindu superintendent (the Rajah of Khoorda), responsible to the courts of justice, and the claims upon this tax are to be defrayed out of the state treasury; so that the Government (as it is truly said) has acted "not only justly, but generously," in the matter. We have no doubt that, but for the meddling, obtrusive, and ultra-officious proceedings at home, with regard to this tax, which kept the native mind in a state of excitement, and rendered the Indian Government proportionably cautious and apprehensive, this measure would have passed quietly long ago.

Our readers must be heartily sick of the subject of steam-communication. Those who have not yet been satiated with the details of the squabbles amongst the "friends" of steam in Calcutta, will find (p. 95) a further supply, which, we think, must disgust the real "friends" of the cause in Europe. It is fortunate that the Government chose to brave the abuse it has met with, rather than attempt to co-operate with persons who, if we may judge from their constant collisions and disputes, would have embroiled everything.

The report of the Assam Tea Company of Bengal announces (p. 99) that the Indian Government has surrendered to it a large tract in the province for a settlement, and made over two-thirds of the Government establishment for the cultivation of tea, as well as the manufacturers and workmen brought from China, retaining only an experimental factory, as a school for apprentices, open to all parties hereafter, and a nursery for the propagation of the best tea-plants, but on so limited a scale as not to interfere with the operation of settlers in the way of competition. This great garden of tea and other important products, which will exempt us in future from any humiliating dependence upon the capricious "benevolence" of an ante-

commercial government, is now, therefore, thrown open to the enterprize of European capitalists and settlers. Assuming that the Assam Company can raise capital sufficient to cultivate 30,000 acres, there is room for at least six companies with similar means. The impulse which has of late been given to the raising of tea in other countries in the East, shows that energy alone was wanting to have rendered us independent of China, at least to a great extent, long ago. In Java, it appears (p. 120), the Dutch raise a tea-crop of no small extent. The number of plants in the district of Leaok is stated to be nearly *two millions*, and assuming that twenty plants produce one pound of dry tea, this district can yield 100,000 lbs. of the marketable commodity, increasing at the rate of at last 35,000 lbs. a year. In the hills of Tipperah, too (forming the western frontier of the Lower Provinces), large tracts of plants have been discovered (p. 109), which would appear to be tea in a wild state.

The experiment of employing camels for carriage-draught has been successfully tried in Upper India (p. 94), and promises to be a valuable auxiliary to locomotion in that country.

The cholera morbus is marking its progress in the Bengal provinces, and even in Calcutta, by dreadful ravages, and famine is adding its horrors. A letter from Balasore (p. 100) exhibits a picture of the spectacles produced by the joint agency of dearth and cholera, which we hope, rather than believe, is overcharged. The mortality amongst the native community of Calcutta alone, from cholera, in the months of January and February last (generally amongst the healthiest in the year), is shown by returns published at the Police-office to be at the rate of twenty-five deaths a day, or 1,500 in the whole.

The political intelligence from the native states presents no feature of particular interest. It is said (p. 105), that Dost Mahomed Khan and his family, who had been residing at Bokhara, had, in consequence of an attempt to escape, been seized and made close prisoners by the king, who is disposed to treat with our Government for the surrender of his prisoners. This change of feeling on the part of the King of Bokhara towards our Government, is ascribed to the movement of the Russians on Khiva, and their very probable subsequent advance to Bokhara, the king being very apprehensive of their approach. The Russian expedition, however, seems doomed to encounter more obstacles than the united forces of Khiva and Bokhara could offer, in a country which presents a waste of snow in winter, and a pestilential marsh in summer. The first attempt, it is admitted, has failed; a second is to be made from the Eastern shore of the Caspian. The British troops, particularly the Europeans, suffer much from the severe cold of Cabul. The roads are, as may be expected, infested with robbers. The Khyburries, too, in spite of our arrangements with them, pursue their vocation of plunder and murder: a serjeant of the Sappers has been butchered by them. On the other hand, the Ghiljees appear satisfied with Shah Shooja's government, and are disposed to "cultivate the arts of peace." The advices from Nepaul prepare us for a collision with that restless court, in whose professions it is impossible to repose confidence. It is

justly remarked that, "the history of our career in India teaches us, that when once a native state, which we had humbled, has begun to entertain contemptuous feelings of our power, and to fancy itself sufficiently strong to try a second issue with us in the field, an outbreak, at a moment when our hands are supposed to be encumbered with other enemies, has always been the inevitable result." The remark applies with, perhaps, additional force to Burmah. The work of extermination of the Christians is continuing in Cochin China, where, it appears (p. 119), the native converts exhibit the heroic traits of the early martyrs of the Church.

From China we have no additional news of importance this month. The Emperor has approved and confirmed all the High Commissioner's acts, and promulgated a sentence of "outlawry" against the English; in other words, a perpetual interdict of trade with his subjects. Effectual means are taken to prevent the traffic of British merchants with the Chinese under cover of other European or American flags. Mr. Gribble has been released, and though taken when, with arms in his hands, he was in open violation of the regulations of the local government, had been, nevertheless, treated with as much tenderness as was consistent with his temporary restraint. "For the same offence elsewhere," the Singapore paper remarks, "imprisonment for a period of several months would have been considered a very lenient punishment; but Capt. Elliot himself has not only set the example of resisting, but even of attacking, Chinese officers in the execution of their duty; and things have now come to such a pass, that it seems to be regarded as altogether unnecessary to inquire whether the Chinese are in the right or in the wrong in anything they may do affecting British subjects or British property." It will be seen that the Duke of Wellington has given the high sanction of his approbation to the course pursued by our Government, and to the conduct of Capt. Elliot; but when his grace thus wrote to Lord Napier, in February, 1835, "it is not by force and violence that His Majesty intends to establish a commercial intercourse between his subjects and China, but by the *other conciliatory measures* so strongly inculcated in all the instructions which you have received," he must have taken a different view of what are "conciliatory measures." The peccadilloes of Lord Napier were venial in comparison with the outrages committed by his present successor.

The preparations making at Calcutta for the China expedition are extensive. No less than fourteen vessels have been taken up to carry stores; they are despatched two or three at a time for Singapore, where a depôt is to be formed, and the Bengal force is to rendezvous; the ships from England are to assemble at Trincomalee. Two companies of artillery and two of sappers are warned for service from Madras. It appears from the Madras papers, that the army of that presidency is not very well contented with the part that has been assigned to it in the projected expedition. The force consists of three Queen's regiments from Bengal and Ceylon, a volunteer corps from Bengal, and detachments of artillery and sappers from Madras.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY MRS. CLEMONS.

Chapter II.—Nundedroog—Native Females—Weddings.

We became completely tired of our residence at Palaveram; the heat was excessive, and the length of time we had to remain in tents, combined with the uncomfortable position of the place, as it then was, made us hail with pleasure the Commander-in-chief's order to march to Nundedroog, which, for climate and salubrity, is considered a very desirable residence.

Most of the scenery in this part of India is far from interesting; it consists either of flat sandy plains, unrelieved by a particle of verdure, or of high rocky hills, which diversify the scene without pleasing the eye.

Vellore is about eighty miles from Madras, and is a healthy place, though excessively hot. There is an extensive fort and some pleasant houses in it; one in particular, in which I was often most hospitably entertained. It belonged then to Lieut. Lewis, fort adjutant, and was ever open to receive the traveller; friend and the stranger being equally welcomed. His servants and carriages were always at their service, and on leaving, you would find your palanquin stocked with refreshments and comforts. The fort is surrounded by a ditch, thronged with alligators, many sixteen feet long. There are several pretty bungalows situated outside the fort, and though it is not considered a gay place, yet it is generally admitted to be a very social station.

The road from Vellore to the ghauts is very beautiful, and being well watered with rivulets and springs, it exhibits an agreeable verdure. About a mile from Laulpett is the famous garden of Saut-ghur, which is of considerable extent, and contains a great quantity of the finest fruit trees in India. This garden was once protected by fortifications, and had five hundred gardeners in regular pay, besides a considerable garrison for its defence. The road from Laulpett to the ghaut, which separates the Carnatic from Mysore, is about four miles long; but it seems to the eye not more than one, from the immense mountain in front, which appears to overhang and shade the whole route. There is a very good road up the pass, which is four miles in length; its perpendicular height is one mile. The prospect from the road, as you gradually ascend, is grand and beautifully picturesque, having the valley which you have just quitted in the fore-ground, and a succession of hills and mountains in the centre and on both sides. A short way from the top of the pass is a small village, called Nacken-yeree. The difference of the climate between this place and Laulpett is extreme, the thermometer at the latter being seldom less than 90°, and more frequently 100° and 110°; whereas at Nacken-yeree, a distance of so few miles, it is extremely cold, the temperature in the night being about 30°, and in the day-time it seldom rises to more than 55° or 60°. At this place I saw an enormous centipede; it was nearly a foot long, and an inch across its back, striped alternately black and yellow, presenting a most formidable appearance.

Nundedroog is about two hundred miles from Madras. The fort is on the top of a mountain 1,760 feet high, the base of which is about twelve miles in circumference. There is a tolerable road up it, formed with steps in some parts, and cut in others; it is about three miles in length. There are several large reservoirs at the top filled with water, and one fine stone tank. The climate on the hill, even during the day, is quite European, and the nights are cold, as there are indifferent places for shelter, and you are exposed to the

strong winds, which generally prevail, and to the misty clouds, which perpetually envelop the hill. Nundedroog is famous for the growth of its sugar and potatoes, both of which are sent from thence all over India. The cantonment for the troops is at the foot of the mountain, and is almost surrounded by lesser hills, one of which is called Hyder's Drop. The summit has a small wall round it, and a bungalow made of very rough materials, in which some hundreds of poor Europeans were confined by Hyder and Tippoo, and whenever the inmates became too numerous, they were thrown over this precipice. The poor unfortunates fell a distance of about eighty feet below. There was also at the top of Nundedroog another of these inhuman drops, about 1,500 feet in descent, from which many hundreds of our unfortunate sepoys, who were taken prisoners, and refused to serve the tyrant, were sown up in sacks and precipitated to the bottom. Our gardens at this station were beautiful, each house was situated within one, which produced in abundance all the choicest flowers and vegetables of European production; the peas reached eight or ten feet high. The hedges round each garden were formed principally of beautiful geraniums. In many of the houses there were fire-places, and during the rainy season we really felt it a great comfort to have a fire. Wood was plentiful, and at Christmas we were as glad of a blazing log in the evening, as we had ever been in England. The natives of warmer parts did not like this place; the poor creatures would sit in groups over a pan of charcoal, or, if their circumstances allowed them to purchase it, a good wood-fire.

The natives of India, of all classes and castes, it is well known, are exceedingly superstitious, and whatever appears to them uncommon is perverted into something portentous. One morning, as we were sitting at breakfast, the packallie came in, with consternation in his face, to beg that Sahib would release his water-bags; he said that, on the previous evening, he went up to the great hill, with his bags, intending to get some water from the top, but he was taken off from his purpose, and threw the bags, wet as they were, on the ground, near the tank, and thought he would fetch them in the morning, but, on his going to do so, he found he could not move them from the ground; he was quite sure that the white people's devil had got hold of them, and was holding them down. He was told that they should certainly be released; that he was to go exactly at twelve o'clock, when the sun would be the hottest, and he would find that he could bring them away quite easily. The man went, and of course found that the heat had melted the ice round the bag, and he brought it to show us. We endeavoured to explain the reason of this; the man listened, but could not be convinced, and went away impressed with his own foolish imagination.

All castes have a superstitious dread of the hooting of an owl. The house we occupied at Nundedroog was very large, and as there was rather a scarcity of houses to accommodate all the officers, we gave up some detached rooms to two of them, Lieuts. S—— and B——, the latter of whom was only doing duty with our regiment. We had several nights been disturbed by the owls, and B—— determined, if possible, to shoot one. Accordingly, in the evening, as soon as they began their melancholy note, he went forth with his gun, and shot one in the leg. The poor thing was brought to me, and as I wished to tame it, he gave it to me. I placed it in a spare lumber-room; but it refused every kind of food, and seemed to be fast drooping. In the course of the day my butler, followed by the rest of the servants, came to me, and begged that the owl might be sent away, declaring that no luck would happen to me, or to any one else, who kept such a bird; that heavy misfortunes would follow; that

master and mistress and all would surely die. It was in vain to reason with them; they one and all determined to leave my service, if I kept the owl another hour. I therefore thought it best to comply with their wish, as I saw their minds were made up to go; so I sent in to Mr. S——, to beg him to shoot the poor bird; it seemed evident that it was in misery, and could not live, even if set at liberty. Thus order was now restored in my establishment; the natives still, however, persisted in saying that some one would die in the house, and most likely Mr. S——, who had shot the bird. A few days after this, both S—— and B—— were attacked with typhus fever; the former died at the end of eight days, and in order to give a chance of life to the latter, he was ordered for change to Bangalore, where he died shortly after his arrival. Nothing now could convince my servants that it was not the bird, and the bird alone, that occasioned the death of these two officers.

A few weeks after this, Mrs. S——, the lady of our commandant, was much disturbed by an owl in a tree, near her bed-room window, which every night made its disagreeable hootings, to the annoyance of all in the house. She begged Major S—— to shoot it, which he did. Loud was the outcry of the servants when the dead bird was brought in, though great the pleasure of Mrs. S—— to find the cause of her annoyance got rid of. The following morning, Miss W——, niece of Mrs. S——, a sweet girl, about seventeen years old, was taken ill of the typhus fever, and in eight days she was buried. This second apparent confirmation of the omen naturally strengthened the natives in their belief, so strongly is every kind of superstition implanted in their minds. They could not in this case look to the rational causes of these events, or reflect that, as the fever had been raging amongst the poor sepoys, it might be reasonably supposed that the Europeans could not all escape; no—it was nothing but the destruction of the ominous bird which had caused the death of the officers and the lady.

The native women, and of the Hindus in particular, are kept in total ignorance; their life is passed amidst a round of superstitious ceremonies. Their religious prejudices have taken such deep root in their minds from infancy, as materially to obstruct the efforts made for their moral and social improvement. The men and women of Hindostan are, generally speaking, handsome, the latter particularly so when young; but it is difficult to describe the excessive ugliness of their forms and faces when they attain to the age of thirty or thirty-five, at which time a native woman is old. Not a single trace of beauty is left, and it is scarcely possible to conceive that the haglike, almost unearthly being before you, ever could have been beautiful. Their beauty's summer is from ten years old to eighteen; after that period they gradually decline, till they acquire the unsightly aspect of withered old age at thirty. The Musulmanis and Hinduis of the higher ranks are well aware of the evanescence of their charms, and, knowing the shortness of their reign, endeavour by every means to heighten the beauties they possess. Draperies, ornamental paints, and essences, are employed to add to the loveliness that nature has bestowed on them. Their beautiful figure is confined merely by a slight tissue, or silk bodice, sometimes embroidered with pearls and gems, and always ornamented with gold or silver. Twenty or thirty yards of gold or silver muslin or gauze is wound in graceful folds round the body, yet leaving it perfectly free in action; the ends of this long kind of scarf are elaborately worked, and are entwined across the shoulder, and sometimes over the head, as occasion may require, for a veil. The bare arms are covered with costly jewels, as well as the neck, hands, feet, head, ears, and nose, which appear not ungraceful in their profusion.

Their is a slight difference in the costume of the Musulmanis and Hinduis; the former wear a loose trouser, either of silk or gold muslin, very nearly as wide as a petticoat; they also have a scarf of the finest muslin, which is thrown over the head. When they paint, it is never on the cheek, but their nails and soles of their feet, and palms of their hands, are dyed either a yellow or rose colour. The Hinduis paint an ornamental sign on their forehead. All use perfumes and highly-scented oils. Their hair is beautiful, thick, black, glossy, and long; it is invariably braided across the forehead, and wound up in a knot at the back of the head.

The minds of the women are, with very few exceptions, completely uncultivated; nothing is taught them; in many instances, not even reading. What will make them good wives and mothers is all that is thought sufficient for them to know. It is not, however, from want of capacity that their minds are thus barren, for they evince great curiosity and intelligence, and an eagerness for general information, when it does not touch on the subject of religion. They have naturally active and inventive minds, and have much even of poetry in their imaginative tales. The society in the highest ranks is entertaining, and anything but insipid; the natural gentleness of their manners, and their easy politeness, make them pleasing companions, and their remarks are just and pertinent. Their knowledge on many subjects surprises the European, knowing, as we do, that they are uneducated. Their acquirements on general subjects are derived from their fathers and brothers, with whom alone they associate, and, in the highest ranks, these are men of intelligence. The native females have most retentive memories, never forgetting what is once explained to them. They are quite astonished at the familiarity which exists between Europeans of different sexes; they consider it an act of the greatest indecency, on the part of a lady, to take a gentleman's arm, or receive any of those polite attentions so customary with us; even eating in the presence of a man is thought highly indelicate, but as for dancing, they told me it was an abomination, of which no modest woman ought to be guilty. None but the most depraved among their countrywomen indulge in this amusement; only those in fact who, from infancy, have been educated in a shameful profession. The free intercourse which European manners sanction betwixt the sexes shocks them excessively; there have been instances known of a high-caste Musulmani committing suicide, from having accidentally exposed her face to the gaze of an European, believing that nothing less than the sacrifice of her life could obliterate the disgrace.

Hindu parents make a point of marrying their children at a very early age; if this rule be neglected, they believe that their ancestors for many generations past will feel the torments of hell. If they cannot find suitable matches for their girls, they have been known to select the old, the sick, and even the dying, to marry the young beauty, perhaps only a few hours before the death of the former. Till the female is married, she is closely kept, where she has no other employment than to comb her hair, to admire her own beauty, to make images, or to decorate cows for the worship, with other ceremonies of various kinds, in which the youth of the Hindu girl is chiefly spent. But it must be considered that it is children that thus pass their time, as, when the girl reaches nine, or at the latest eleven years old, her marriage takes place: these two ages are considered the most auspicious. After marriage, their whole time is taken up in employing all their art of fascination to win and retain the affections of their husbands; they adorn themselves in every way that can heighten their charms; they bathe their hair in rose-water and attar; in short

they leave no means untried to monopolize their husbands' love. But in the middle class, where a plurality of wives is not so common, should another chance to be preferred to them, their jealousy knows no bounds, and either the one or the other, or even all three, will be sure to feel its dreadful and often fatal effects. The females have no choice; at three or four years old, their parents betroth them to the children of friends or connexions.

The marriage state is considered highly honourable; a man, even after having once married and become a widower, loses a great deal of his importance till he again enters into the connubial state. Unmarried men are not considered eligible for any public or trustworthy situation.

The numerous ceremonies attending marriages, amongst the higher classes of natives, are conducted with a degree of splendour which is surprising to Europeans. They last five days. The first day is ushered in by the parents and friends of the bride taking her down to the nearest river or mountain stream, where she is met by the bridegroom and his friends. Here they both undergo a long ablution, while the spectators repeat prayers and erect fires for the purpose, they say, of averting an evil eye. They are then conducted to a kind of pavilion or temple, profusely decorated with wreaths of flowers, draperies, and flags, and a prayer is made to each of the gods, that they may attend at the wedding. A rich carpet or skin is spread for the bride and bridegroom to sit upon, with their faces turned to the east. Numerous forms are then gone through, which mostly last till sun-set, such as washing their feet with milk, anointing the body with oil and perfumes, and many other absurdities. They are then conducted back to their separate dwellings, amidst the deafening roar of drums, guns, pistols and fireworks, trumpets, horns, loud shouts and screams. The following day they are again conducted to the pavilion, when both the parents join the hands of the couple, and while thus clasped, seven measures of water, seven measures of corn, and the same of milk, are poured over them. Nine strings are fastened over the shoulder of the left arm and under the right of the bridegroom, and an amulet is clasped round the bride's neck; these two are emblematic of marriage, but still the ceremony is not over. The third day, a large pile is erected, and set on fire, and spices and perfumes burnt in such quantities, that for an immense distance the air is impregnated with their odour. The bride and her party have to walk round this fire seven times, accompanied with music, singing, and dancing. Then the bridegroom and his numerous attendants follow, and repeat the same round, and both are then carried home in triumph on a car. The fourth day, a grand feast takes place, and the happy couple eat together, for the first time that the girl has ever eaten in the presence of a man, which she considers highly indecorous, and it is consequently a severe trial to her modesty; it is also the last time, for never again will they eat in the company of each other. No high Hindu woman ever eats in the presence of her husband or male relative. This day's ceremony is a most magnificent display—gorgeous dresses and decorations, and sumptuous fare. The fifth day is chiefly dedicated to sacrifices, and it is only on this occasion that a woman can be engaged in anything of this nature. At night, more ablutions take place, and the couple are decorated in the most splendid dresses, and covered with the most costly jewels. They are then mounted on a superbly ornamented car, and carried in grand procession round the streets of the town, by torch-light. And thus ends a Hindu wedding. The parents on both sides give immense sums of money away in alms on the occasion; they frequently throw money to the crowds accompanying the ceremony to scramble for. A rajah, not long ago, on the marriage of his daughter to a neighbouring rajah,

distributed in this manner £20,000 during the five days that the wedding lasted. On another occasion, the son of a rajah was accompanied by a force of more than 12,000 men, with which he proceeded to the palace of another rajah, whose sister he was about marrying. Upwards of 200,000 people were assembled to join in the scene of scrambling for money; 10,000 four-anna and 20,000 eight-anna pieces were thrown, which are in value equal to our sixpences and shillings. In the general scramble for the pieces, numbers of poor people were killed. The total expense attending this marriage exceeded six lacs of rupees, an amount of about £60,000.

At all such ceremonies, either of death or marriage, money is thus distributed; but in this indiscriminate bounty, those that most need charity seldom reap any benefit: it is the strong, healthy, and robust man, who is able to contend with the mob, that gets the best share, while the poor, emaciated, starving creature is unable to obtain a single anna.

There are not so many ceremonies at the marriage of a Mussulman, but a great deal more eating and drinking, rioting and noise, takes place. Even horses, camels, and elephants partake of wedding-cakes, which are made of sugar and butter, mixed with a little flour.

The rajahs, according to their means of supporting them, have an unlimited number of wives, who are kept in strict seclusion, and no one dares approach their zenana. They are waited upon by women, and the courts in which they take exercise are surrounded by high walls. When once a girl attracts the notice of one of these high natives, she is doomed for ever to renounce intercourse with her sect; even her nearest relatives are forbid to see her. The unfortunate girl's parents consider she has attained a most brilliant position, and she is sacrificed with feelings of joy. It is said that the Rajah of Cooch Behar has upwards of 1,000 wives. They reside in a fortified town by themselves, and enjoy many privileges which, were they a less body, would be denied them.*

On the death of the husband, the poor widow is left in the most abject state; she is cast down from her former station, and has to undergo the greatest privations. No widow can marry again; it would be thought the deepest disgrace that could befal her; she would be an outcast. As a widow, she is doomed to all sorts of indignity, the name of widow being a reproach. All her fine clothing is taken from her; she is stripped of every ornament, which she never can again wear; her beautiful hair is frequently shaved off, and she then becomes a slave in the house where she formerly was mistress. Thus it is that the *sutti* becomes a willing sacrifice; for the high-caste and spirited girl cannot brook the shame and reproach which, should she continue to live, would be heaped upon her head. There are instances, however, of young girls becoming widows at such an early age, that the approach of death on the funeral pile is horrible to them; they understand not the degradations to which they will have to submit, and life seems sweeter now that they are released from an old and perhaps decrepid husband. It is a curious fact, that however large the number of the wives in the zenanas of the wealthy, a perfect kindness and

* Since writing the above, I find the Rajah of Cooch Behar died last May (1839). "He was of the Rajahbringshee caste, and a follower of Siva; but the style of his living was very unlike that of a Hindu. He used to marry without any regard to caste; the number of his wives or ranees was no less than 1,200; they reside in a sort of fort, about half a mile in extent. There are many courts of justice presided over by the ranees. The chief of the ranees was held in great respect by the rajah, so much so, that whenever her highness made her appearance in the audience hall, the rajah stood up, and gave her his own seat; but she never returned the compliment. The rajah spent his whole life in the zenana, his attention being entirely engrossed by his wives, and his state affairs were left to the management of his ministers. He died at the age of seventy."

unanimity exists amongst them; there is no jealousy or petty quarrelling. This is thought to arise from the mutual dependence they have one on another for society and amusement. They each have the same governing motive of conduct, namely, to please their lord and master; and as long as he is so, they each receive the benefit of his kindliness and good humour. These wives are all young and beautiful, and naturally kind and gentle, they seek with each other happiness and gaiety. Each wish is gratified; they are magnificently dressed, which is one of the principal objects of life; have every gratification consistent with strict seclusion; splendid apartments, and, in fact, every luxury.

The brahmins are treated with the highest deference by the natives, and their own wives (for in general they have two or three) shrink before their presence, and think it an extraordinary thing that European women are held in such estimation by their husbands. A brahmin once said to me, with astonishment, in a station in the northern division, where but few European ladies had been, "Why, I hear you answer your husbands without making a *salaam!*" a deferential bend of the head, with the hand uplifted to the forehead. Their women do not converse with each other even in the presence of their husbands, nor with European ladies if he be present, or any other male person.

Their greatest surprise is excited by our wearing so few jewels, being themselves covered with ornaments of every description. The lowest caste and poorest person get brilliant stones, and set them in lead; the richer sort set them in silver. Some have only pieces of glass ornaments, and leaden rings on toes as well as fingers.

The Pariah is the lowest grade of native society; but time has worked strange revolution in the society of the castes. This now persecuted race, the individuals of which the Mussulman, brahmin, and even native Christian, think it contamination to touch, and scorn to associate with, is, after all, of the most ancient family; he is said to be the descendant of the aborigines of the country, who were driven by the conquest of the Hindus to take refuge in their own hills, from whence they came to be designated *Pariah*.

ANECDOTES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

An Arab, who had lost a camel, cried out, "Whoever brings me my camel, I will give him two camels as a reward." "What means this?" it was asked. "Is a load, which may be carried on the head, more valuable than an ass-load?" "Your wonder is excusable," said he, "if you have never tasted the pleasure of recovery, and the delight of finding what was lost."

> Although the thing lost should be of little value,
> Say not that one had better refrain from searching for it.
> For of greater worth, in the estimation of the wise,
> Is the pleasure of finding, than the thing found.

They asked an Arab, "Why do you Arabs give your children such names as *Asad* (lion) and *Kelb* (dog), while you call your slaves and servants *Sa'ádat* (prosperity) and *Mubárak* (blessed)?" He replied, "We name oursons so with reference to our enemies; and our slaves, with reference to ourselves."

An Arab was asked whether he knew the stars. "Is there any one," replied he, "who is not familiar with the rafters of his own dwelling?"

GREAT BRASS GUN AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: The following account of the great brass gun at Bijapur, with copies of the inscriptions, might perhaps interest some of your Indian readers, if you consider it worth a place in your Journal not occupied with more important matter.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, 11th April 1840. FREDERICK FORBES.

This gun, or rather bombard, commonly known by the name of Múl-kimeïdán, no less remarkable for its enormous size than for the care and skill with which it is finished, lies on a bastion forming part of the south-western wall of the city of Bijapur or Vijayapura, in the Dukhun. This once magnificent seat of the 'Adel Shahi dynasty, though now ruined and almost deserted, contains some of the most beautiful Muhammedan buildings in the East; and the size and elegance of the Jamá Mesjid, and the tomb of Ibrahim 'Adel Shah, as well as the extent of the fortifications, attest its former splendour. The dome of Muhammad 'Adel Shah's tomb, entirely formed of brick, is of disproportionate size compared with the body of the building, and is visible from a great distance; its internal circumference is 389 feet, having a gallery of fourteen feet running round it, and a clear central space between the sides of the gallery of 110 feet. Ibrahim Rauzeh, which is built of black stone of a fine grain and exceeding hardness, contains six tombs, and is 125 feet square; the walls and portico are covered with Arabic inscriptions and ornamental tracery, carved in relief in a style so chaste and elegant as to surpass the most famous monuments of Egypt and Syria.

A very incorrect account of the gun, extracted from Moor's History of the Mahratta War, is given in the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1818, in which it is said to have been cast by Aurengzib, in the year of the Hejrah 1097; the inscription added by that monarch having been alone noticed, and the original Arabic one overlooked or misunderstood. It was cast, however, at Ahmednagar, in the Dukhun, in the reign of Borhan Nizam Shah the First, A.H. 956, or A.D. 1549, by, or under the superintendence of, the general of artillery, who is called, in Ferishta's history, Chelebi Rumi Khan, but whose name appears on the gun as Muhammad Bin Hasan Rumi, and who was apparently of Turkish extraction; his tomb still exists at Ahmednagar, and near it is the pit or mould in which the piece was cast. Mr. Bird supposes, with great probability, that the Rumi Khan, mentioned in the history of Gujrát, was the same individual who cast the gun at Ahmednagar. In a note, at p. 244, he is said to have been originally called Saghra Aka, and afterwards Khodáwund Khan and Rumi Khan; he founded the castle of Surat in A.H. 947, or A.D. 1540. In the disastrous retreat from Kulliani, in A.H. 970, as mentioned by Ferishta (see Briggs, vol. iii. p. 243), Hosaïn Nizam Shah abandoned no fewer than seven hundred pieces of ordnance, at which time the great gun fell into the hands of 'Ali 'Adel Shah, of Bijapur, who transported it to his capital. When Bijapur was taken by Aurengzib, in the reign of Iskender 'Adel Shah, a new inscription, in Persian, was added to commemorate the event.

The inscriptions in relief occupy a considerable portion of the upper surface of the gun, and are very beautifully executed, particularly the original Arabic one, the letters of which are upwards of a foot in length; the principal compartment of two lines being about three feet wide by two and a half high,

within a plain border. There are observed in it a number of peculiar abbreviations, or in fact a kind of stenography, where a single letter is made to form part of several distinct words, as will be seen by the annexed copy* on a small scale, where the separate portions are brought together in their relative situation on the gun, but without the intermediate spaces occupied by ornamental borders and other devices. The compartment containing the maker's name surrounds the vent; the inscription added by Aurengzib is between the central part and the muzzle, which is ornamented with grotesque carving, representing the heads of monsters. The gun has been mounted on a revolving iron pivot, upon a grooved stone platform, but at present rests on a heap of stones and blocks of wood. It has been converted by the superstitious Hindus into an object of worship, and they may frequently be seen placing offerings of flowers, oil, or copper coins, within the muzzle, with the greatest reverence. It was loaded and fired off many years ago, on account of a visit of the Rajah of Sattara to Bijapur, and the people gravely assert, that it caused all the pregnant women within hearing to miscarry.

The inscriptions, when written at length, are as follows:

لا اله الا الله و لا سواد

"There is no god but God, and none besides him."

ابو الغازي نظام شاه بادشاه خادم اهل بيت رسول الله و هي سنه ٩٥٦ .

"Abu-l-ghazi Nizam Shah, king, servant of the race of the apostle (Muhammad), and of the house of God. 956."

عمل محمد بن حسن رومي

"*Fecit* Muhammad Ben Hasan Rumi."

رونمود اقبال و گفتا ملک میدان را گرفت
آنکه داد عدل داد و ملک شاهان راگرفت
شاه عالم گیر پادشاه غازي دین پناه
فتح بیجاپور کرد وبهر تاریخ ظفر
في سنه ٣٠ جلوس والا مطابق سنهٔ هجري ١٠٩٧

"Fortune shewed her face and said, He hath taken the lord of the battle-field; that which he dispensed he dispensed justly, and subdued the country of the kings (of the Dukhun). Shah 'Alem Ghir, the victorious king, defender of the faith, achieved the conquest of Bijapur, and as to the date of the victory, in the thirtieth year of his exalted reign, corresponding to the one thousand and ninety-seventh year of the Hejrah."

The dimensions of the piece are annexed:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from breech to muzzle	14	2·6
Length of posterior narrow chamber for the charge ...	5	4·0
Length of anterior chamber	7	3·8
Total length of bore	12	7·8
Circumference at the middle	13	9·0
Circumference at the muzzle	14	9·7
Diameter at the breech	4	9·7
Calibre	2	4·8

* Our correspondent has favoured us with a carefully executed fac-simile of the original characters. —Ed.

Its weight is stated by Col. Briggs at forty tons, and Moor estimates the weight of the shot, allowing for windage, at 2,646 lbs.; there is reason to believe, however, that stone shot only were used for it.

The latter inscription is more properly arranged thus:

شاه عالم گير غازي پادشاهِ دين پناه
آنکه دادِ عدل داد و ملکِ شاهان را گرفت
فتحِ بيجاپور کرد و بَهْرِ تاريخِ ظفر
رو نمود اقبال و گفتا مُلْکِ ميدان را گرفت *

في سنه ۳۰ جلوسِ والا مطابق سنه ۱۰۹۷ هجري

Shah 'Alem Ghir, the victorious king, defender of the faith,
He who dispensed just judgment, and took the dominions of kings,
Conquered Bijapur, and, for the date of the victory
Fortune showed her face and said: "*He hath taken possession of the field.*"†

Executed in the thirtieth year of the reign of the exalted in dignity; corresponding to the one thousand and ninety-seventh year of the Hejrah.

* These four lines form a قطعه, the measure of which is فاعلاتن فاعلاتن فاعلاتن فاعلن

† The words ملکِ ميدان را گرفت contain the *tárikh* or date, thus:

م	=	40
ل	=	30
ک	=	20
م	=	40
ي	=	10
د	=	4
ا	=	1
ن	=	50
ر	=	200
ا	=	1
گ	=	20
ر	=	200
ف	=	80
ت	=	400

A. H. 1096.

SIBERIA.

No. III.—Sledge Excursions over the Ice of the Polar Ocean.

We have already borrowed freely from Baron Wrangel's valuable communications respecting Northern Siberia and the character of its inhabitants. On the present occasion, we intend to accompany him on excursions even beyond the most northern limits of that northern land, in his vain attempt to proceed over the ice of the Arctic Ocean, in search of a supposed Polar continent. In our April number, we gave a sufficiently full account of the early discoveries of the Russians along the coast of Asia. We reminded our readers that a tract of coast from the North Cape of Captain Cook, to Cape Shelagskoi, the extreme point reached by Russian navigators, remained unexplored, and that speculative geographers had founded upon this blank in the configuration of our globe, a theory of an isthmus, by which it was supposed Asia and America were connected. To ascertain the exact position of this part of the coast, and thus complete the survey of the northern coast of Asia, was the chief object of Baron Wrangel's mission to Nishney-Kolymsk; the second was, to ascertain, if possible, whether there were any truth in the popular belief, that a large polar continent lay to the north of Siberia.

All attempts previously made to perform either of these two tasks, by means of maritime expeditions undertaken during the summer, had signally failed. It, therefore, became evident that the plan must either be abandoned altogether, or that other means must be found for carrying it into execution. The Russian admiralty determined that the attempt should be made by means of *narti*, small Siberian sledges drawn by dogs; that these sledges should proceed along the coast, towards the end of winter, when the cold was becoming less intense, though still sufficient to maintain the firm crust of ice by which the ocean near the coast remains covered during the greater part of the year.

There is certainly something formidable in the idea of an excursion over the ice of the Arctic Ocean, during a Siberian winter, and few of our modern tourists will be ambitious of following the traces of the Russian admiral, who, we have been told, is at this moment engaged in some similar undertakings on the coast of North America; but the nature of the carriage must first be known, in which these excursions were undertaken, before any just estimate can be formed of the difficulties and hardships to which the adventurous Russian exposed himself.

The *narta* is a light sledge, the runners of which are made generally of birch wood, and the upper part of basket-work. Not a nail or a particle of iron enters into the composition of the whole vehicle, the several parts of which are simply fastened together with leathern thongs, cut from the hide of the sea-horse. This manner of constructing the sledge gives to it great elasticity, without which it would be shaken to pieces in a very short time by the rough masses of ice continually met with, and by the *torossy*, or ice-bergs, over which the dogs can only with the greatest difficulty drag the often heavily laden conveyance. In the runners, the absence of iron is usually supplied by a thick coating of ice. This is formed by placing the sledge erect, and pouring water over them, which is immediately converted into ice by the powerful action of a Siberian temperature; and this contrivance is found to have many advantages over iron. By passing with greater smoothness and ease over the frozen snow, it lightens the draft for the dogs; and by keeping the wood always moist, prevents it from splitting. This ice binding is called *voïda* by

the Siberians; it is generally about half an inch thick on starting, but wears away in the course of a long day's journey, in which case, the first thing the driver does, on stopping for the night, is to begin watering his sledge-runners, in order to renew the *voïda.*

The *narta* is long and narrow, and when heavily laden, is at all times liable to overturn, without giving much notice to the driver. When the luggage, therefore, has been packed upon the sledge, the first point to be attended to is, to bind the whole so tightly and solidly together, that the vehicle may roll over a dozen times or more, in the course of the day, without any great danger to the cargo embarked on board of it. On the top of the whole, the traveller and his driver sit perched, with their legs resting on the runners, and ready at a moment's notice to jump off, should they feel that their light conveyance is preparing to "spill" them in the snow. The sledge itself consequently affords no protection from the cold; the traveller must always keep his limbs free, and it is only to the clothes that he has on him that he can trust for warmth. On his journey along the coast, Baron Wrangel seldom failed to meet with large quantities of drift wood, which is yearly brought down from Central Asia by the mighty rivers of Siberia. Thus he was enabled at night to enjoy at least the comfort of a blazing fire; but when he proceeded northward, and lost sight of the mainland, it became necessary to renounce this luxury, wood being an article far too bulky to be conveyed on the *narti* in quantities more than sufficient to dress the food of the travellers.

Baron von Wrangel, during his stay at Nishney-Kolymsk, made four excursions over the ice. The first was of very secondary importance, and consisted merely of a trip along the coast to Cape Shelagskoi. He left Nishney-Kolymsk on the 19th of February 1821, with nine sledges, three for himself and his companions, the other six being required to carry the necessary supply of food for the exploring party and their dogs. On the 23d they arrived at Sukharnoïe, the last Russian settlement at the mouth of the Kolyma. Our readers will be amused to learn the extent and population of this naval station. "At the mouth of the eastern arm of the Kolyma, here twenty-three versts broad," says our author, "there lies a flat naked island, so low, that in winter it scarcely rises above the level of the ocean. On the southern extremity there are two barns or balagani, standing about half a verst asunder, and intended to afford protection, in case of a storm from the north, to those inhabitants of Kolymsk whom the fishery or the chace attracts to the neighbourhood towards the close of autumn. This outline of a settlement is called Sukharnoïe. Even fifty versts before arriving there, the wretched stunted shrubs had disappeared altogether, and I found myself on an apparently interminable snowy plain, the ghastly uniformity of which was unbroken by any object whatever, with the exception of an occasional trap set for the arctic fox. A man, of course, accustoms himself to every thing in time, but the first impression produced by this gigantic shroud, is one for which it would be impossible to find a comparison. Night, when it closes on the scene, affords positive relief to the aching sight, by the welcome change to darkness." Horrible, however, as are the civic pretensions of Sukharnoïe, it was the point of departure chosen by our travellers, and that from which they usually calculated their longitude while on the ice.

The greater part of the next day was spent in packing and ordering the sledges, and as the arrangements on this occasion vary so much from those of ordinary tourists, it may not be out of place here to give an account of the different commodities that were deemed requisite to the equipment. "The

articles we had to take with us were the following: a conical tent, constructed of reindeer skins sewn together; two hatchets; a pocket lantern; a couple of wax candles; an iron plate, to light fire on; an iron tripod; a tea-kettle; and an iron pot. There was a little clean linen, &c. for each of us; bear-skins, by way of mattresses; and double rein-deer skins for quilts; one set of bedding being provided for every two of the party. Our instruments were: two chronometers, and a second-watch; a sextant, with an artificial quicksilver horizon; a spirit thermometer; three amplitude compasses, one with a prism attached; two telescopes; a line measure, divided into feet; and a few other trifles. A month's provisions for five men consisted of 2½ poods (90 lbs. English) of rye biscuit, 1½ pood of meat, 10 lbs. of dry soup tablets, 2 lbs. of tea, 4 lbs. of sugar-candy, 8 lbs. of groats, 3 lbs. of salt, 39 portions of strong spirits, 12 lbs. of tobacco, and 200 choice pieces of smoked *yukhala*.* Each of us carried a musket and fifty cartridges, a pike, and a large knife stuck into his girdle, to which was attached the requisite apparatus for striking fire. As food for our dogs, we had 790 large *muksun yukhala*, 1,200 *yukola* of the same, and 2,400 fresh frozen herrings. Our six provision sledges were entirely laden with the eatables, and a part of our own stores we were obliged to make room for on our travelling *narti*. We endeavoured to distribute our luggage as equally as possible, and as soon as each *narta* had received its lading of twenty-five poods, a large leathern covering was spread over it, and the whole so tightly bound down, that the sledge might have overturned, and rolled over and over several times, without the least danger of losing any part of its contents."

The first two nights after their departure from Sukharnoïe our travellers were able to spend under the shelter of a roof, it being customary throughout the north of Siberia to erect *poverni*, or small huts, in which any chance traveller may, at the end of a day's journey, be at least certain of protection against a snow-storm. On the third evening, however, having reached a part of the coast to which, for nearly a hundred years, no Russian had extended his excursions, von Wrangel and his companions, for the first time, pitched their tent, to pass a winter's night on the naked coast of the Arctic Ocean. "As it was my intention," he says, "to leave here a part of the stores I had brought with me, in order that I might be able to send away some of my sledges, we erected a *saïka*, or storehouse, in which we might hope to secure our provisions against the depredations of Arctic foxes and wolverenes. For this purpose, four upright posts were planted in the snow, each nine feet high, and on the top of these we formed a kind of box, in which we deposited our stores, carefully covering them over with logs of wood and snow. During this time our tent had been pitched. For this purpose, six long poles were erected in the snow, and bound together at the top, forming the skeleton, over which we threw our light covering of rein-deer skins. The whole fabric, when put together, was about ten feet high, and about twelve feet in diameter at the base. Within the tent, on a plate of iron, we lighted our fire, for the double purpose of warming ourselves and dressing our supper. At the summit of the cone was a hole, to *allow* the smoke to escape; but the smoke, instead of taking the hint that his company was superfluous, kept rolling about in large volumes, his evident attachment to home moving us even to tears. Instead of a door, there was, on the leeward side of the tent, a small opening, over which was hung a rein-deer skin. In stormy weather—and the weather in

* The *yukhala* and *yukola* are different kinds of preserved fish, of which a brief account was given in our last number.

these parts is more often stormy than any thing else—our light habitation was in constant movement, now inclining its head to one point of the compass, and then making an equally low obeisance to the opposite quarter. To this we were very soon accustomed, and troubled ourselves no farther about it. At times, indeed, the wind became so violent, that it fairly lifted the tent from the ground, and threatened to send it flying through the air; but this was an inconvenience against which our experienced guides were soon able to provide a remedy, by shovelling up a mound of snow against the windward side, by which means our tenement became at once less precarious and much warmer.

"As soon as the tent was pitched, all hands were busy filling our kettle with snow and fragments of river ice, for tea seemed invariably to afford to all of us the most grateful and invigorating refreshment. Our frozen party seemed to thaw into life and cheerfulness after a few portions of the balmy beverage, of which we all grew so fond, that we drank it with scarce any *alloy*, with the exception of a small piece of sugar-candy kept in the mouth, and which was always found sufficient for our evening's allowance of ten or twelve cups. After tea, and while our soup was getting ready for supper, our guides went out to look after the dogs, tied them carefully up for the night, lest they might be seduced away by the scent of a bear or a fox, and gave to each his portion of fish. We were busy, meanwhile, comparing our observations, and entering our course for that day upon our map, a task not very easy to perform, while our fingers were stiff with cold, and our eyes almost blinded by the smoke. Our supper, when ready, consisted of one dish, soup, either of fish or meat, boiled for the whole party in the same pot, into which each man put his spoon in the most friendly and familiar fashion. Supper being over, we went to bed. The cold was too severe to allow of our laying aside any part of our furs, so we went to sleep in our complete travelling costume; but our stockings and boots we changed every evening, and hung them to the tent poles, where they dried during the night. This precaution, particularly with respect to stockings, is indispensable, for to lie down with damp clothing to the feet, is almost to ensure their being frost-bitten. On the frozen soil our bear-skins were spread out. On these we lay down, and covering ourselves with our furry quilts, we soon forgot, in a sound and refreshing sleep, the hardships of the day. So long as all the sledge-drivers were with us, we were obliged to lie like the spokes of a wheel, with our feet to the fire and our heads towards the side of the tent; but in proportion as we sent back our empty provision-sledges, our party became less numerous, and we were able to bring our broadsides to bear upon the blaze, which, when we were once asleep, was allowed to go out. In the morning we usually rose at six o'clock, lighted our fire, performed our ablutions with fresh snow, drank our tea, and prepared our dinner, which was generally a repetition of the previous night's supper. That over, our domestic utensils were cleaned, our quilts and beds bound together, and packed upon our sledges, and at nine o'clock we were mostly on our way again. This routine we observed throughout the whole course of our first excursion on the ice."

On the 14th of March, after an absence of twenty-three days, during which our travellers had made 1,122 versts (721 English miles), they returned to Nishney-Kolymsk, where the experience of the previous three weeks had prepared them duly to appreciate the comforts of a warm room and a regular dinner. The chronometers had been of no use; for though von Wrangel carried them about with him by day, and took them to bed with him at night, the delicate creatures were unable to resist the effects of the climate. His other

instruments required to be handled with the utmost care, for if any part of the metal touched the skin, the most painful consequences immediately ensued. Of the four storehouses they had formed, only one escaped the attacks of the foxes and wolverenes. This reduced our travellers and their dogs to a very scanty allowance of food during the last twelve days, and during the last forty-eight hours they had none. The chief difficulty they encountered arose from the numerous *torossy*. These are the huge ice-bergs, that fix themselves along the shallow coast, and rise like so many mountains above the level ice. A complete chain of these runs in general parallel with the coast, and at times they are congregated together in such numbers as to form an impassable labyrinth.

On his second ice-excursion, Baron von Wrangel started on the 26th of March, not quite a fortnight after his return from the first. On this occasion his party was more numerous, a Russian merchant of the name of Bereshnoi having volunteered to accompany him, an offer accepted only on condition of the merchant providing every thing for himself and his dogs. The caravan consisted of six *narti* for the expedition, and fourteen for the conveyance of provisions, each sledge, on an average, having a team of twelve dogs. The ill-success that had attended the erection of his magazines during his first excursion, did not deter von Wrangel from renewing the attempt; and, probably, experience had made him more cautious, for on this occasion his valuable hoards escaped, though it was evident from the traces around, that the bears and foxes had scented the rich treasures near them, but had failed in all their endeavours to enter upon possession.

The second excursion was undertaken with a view to try and get to the north; but the party were never able to go more than seventy or eighty miles from land before they came to open water, on which, indeed, large masses of ice were floating about, but over which it was entirely impossible for them to continue their course. They were, therefore, obliged to content themselves with making a careful survey of the Bear Islands; after which, as their stores were exhausted, and the ice was beginning to show symptoms of the return of spring, they were forced to turn back, and arrived at Nishney-Kolymsk on the 28th of April, after an absence of thirty-six days, during which they had run, with the same dogs, a distance of 1,210 versts, or 807 English miles. This second excursion was rendered more difficult than the first, by the much greater number of *torossy* over which the sledges had to be drawn. Along the coast there is mostly, between that and the nearest chain of *torossy*, an interval of level ice, over which the dogs run with ease; but on going to a greater distance from the coast, the icy mountains are less regular in their occurrence, and in some places present a continuous perpendicular wall, over which it is utterly impossible to drag the sledges. The following animated description of a storm may afford some idea of what Polar travellers must look for on a sleighing party over the Arctic Ocean:—

"On this day (April 18) we ran forty-two versts, though such was the violence of the wind, that it was difficult to keep our dogs in a trot, and more than once they were fairly blown off their legs. At the same time, the snow fell in such large flakes, that the drivers could not see the sledges immediately before them, and were in constant danger of losing their way, the falling snow obliterating the track in a few seconds. To prevent such a calamity, we tied the sledges together, two abreast, and to each sledge we fastened the leading dogs of that which immediately followed. In this fashion we travelled the whole day, and at night, there being no *toross*, to leeward of which we might have sought

shelter, we were forced to bivouac upon the open plain of ice, where, owing to the violence of the storm, we could neither pitch our tent nor light a fire. This night was decidedly the most disagreeable that occurred during the whole of our excursion. The thermometer stood at eleven degrees of frost (+ 7° F.), and we were exposed, without any shelter, to the full force of the storm; we could make no fire, either to warm ourselves, or to make a cup of tea, or a pot of soup; our only refreshment consisted in a few mouthfuls of snow, as a companion to a dry biscuit or a stale fish. In this way we spent the night upon our narrow sledges; and heartily glad we were, when, after five or six apparently interminable hours, we were at least able to put ourselves into motion again. Before we could do this, however, we had to dig up our dogs and sledges, that were all but completely buried in the drift of snow, and this was by no means an easy or a short task. When ready, we set off due south, not without some fear of missing the Four Columns Island, owing to the violence of the weather, and the continued heavy fall of snow. To my great satisfaction, however, my reckoning proved to be most accurate; for though we could not distinguish the island till we were within five versts of it, yet our course brought us right into the bay on the northern coast, where we halted, after having run fifty-two versts that day. After what we had so lately suffered, this bay appeared a real haven to us. We were able to pitch our tent under shelter of a rock, and above all, we were delighted to find an abundant supply of drift wood. A couple of glorious fires were lighted; one to make our tea and boil our soup, the other to dry our clothes, which were soaked through and through by the wet snow, and which, for want of firewood, we had been forced to wear in that state for several successive days. We luxuriated now in the enjoyment of fire, and over our balmy tea, and our warm though meagre soup; we had soon forgotten our past hardships, without even excepting the two last days of hard fasting. The only thing that disturbed our contentment was the reflexion that our labours had been in vain, since we had been unable to discover the sought-for land."

During his second excursion, a small decked-boat had been built for von Wrangel, with which he intended to have surveyed, first, the several arms by which the Kolyma falls into the sea, and afterwards the coast between that river and the mouth of the Indigirka. The mouths of the river, however, owing to a continuance of northerly winds, remained blocked up with ice till late in July, when the season was too far advanced to hope for any success for an expedition by water. Our adventurous traveller, therefore, who was suffering severely from rheumatism, in consequence of his late exposure, agreed, in compliance with Dr. Kyber's advice, to proceed a few degrees further south for the remainder of the fine season, in order to collect strength to bear the renewed fatigues of the approaching winter.

The survey of the coast, as far as the mouth of the Indigirka, which Baron von Wrangel was unable to effect by sea, was completed by his junior officer, the mate Kosmin, who explored the country on horseback, attended only by a few Yakoot guides.

Baron von Wrangel's third excursion over the ice had the same object in view as the second, namely, the discovery of the supposed Polar continent. On the 10th of March 1822, he left Nishney-Kolymsk, with five travelling sledges, and nineteen others laden with provisions. On this occasion, our travellers proceeded about thirty or forty versts farther to the east before they attempted their northward course. Two or three days after leaving the coast, and when they may be said to have been fairly out to sea, they discovered on

the ice distinct tracks of sledges, and on a closer examination they became convinced that these tracks were no other than those which they had themselves made during their excursion of the preceding winter. They were at least thirty-five versts farther east than they had been at any time during the excursion of 1821, so that the whole mass of ice must have remained unbroken to a large extent, and must have drifted so much farther eastward during the summer. This year the travellers succeeded in extending their course beyond the 72d degree of latitude, having reached a point 262 versts distant from the Baronoff Rocks, their point of departure, and now the nearest known land. Here their farther progress was effectually checked by the open ocean, which they beheld in a fearful state of agitation from the effects of an arctic tempest. They had nearly arrived at the extreme edge of the standing ice, which was in momentary danger of being dashed into fragments by the huge icebergs that rose in succession, like mere toys, upon the crest of each succeeding wave, and at times were hurled against each other with a crash resembling thunder. One moment a huge mass of ice would be raised high into the air, and then again be flung down with such violence, that it would disappear for several moments, to rise again thickly covered with green clay, a sure token of its having reached the bottom of the ocean in its downward course. Thus was accounted for a phenomenon that had often excited von Wrangel's wonder, namely, the frequent occurrence of clay and soil on the summits of the loftiest *torossy*. Even the standing ice was affected by the tempest, and manifested a strong undulating motion. Behind them and around them the ice was bursting in every direction, and the waters of the ocean were rushing in at the crevices; to proceed farther was out of the question, and little time was to be lost, for in another hour the solid field on which they then stood might be broken into numberless fragments. Several times the Russians renewed their attempts to proceed farther to the north, but in every direction their progress was arrested by the open ocean, which at last compelled them to abandon their hopeless plan, and on the 5th of May they arrived again at Nishney-Kolymsk, after an absence of fifty-seven days, during which time they had run a course of no less than 1,355 versts. The inhabitants had all abandoned the town, the season for the fishery having commenced. One old Cossack, too feeble to help his countrymen to catch fish, had been left behind as a garrison to protect the empty houses against the sudden attack of an enemy. He enjoyed the company of one old woman, who, like himself, seemed to think her fishing days were gone by, and that she was now fit only to remain behind and take care that nobody came to run away with Nishney-Kolymsk in the absence of the population. These two aged people, it appears, had been for many years the only summer inhabitants of the Siberian city.

The summer of 1822 was spent in excursions on horseback over the *tundra*, or mossy heath, and a highly interesting chapter is devoted to an account of one of these expeditions undertaken by the Midshipman Matiushkin, accompanied by Mr. Bereshnoi, the merchant of whom mention has already been made. Their Yukagire guide knew nothing of the country through which he had undertaken to conduct them, and the consequence was, that they wandered about in the desolate waste for a much longer period than they had intended. Their stock of provisions became exhausted, and for several days they were reduced to feed on the bark of trees.

The fourth and last excursion of von Wrangel over the ice was by far the most important of all. On this occasion the object in view was to proceed along the coast as far as Burney's Isle, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. The

intermediate coast was wholly unknown, and it was therefore impossible to calculate what difficulties the expedition might have to encounter.

On the 22d of February 1823, von Wrangel left Nishney-Kolymsk, but the severity of the cold (—33° R. or —38° F.) and the tempestuous character of the weather detained him at Sukharnoïe till the 5th of March, when he started with nineteen sledges, and on the 8th reached Cape Shelagskoi, where he was fortunate enough to establish a friendly intercourse between his own party and a tribe of the dreaded Tshuktshi. "I had gone forward with Mr. Kosmin," says our author, "in search of a commodious place for our encampment, when a sledge drawn by a rein-deer, and driven by a sturdy Tshuktshe, came straight up to us, from among some neighbouring *torossy*. He halted at a short distance, and addressed a few words to us, but seeing that we did not understand him, he beckoned to us to join him. We did so, but could hold no conversation, as neither understood the language of the other. I was extremely anxious not to lose this opportunity for establishing a friendly feeling between our new acquaintance and ourselves, and therefore endeavoured to keep him with us, in hopes our interpreter, who had remained with the caravan, might join us. I know not whether the Tshuktshe understood me, but he quitted his sledge without the least appearance of fear or embarrassment, produced his *gansa* (a kind of brass pipe), and made signs that he wished me to give him some tobacco. I lost no time in complying with his request, whereupon he began to smoke away quite at his ease. After musing for awhile, he repeated several times the word *kamakai* (elder or chief) then sprang into his sledge, and immediately disappeared among the *torossy*. In the evening, when our whole party had assembled, and our camp was in order, we were visited by three Tshuktshi, of whom two were seated in a sledge, while a third ran by the side of it, and drove the rein-deer. As they approached us, one of those in the sledge began to make all sorts of uncouth gestures, the object of which was probably to show that they were unarmed, and animated by no hostile intention. They halted on arriving in front of our sledges, which were drawn up in a circular line, and a little man, about sixty years of age, whose body was almost buried in his large shaggy *kukhlänka*, stepped fearlessly into the inner space, announcing himself as the *kamakai* of all the Tshuktshe tribes residing along the coast of the Tshaun Bay. His quick fearless step betokened vigour and health, and his small fiery eyes, that sparkled from under his elf-locks, were expressive of boldness and self-confidence. After the first salutation, "*toróma*,"* he caused a side of seal-bacon and a piece of fresh white bear's-flesh to be brought from his sledge, and presented them to me as particular dainties. I led him into our tent, treated him with tobacco, fish, &c., and he conducted himself with as much ease and confidence as if we had been old acquaintance. Through the medium of our interpreter, there ensued a long conversation between us, and it was with real pleasure that I listened to many of his questions and remarks. He was particularly anxious to know what could have induced us to travel such a distance at so severe a season of the year. He then asked how many we were, and whether we were armed. We replied to these questions with perfect sincerity, and endeavoured to explain to him the motives of our expedition, and to satisfy him as to the peaceable nature of our views. Still our appearance, it was evident, had excited his distrust, and his piercing look wandered incessantly about, as though he would watch our most trifling movements.

* *Toróma* is merely a corruption of the Russian salutation "*zdorôvo*" (literally, 'in good health'), which is used in the place of "good day," and which the Tshuktshi have probably caught up during their visits to the annual fair at Ostrovnoie.

His demeanour, at the same time, was modest and discreet, and to all our questions he replied with a good-humoured frankness. After remaining with us several hours, our guest departed, apparently well satisfied with so friendly a reception, and with the trifling presents which I made him.

"On the following day (March 9), the *kamakai* repeated his visit, accompanied by his wives, his children, and a young fellow whom he introduced as his nephew. We were just taking our tea, and offered them some, but they had scarcely tasted it, when they poured it away with evident disgust, and, to take off the taste, cut themselves large pieces of snow* from the floor of our tent, devouring their *glace au naturel* with the greatest eagerness. The sugar, on the other hand, was greatly approved of. Considering their immoderate use of tobacco in all its forms, the wonder is that their sense of taste has not long since been destroyed. The nephew was particularly delighted with the sugar we gave him, and told us he had eaten a famous quantity when he was baptized at the fair of Ostrovnoïe. I inquired about his baptism, of which, however, he could tell me nothing, having forgotten every thing but a few of the more prominent points of the ceremony. He had even forgotten the name by which he was christened, and referred me on this subject to his wife, who at least remembered so much, that her husband's name was Nicholas, and her own Agraphia. She showed me also his cross† and her own, both of which she wore round her own neck. This was the full extent of her religious education. Our sledge-drivers, on questioning her farther, finding she knew not even how to make the sign of the cross, displayed great zeal in instructing her in this and other forms, and her husband was evidently pleased and proud at her rapid improvement under the tuition of her zealous preceptors. While this was going on, her son, a boy about ten years old, had very dexterously slipped a couple of knives, a few glass beads, and some other trifles, under his fur shirt. Not to destroy the good feeling that had been established, I thought it best to overlook this little theft.

"The *kamakai* was a well-informed man, in his own way. When I had explained to him the object of our journey, and convinced him, apparently, that we meditated no evil designs against his people, but merely wished to know the exact conformation of the coast, that we might discover how we could best supply them with tobacco and other articles of trade, he described to me most accurately the whole coast, from the Great Baranikha to the North Cape, and with a piece of charcoal drew a correct map of Cape Shelagskoi, which he called *Erri*. In the Tshaun Bay, he laid down the island of Arautan with perfect correctness, as also a smaller island which we afterwards discovered, and assured us positively that there was no other island along that part of the coast. I asked him whether he knew of any land to the north. He reflected for a few moments, and then replied.—Between Cape Erri (Shelagskoi) and Cape Irkaïpi (the North Cape of Cook), there were some rocks, he said, of no very great elevation, near the mouth of a river. From the summit of those rocks, on a clear summer's day, some high mountains might be seen covered with snow; but in winter the eye was never able to reach so far. In former years, large herds of reindeer had sometimes arrived over the ice from the north, and, when pursued by the wolves or Tshuktshi, had always returned in the direction whence they came. He had himself, once in April, seen such a

* "This, we afterwards found, is a customary practice; however cold it may be, a plentiful allowance of snow forms the conclusion of every meal, and is eaten, as a kind of dessert, with evident partiality."

† According to the forms of the Russian church, when a child is baptized, a small metal cross, suspended by a ribbon, is hung round its neck, and must never be laid aside in after life.

herd on his return; and had followed it a whole day in his reindeer sledge, but the ice became so uneven, that he was obliged to return. He gave it as his opinion that these mountains were not situated on an island, but in an extensive country, as large at least as the Tshuktshi-land. He remembered to have heard his father say that, a long time ago, one of the Tshuktshi chiefs had gone with his people in leathern boats, or *baidares*, to the north country, but what they had found there, or whether they had ever returned, he was unable to inform me. He was quite certain, however, that the country was inhabited, and, by way of proof, told me that, only a few years ago, on Arautan Island, in the Tshaun Bay, a whale had been cast ashore, with harpoons pointed with flint sticking in him. Now, as the Tshuktshi made use of no such arms, he thought they must have belonged to the inhabitants of the unknown land.* I made the good old *kamakai* some presents in return for the confidence he had shown us, and for the readiness with which he had replied to our inquiries, assuring him, at the same time, that if his account proved to be correct, he might expect a handsome recompense from the government. He manifested much pleasure at the prospect, and begged me to prevail on the *Beloi Tsar* (the Emperor) to send him an iron pot and a sackful of tobacco, for then he should be perfectly happy. I promised to do what I could to obtain for him the realization of his wishes."

It would have been impossible for Baron von Wrangel to have made a journey of such extent over the ice, had he been obliged to carry with him, during the whole time, the necessary supply of food for himself, his companions, and his dogs. As he went along, he formed several provision depôts in the ice, and experience had taught him to construct his magazines in such a manner, as to secure them against the depredations of bears and foxes. His usual plan was to cut a cave in an iceberg or *toross*, there deposit his store, and then to cover the whole over with ice and snow, and over the whole to pour water, which froze and completely concealed the hidden treasure within an hermetical enclosure. By thus disposing of his fish and other provisions, he was able, at the end of the first ten days, to send back all the sledges but four. With these he again attemped to proceed northward, in the direction of the mountains described to him by the old Kamakai; but again his progress was interrupted by the same natural impediments by which he had found himself baffled on his second and third excursions. On the present occasion he was placed in the most imminent danger, in consequence of a violent tempest, which broke the ice, and left the whole party adrift on a fragment of about fifty fathoms in diameter, on which they spent a night of great anxiety, buffeted about by the billows, and every moment in danger of being shipwrecked by the huge *torossy* that were dashing up against each other in every direction. When the storm subsided, the north wind soon drove the fragments together, and the several fields of ice became connected again. Undismayed by the danger from which he had just escaped, our zealous young officer renewed his attempt to proceed northward, but was again overtaken by a tempest, and again sent to sea upon a fragment of ice, this time of a larger size, as it consisted of several connected icebergs. To return to the firm field of ice, they had to construct a kind of bridge, with a number of floating blocks, and again, on the weather becoming more moderate, Von Wrangel attempted to proceed farther to the north. On the 23d of March, he again beheld the horizon covered by the dense blue vapour which in these northern regions always arises during winter

* Such spears or harpoons are in use among the natives of the Aleoutian Islands, when they hunt the whale; and this animal, it is well known, will sometimes swim an immense distance in a very short time.

from the open parts of the ocean. "Notwithstanding this certain evidence," he says, "of the impossibility of any considerable advance, we proceeded nine versts farther due north, when we came to the edge of an immense fissure in the ice, extending from east to west, far beyond the reach of our sight, and in the narrowest part more than 150 fathoms broad. A strong wind from the west was widening this fissure at every moment. We climbed to the summit of one of the nearest icebergs, in hope of discovering some means of getting farther towards the north, but when we had reached the top of our frozen mountain, we saw the wide ocean spread before us. It was a fearful, a magnificent, but a melancholy spectacle! On the foaming waves, enormous icebergs were dancing to and fro, their grotesque and colossal forms rising at one moment high in the air, then dashed with irresistible violence against the field of ice that still formed a temporary barrier between the agitated ocean and the open canal, on the edge of which we stood. The intervening protection, it was evident, would soon be destroyed, and it would have been mere temerity to have attempted to ferry ourselves across upon one of the floating fragments, since there would have been little chance of our finding a firm footing on our arrival on the other side. Even around the place where we stood, new breaks were constantly forming, which assumed the form of rivers rushing through the ice, around and behind us. To go farther was impossible! With a painful feeling of our impotence to overcome the natural obstacles before us, we were forced to abandon our last hope of discovering the enigmatical land, of the existence of which we were not yet allowed to doubt. We were compelled, finally, to renounce the object, for which we had, during three years, patiently endured every kind of hardship, privation, and danger. All that duty or honour could demand we had done; but to have attempted to contend against the might of the elements would have been idle presumption, and I resolved to return! According to my reckoning, the point from which I returned was situated in 70° 51′ N. lat., and in 175° 27′ E. long. from Greenwich. Our distance from the main land was 105 versts, and on sounding we had 22½ fathoms, with a clay bottom."

On their return from this perilous deviation from their journey, our travellers were again overtaken by a tempest, and once again they were sent adrift upon a fragment of ice. Their floating island proved but a frail footing for them; in a little while they were struck by a huge *toross*, and the violence of the collision shattered at once the mass on which they stood, and that against which they had been flung. It was to the instinct of the dogs that von Wrangel and his companions owed their rescue from this imminent danger.

On his return to the coast, von Wrangel resumed his survey, and on the 10th of April, arrived at Captain Cook's North Cape, without encountering any particular difficulty on the way. At North Cape our author made acquaintance with another settlement of Tshuktshi, with whom he succeeded in establishing even a more friendly intercourse than with the Kamakai on the Tshaun Bay. The chief of those at North Cape, whose name was Etel, expressed a great wish to become the owner of a musket. "I promised to gratify him," says von Wrangel, "if he would undertake to furnish to us thirteen seals as food for the dogs, to supply us with fire-wood, and to accompany us to Koliutshin Island, where he had told me a married sister of his was residing. He had probably expected a much more extravagant demand, for he consented, without the slightest hesitation, to the terms proposed, lauded my generosity and disinterestedness to the skies, and gave immediate orders to prepare the seals and fetch the wood. On the following morning, Etel

joined us, fully equipped for the journey. He appeared to have arrayed himself in his best habiliments. On his back he carried a bag of tobacco, and a few trifling articles of European manufacture, with which he intended to trade at Koliutshin. His bonnet was richly ornamented with glass beads, ear-rings, &c., and surmounted by a large raven's head, which, he assured us, would obtain for us a prosperous journey and a friendly reception. On starting, we were accompanied, for some distance, by the whole population of the village, evidently under some uneasiness as to the safety of their chief."

On the 15th of April, our author arrived at Koliutshin, where he remained a few days to rest his dogs. It had been his intention to have extended his journey to Behring's Strait, but he had exhausted his stock of tobacco among his Tshuktshi friends, who, particularly at Koliutshin, visited him in much greater numbers than he had anticipated. Without tobacco, he had no means of buying fresh supplies of food for his dogs, and, having now performed the main object of his excursion, he determined to return. He arrived at Nishney-Kolymsk on the 10th of May, after an absence of seventy-eight days, during which he had run a course of about 2,300 versts (1,800 English miles). "With our return to Kishney-Kolymsk," says von Wrangel, "we concluded the series of our endeavours to discover the problematical northern land. Though we have not been able to determine positively its existence or non-existence, our excursions over the ice, in so many different directions, prove that no such land exists at any attainable distance from the Siberian coast. If such a land, nevertheless, do exist, the discovery of it must depend on the coincidence of a number of favourable circumstances. Above all, a severe but stormless winter, followed by a late spring, would be requisite, and the expedition ought then to be undertaken from Cape Yakan, since, according to the statements of the natives, the land in question approaches nearer to that than to any other point on the coast of Asia."

It was not till the 1st of November that von Wrangel was able to leave Nishney-Kolymsk, and his winter journey through Siberia was attended with hardships for which, fortunately, his excursions over the Polar ice had previously seasoned him. On his way from Verkhoyansk to Yakutsk, a part of the journey which he performed on horseback, the thermometer fell below 40 degrees of frost (53 degree below Fahrenheit's zero). "During such a temperature," he says, "travelling in a sledge is bad enough, but on horseback it really becomes almost beyond endurance. Without having experienced it, no one can imagine the suffering inseparable from such a ride. Folded up from head to foot in a mass of furs, of thirty to forty pounds in weight, it is impossible to stir a limb, and only now and then can one steal a mouthful of fresh air between the fur cap and the fur collar, which meet together and completely cover the face. The outward air is, however, so sharp, that it produces a peculiarly painful sensation in the throat and lungs. For ten hours and upwards the traveller has to sit his horse, for such is the usual distance from one night's lodging to the other; and when encumbered by the necessary casement of furs, it is quite impossible to wade through the deep snow, through which even the best trained horses find it extremely difficult to get on. The poor animals are not much better off than their riders. Independently of the severe cold, from which it is impossible they should not suffer, they are greatly annoyed by icicles continually forming from their nostrils, that render it difficult for them to breathe at all. When the annoyance becomes no longer endurable, the animal sets up an anxious snorting, and begins shaking its head, when the guide must afford relief by removing the icicles, or the horse will be stifled.

Sometimes, if there be no snow lying on the ground, the hoofs of the poor animals burst from the effects of cold. A party, composed of several horses and their riders, is always surrounded, on such occasions, by a cloud of vapour, which is emitted not merely by the living bodies, but even by the snow, that always throws off a vapour, during extreme cold, when compressed. The evaporations are instantly converted into millions of needles of ice, that fill the air, and occasion an incessant crackling noise, something like that produced by the tearing of silk. Even the rein-deer, the true denizen of the north, seeks some shelter in the woods against this awful cold; and those on the *tundra*, not being within reach of the forest, crowd closely together, to engender mutually some warmth by the contact of their bodies. The gloomy wintry raven alone cleaves now and then the icy atmosphere with weary pinion, and the thin vapoury streak, that marks his flight, shows that his body has still some animal warmth to lose. It is not merely animated objects, however, that feel the influence of this terrible cold; the thickest trunks of trees burst with a tremendous report, and the constant repetition of this sound, while passing through the wilderness, has the effect of signal-guns fired at sea. The very soil of the *tundra*, and that in the valleys between the rocks, split asunder, forming wide yawning chasms, from which the water concealed in the bowels of the earth rushes upwards, to be instantly converted into ice. Large masses of rocks are rent from the parent mountain, and come thundering down, shaking the very atmosphere in their descent. Even beyond the earth itself, such a frost as I am now speaking of, manifests its effects. The splendour of the deep azure Polar firmament, so often and so justly lauded, disappears altogether in the atmosphere thickened by the intensity of the frost; the stars, indeed, continue visible, but their light is feeble; and the mysterious poetical charm of a beautiful moonlight fades away, where chilled nature lies buried in a frightful uniformity, under the shadowless white of an eternal shroud, offering not the most trifling object on which imagination could fasten a poetical idea. Nay, what imagination, what poetical fire, could remain in action, where every thing seems dead, and where all the last energies of man are directed to the mere animal endeavour of preserving existence from the effects of cold?"

At Yakutsk, von Wrangel met his brother officer, Lieut. Anjou, who had been employed on a mission similar to his own, having surveyed the coast from the mouth of the Lena to that of the Indigirka, and likewise effected a complete survey of the Liakhoff Islands, lying to the north of that coast. From the most northerly of those islands, Anjou made repeated attempts to proceed northward over the ice, but encountered the same natural obstacles that opposed themselves to von Wrangel's progress. At five-and-twenty or thirty miles to the north of Kotelnoi, or Kettle Island, the sea was invariably found to be open, and all farther advance became impossible, for want of firm ice to bear the sledges forward.

The two young officers were detained at Yakutsk for nearly a month, to terminate the accounts connected with their arduous expeditions. At the end of that time, it will not be wondered at, that, instead of hastening back to St. Petersburgh, to receive the honours and promotions that awaited them, they solicited permission to visit the warm baths of Turinsk, to the south of the Baikal Lake. From the manner in which von Wrangel expresses himself, we are led to infer that the baths of Turinsk relieved him and his friend only for awhile from "the torturing rheumatic pains" entailed on them by their winter excursions over the ice of the Polar Ocean.

A HINDU'S CENSURE OF ORATORIOS.

RECENT accounts from Calcutta acquainted us with some objections *raised there,** on the part of certain Christian ministers, to the performance of the oratorio of the *Messiah,* at the Town-Hall, on the ground that its performance, "not for a devotional end, but for the purpose of yielding entertainment, and thus securing gain, necessarily involved in it the profaning of God's most sacred name, the desecration of His Holy Word, and the degradation of the Divine theme of Redemption." A Hindu periodical writer, the editor of the *Bhaskur,* a weekly paper in Bengalee, has taken up the subject, with a view of showing the injustice of visiting upon the Hindus alleged sins of which we exhibit open and bare-faced examples. This species of retaliation, which might be employed with greater effect than unreflecting people are aware, if it will not vindicate the much-vilified natives of India, may teach their vilifiers a little more charity.

The article, the translation of which we borrow from the Calcutta *Christian Advocate,* is as follows:

The celebrations of religious mysteries, passing under the names of the *Lílás,*† or sportive exhibitions of the lives and characters of Rám, Krishna, and other Hindu deities, are well known to have long been practised amongst us. Those persons, who make it their business to get up and conduct them, contrive to render them of pecuniary advantage to themselves, by mixing up with the recital of the religious story the allurement of music and dancing, &c. by which many are induced to pay a price for the gratification of their senses which they would not pay for the ceremonial and recitation only. Europeans have never hitherto taken any part in these things; they have always been unacquainted with the manner of celebrating our *Rám* and other serio-comic pastimes. Hindus, however, derive great enjoyment from them, as furnishing the gratifications of the dance and the song to the merry and musical. But now the Christians too, seeing and hearing of this source of amusement as existing among us, have set about getting up a similar means of pleasurable excitement, a *Chrishta-lílá,* or Christian mystery. To effect this, they have made selections, from their holy books, of such passages as relate specially to the life and death, surpassing virtues and gracious actions, of Jesus Christ, which have been set to music for the purpose; and a few nights back were sung, with the accompaniment of many instruments of music, at the Town-Hall in this city. Probably the night season was the time thought fittest for the religio-musical celebration of the *Chrishta-lílá,* as the most appropriate to the pleasures of sense. We conclude the Sahebs and Bibi Sahebs (English ladies and gentlemen) are not over well acquainted with *our* charming way of dancing, or with *our* delightful songs and musical instruments. It would, therefore, be advisable, in order to give a taste of the pleasures of the *Chrishta-lílá* to their native fellow-subjects, that they should raise a subscription for having some Mussulmání dancing-girls instructed in the mode of conducting it. They would

* See last vol., Asiat. Intell., p. 335.

† The native word *lila* is applied to those serio-comic celebrations of the Hindus, in which the adventures of their gods, Krishna, Rára, and the rest, are set to music and sung, with dancing, &c., and which have been so much and justly reproved by Europeans of thought and character, on the ground that any thing of sacred that might exist in the mythological story is, to all moral effect, more than neutralized by the profane adjuncts.—*Translator.*

soon, no doubt, acquire a competent skill therein, and might thus, by their (to Hindus) more attractive power and execution, allure our young Bábus, perhaps some of our grey-beards even, to take a pleasure in witnessing the *Chrishta-lílá*, so far at least on the way to a conversion to the Christian faith. If, besides this, the superior attainments of the poets in the pay of the Vaishnab Nitái, of Mr. Antonio, or Rámprasád Thákur, were also called into requisition, they would greatly add to the utility of the *Chrishta-lílá*, by turning the story and praises of Jesus into verse, after the manner of those vulgar songs* which prove so gratifying to us natives. This would prove a universal attraction. If, indeed, those girls who practice *khemta* dancing† were taught the *Chrishta-lílá* (of which we have, however, heard no proposal as yet), they might tread upon the breasts of the asssembly (*i. e.* prove all-powerfully alluring and subduing), and find a ready entrance by the charms of their song for the praises of the Son of God.‡ We propose these measures, because, of course, it is not for Christians that Christian gentlemen have got up the *Chrishta-lílá*; inasmuch as English Christians can take no delight in amusements like those in question: they would surely look with horror and disgust upon the association of the amusement of music and song, mere pleasures of sense, with holy and sacred things. We must consequently suppose the *Chrishta-lílá* to be designed for the gratification of the Bengalees. If so, of course, it is not out of place to suggest the means of rendering their gratification therein complete. We think, also, that when the English apply themselves to adulterating religious services with amusement to sense, they may well be inclined to listen to our recommendation in that matter.

But to be serious. When Englishmen can fasten upon the least semblance of a vice in the Hindu character or practice, they are forward to expose and dwell upon its enormity. Thus has the autumnal festival of the *Durgá*, from the nautches connected with which we Hindus derive so much enjoyment, been made matter of reproach to us. The English, at least the religious among them, are not slow to express their disapprobation both of the mixing up of mere vain and carnal satisfactions with religious services, and of the attendance upon these of such of their countrymen as stickle not at accepting from ours invitations to such, in their view, abominable ceremonials, in violation of all Christian consistency. Yet now that Christians get up a similar mixture of worldly and sensual amusement with religious celebration, what shall we Hindus say to them? Assuredly, we may without injustice say, either that they do not really believe, as solemn verities, those Scripture passages detailing the sufferings and holy praises of Jesus, which they thus turn into means of carnal satisfaction—for if they did, they would never so desecrate and abuse them; or that, if they do really give credit to them, then are they guilty of a manifest profanation, in thus associating things divine, that call for contrition and self-examination, and prayer, with a gratification of taste, merging all seriousness and all penitence in a vain display, and in the excitements of a nightly concourse of the gay and the giddy, and the luxurious. Is this right? The English term us Hindus an almost uncivilized people; yet boasting of their own higher national civilization, they learn to imitate the rude practices of the uncivilized Bengális! Are they not therein, then, self-condemned of rendering themselves even less entitled to claim the praise of being a refined and cultivated

* The satirist means the *Khour*, a species of loose and scurrilous doggrel, in which buffoonery and obscenity contend for place.—*Translator.*

† A species of not over-modest performance, which cannot be further described.—*Translator.*

‡ Shocking to all Christian feeling as is this sentence, we would not suppress it; it is left to speak for itself as to the impression on the native mind of the abuse of sacred things in question.—*Translator.*

people than we? What will our American inspector (Mr. Malcom) say to these things? He finds great fault with the music and singing in the assembly of the Vedántists at the Brahma Sabha, and considers it as a serious flaw in the system of Rám Mohun Roy. But now women, of his own faith, have actually learned to turn their sacred things into sources of amusement, and his co-religionists assemble in the Town-Hall to witness an exhibition got up for the pecuniary emolument of certain individuals, who thus make a trade of their religion! How is all this consistent with the veneration due to the sacred name and word of Jesus the Redeemer; and who among the heathen will now any longer either revere the one or lend a patient ear to the preaching of the other? Be this, however, as it may, we cannot but laud the consistency of those individuals who have published their disapprobation of such doings. Though Hindus ourselves, we rejoice to see sincerity in a case which demanded some courage for its manifestation in the face of obloquy and misrepresentation. Those reverend ministers and lay gentlemen, who have issued their protest against the oratorio, have deserved high praise for having acted the part of honest men, truly attached to their holy faith, and actuated by a genuine spirit of devotion.

THE POWDER-BAG OPERATION AT GHIZNI.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

It appears that the mode of opening the gates at Ghizni, of which so much has been said, is not without a parallel in Indian warfare. In the first volume of Orme's History, b. iv. p. 272, 4to. 1773, is the following description of an attack on Vellore pagoda, similar to that on Ghizni, with this difference—that the gateway of the former, being filled up with mud, or indurated clay, presented a greater obstacle than was met with in the latter instance; yet the explosion was perfectly successful.

But lest the enemy should imagine that he was totally dispirited, if he should remain inactive, Capt. Dalton determined to make some attempt, which, at the same time that it might be executed without much risk, might make them believe he was still in a capacity to act in the field. They had a post about four miles west of Trichinopoly, at a pagoda called Vellore, where the guard prevented the country people from carrying provisions into the city. The pagoda had a strong stone wall, and they had choked up the great gate with mud, leaving at the bottom a wicket, by which only one man could enter at a time, and this they carefully shut every evening. Thirty Europeans marched in a dark night, and having concealed themselves in a water-course near the gate, a serjeant of artillery, carrying a barrel of gunpowder, with a long sausage to it, went forward, and, digging, placed the barrel under the wicket unobserved, although the sentinel was sitting at the top of the gate, singing a Moorish song: the explosion not only brought down the mud work, but also blew up the terrace of the gateway, with the guard asleep on it, so that the soldiers entered immediately without difficulty, and having fresh in their memory the loss of their comrades at the Choultry, put all the Mysoreans they met to the sword.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. VI.—Voyage from Suez to Aden.

Amongst the travellers who came dropping in at the hotel, was the Portuguese governor of Goa, and his suite, consisting of four gentlemen, the private and public secretaries, an aide-de-camp, and the fourth holding some other appointment. They came by the French steamer, which had left Marseilles on the day of our departure. The governor, a fine old soldier, and a perfect gentleman, proved a great acquisition to our party; and knowing the state of Goa, and the disappointment he would in all probability sustain upon arriving at the seat of his government in the present low condition to which it is reduced, we could not help feeling much interested in his welfare. This gentleman, who inherited the title of baron, and was moreover an old general officer, had mixed in the very best society, and was evidently well acquainted with courts and camps; he spoke several languages, and in the course of his travels had visited England. His retinue were quiet gentlemanly men, and the young aide-de-camp, in particular, made himself very agreeable. There were two other travellers of some note at Suez, who had put up at Hill's Hotel; one, an American gentleman, who had come across the desert for the purpose of looking at the Red Sea. I saw him mounted upon a donkey, and gazing as he stood upon the shore at the bright but narrow channel, so interesting to all who have read the history of the Israelites, with reverential feelings. I felt a strong inclination to accost him; but refrained, being unwilling to disturb his reveries with what he might have thought an impertinent interruption. It was evidently a last look, for he was veiled for the journey, and at length, tearing himself away, he turned his donkey's head, and struck into the desert. The other traveller was a young Scotsman, who proposed to go as far as Aden in the *Berenice*, on his way to Abyssinia, trusting that a residence of some months in Egypt would enable him to pass for a Turk. He had no very precise object in view, but intended to make an attempt to explore the sources of the Nile.

There was nothing in Suez that could make a longer stay desirable, and we quitted it without regret. My journey through Egypt had been much too rapid for me to presume to give any decided opinion concerning the strongly agitated question respecting the merits of the Pasha's government. It is very evident that he has not learned the most instructive lesson of political economy, or has yet understood that the way to make himself powerful is to make his subjects rich; nevertheless, though his exactions and monopolies may be felt at present as very serious evils, yet, in establishing manufactories, and in embodying a national force, there can be no doubt that he has sown the seeds of much that is good; and should his government, after his death, fall into the hands of people equally free from religious prejudices, we may reasonably hope that they will entertain more enlarged and liberal views, and thus render measures, now difficult to bear, of incalculable advantage to the future prosperity of the country.

The British Consul politely offered to conduct myself and my female friends on board the steamer; he accordingly called for us, and I bade, as I hoped, a last adieu to Suez, it being my wish and intention to return home by way of Cosseir. Previous to our embarkation, a series of regulations had been placed

in our hands for the engagement of passages in the Hon. Company's armed steamers, with instructions to passengers, &c.*

Upon repairing to our cabin, Miss E. and myself were surprised and disappointed at the miserable accommodation it afforded. The three cabins allotted to the use of the ladies had been appropriated, in two instances, to married couples, and we were obliged to put up with one of smaller size, which had the additional inconvenience of opening into the public saloon. There were no Venetian blinds to the door, consequently, the only means of obtaining a free circulation of air was to have it open. A locker with a hinged shelf, which opened like a shutter, and thus afforded space for one mattrass to be placed upon it, ran along one side of the cabin, under the port-hole, but the floor was the only visible means of accommodation for the second person crammed by Government regulation into this den. There was not a place in which a wash-hand basin could be put, so awkwardly were the doors arranged, to one of which there was no fastening whatsoever. Altogether, the case seemed hopeless, and as cock-roaches were walking about the vessel by dozens, the prospect of sleeping on the ground was any thing but agreeable, especially with the feeling that we were paying at the rate of four pounds a day for our accommodation. We were, however, compelled to postpone our arrangements by a summons to dinner; and in the evening, when repairing again to the cabin, I found my mattrass placed upon two portmanteaus and a box. Of course, no attention was paid to the inequalities of the surface, and I endeavoured, by folding my fur cloak and a thick dressing-gown under the sheet, to render this miserable apology for a bed tenable. Hitherto, our berth-places in the Government-steamers had been very comfortable; though small, they answered the purpose of sleeping and of washing, while the larger cabin into which they opened, and which was set apart for the ladies, enabled us all to complete our toilets without inconvenience. A sail had been hung before the door, by way of curtain, but the heat was still difficult to bear, and we found that we had adventured upon the Red Sea at least a month too soon. The next morning, the captain, hearing that I had, as might have been expected, passed a wretched night, kindly sent his cot for my future accommodation; after the second night, however, the servants thinking it too much trouble to attend to it properly, the ropes gave way, and it came down. The cabin being much too small to allow it to remain hanging all day, I at first trusted to the servants to put it up at night; but, after this accident, and finding them to be incorrigibly stupid, lazy, and disobliging, I contented myself with placing the cot upon two portmanteaus, and thus forming a bed-place. Subsequently, one of the passengers having kindly adjusted the ropes, Miss E. and myself contrived to sling it; a fatiguing operation, which added much to the discomforts of the voyage. The idea of going upon the quarter-deck, or writing a letter, which might perhaps be handed up to Government, to make a formal complaint to the captain, was not to be thought of, and seeing the impossibility of getting any thing properly done by the tribe of uncouth barbarians, dignified by the name of servants, the only plan was to render myself quite independent of them, and much did we miss the activity, good humour, and readiness to oblige manifested by our Egyptian attendant, Mohammed. Where a wish to please is evinced, though wholly unattended by efficiency in the duties undertaken by a servant, I can very easily excuse awkwardness, forgetfulness, or any other fault; but the wretched half-castes, who take service on

* These regulations have been already published in this Journal, amongst the General Orders under the Bombay presidency.

board the Government steamers, have not even common civility to recommend them; there was not a passenger in the vessel who did not complain of the insults to which all were more or less subjected. Where the blame lay, it is difficult to state exactly; nothing could be more kind and obliging than the captain, and it was this disposition upon his part which rendered us all unwilling to worry him with complaints. The charge of a steamer in the Red Sea seems quite enough to occupy the commandant's time and attention, without having the comforts of seven or eight-and-twenty passengers to look after; but these duties might have been performed by a clever and active steward. Whether there was a personage on board of that designation, I never could learn; I asked several times to speak with him, but he never in a single instance attended the summons. We had no reason to complain of want of liberality on the part of the captain, for the table was plentifully supplied, though the cooks, being unfortunately most worthy of the patronage of that potentate who is said to send them to our kitchens, generally contrived to render the greater portion uneatable. The advantage of rising from table with an appetite is one which I have usually tried on board ship, having only in few instances, during my numerous voyages, been fortunate enough to find food upon which I dared to venture. The more I have seen of Government ships, the more certain I feel that they are not adapted to carry passengers. The authorities appear to think that people ought to be too thankful to pay an enormous price for the worst species of accommodation. The commandants have not been accustomed to attend to that minutiæ which can alone secure the comfort of those who sail with them, while the officers, generally speaking, endeavour to show their contempt of the service in which they are sent, against their inclination, by neglect and even rudeness towards the passengers.

While on board the *Berenice*, the following paragraph in a Bombay newspaper struck my eye, and as it is a corroboration of the statements which I deem it to be a duty to make, I insert it in this place. "The voyager (from Agra) must not think his troubles at an end on reaching Bombay, or that the steam-packets are equal to the passenger Indiaman in accommodation. In fact, I cannot conceive how a lady manages; we have, however, five. There are only seven very small cabins, into each of which two people are crammed; no room to swing cats. Eight other deluded individuals, of whom I am one, are given to understand that a cabin-passage is included in permission to sleep on the benches and table of the cuddy. For this you pay Rs. 200 extra. The vessel is dirty beyond measure, from the soot, and with the difficulty of copious ablution and private accommodation, is almost worse to a lover of Indian habits, than the journey to Bombay from Agra upon camels. No civility is to be got from the officers. If they are not directly uncivil, they are luckier than we have hitherto been. They declare themselves disgusted with passenger ships, but do not take the proper way of showing their superiority to the duty." The only officer of the *Berenice* who dined at the captain's table was the surgeon of the vessel, and in justice to him it must be said, that he left no means untried to promote the comfort of the passengers. It is likewise necessary to state, that we were never put upon an allowance of water, although, in consequence of late alterations made in the dockyard, the vessel had been reduced to about half the quantity she had been accustomed to carry in iron tanks constructed for the purpose. Notwithstanding this reduction, we could always procure a sufficiency, either of hot or cold water, for ablutions, rendered doubly necessary in consequence of the atmosphere of coal dust which we breathed. Not that it was possible to continue clean for a single

hour; nevertheless there was some comfort in making the attempt. There were eight cabins in the *Berenice*, besides the three appropriated to ladies; these were ranged four on either side of the saloon, reaching up two-thirds of the length. The apartment, therefore, took the form of a T, and the upper end or cross was furnished with horse-hair sofas; upon these, and upon the table, those passengers slept who were not provided with cabins. Many preferred the deck, but being washed out of it by the necessary cleaning process, which took place at day-break, were obliged to make their toilettes in the saloon. This also formed the dressing-place for dinner, and the basins of dirty-water, hair-brushes, &c. were scarcely removed from the side-tables before the party were summoned to their repast. The preparations for this meal were a work of time, always beginning at half-past one; an hour was employed in placing the dishes upon the table, in order that every thing might have time to cool.

The reason assigned for not putting Venetian blinds to the cabin-doors was this: it would injure the appearance of the cabin—an appearance certainly not much improved by the dirty sail which hung against our portal. The saloon itself, without this addition, was dingy enough, being panelled with dark oak, relieved by a narrow gilt cornice, and the royal arms carved and gilded over an arm-chair at the rudder-case, the ornaments of a clock which never kept time. All the servants, who could not find accommodation elsewhere, slept under the table; thus adding to the abominations of this frightful place. And yet we were congratulated upon our good fortune, in being accommodated in the *Berenice*, being told that the *Zenobia*, which passed us on our way, had been employed in carrying pigs between Waterford and Bristol, and that the *Hugh Lindsay* was in even worse condition; the *Berenice* being, in short, the crack ship. Every day added to the heat and the dirt, and in the evening, when going upon deck to inhale the odours of the hen-coops, the smell was insufferable. When to this annoyance coal-dust, half an inch deep, is added, my preference of my own cabin will not be a subject of surprise. With what degree of truth, I cannot pretend to say, all the disagreeable circumstances sustained on board the *Berenice* were attributed to the alterations made in the docks. Previously to these changes, we were told, the furnaces were supplied with coal by a method which obviated the necessity of having it upon deck, whence the dust was now carried all over the ship upon the feet of the persons who were continually passing to and fro. Occasionally, we suffered some inconvenience from the motion of the vessel, but, generally speaking, nothing more disagreeable occurred than the tremulous action of the engines, an action which completely incapacitated me from any employment except that of reading. The only seats or tables we could command, in our cabin, consisted of our boxes, so that being turned out of the saloon at half-past one, by the servants who laid the cloth for dinner, it was not very easy to make an attempt at writing, or even needle-work. Doubtless the passengers from Bombay could contrive to have more comforts about them. It was impossible, however, that those who had already made a long overland journey, should be provided with the means of furnishing their cabins, and this consideration should weigh with the Government when taking money for the accommodation of passengers. Cabins ought certainly to be supplied with bed-places and a washing-table, and not to be left perfectly dismantled by those occupants who arrive at Suez, and who, having previously fitted them up, have a right to all they contain.

The miserable state of the Red Sea steamers, of course, often furnished a theme for conversation, and we were repeatedly told, that their condition was

entirely owing to the jealousy of the people of Calcutta, who could not endure the idea of the importance to which Bombay was rising, in consequence of its speedy communication with England. Without knowing exactly where the fault may lie, it must be said that there is great room for improvement. In all probability, the increased numbers of persons who will proceed to India by way of the Red Sea, now that the passage is open, will compel the merchants, or other speculators, to provide better vessels for the trip. At present, the price demanded is enormously disproportioned to the accommodation given, while the chance of falling in with a disagreeable person in the commandant should be always taken into consideration by those who meditate the overland journey. The consolation, in so fine a vessel as the *Berenice*, consists in the degree of certainty with which the duration of the voyage may be calculated, eighteen or twenty days being the usual period employed. In smaller steamers, and those of a less favourable construction, accidents and delays are very frequent; sometimes the coal is burning half the voyage, and thus rendered nearly useless to the remaining portion, the vessel depending entirely upon the sails. During the hot weather and the monsoons, the navigation of the Red Sea is attended with much inconvenience from the sultriness of the atmosphere and the high winds; it is only, therefore, at one season of the year that travellers can, with any hope of comfort, avail themselves of the route; it must, consequently, be questionable whether the influx of voyagers will be sufficiently great to cover the expense of the vessels required. A large steamer is now building at Bombay, for the purpose of conveying the mails, and another is expected out from England with the same object.

The shores of the Red Sea are bold and rocky, exhibiting ranges of picturesque hills sometimes receding from, at others approaching the beach. A few days brought us to Mocha. The captain had kindly promised to take me on shore with him; but, unfortunately, the heat and the fatigue which I had sustained had occasioned a slight attack of fever, and as we did not arrive before the town until nearly twelve o'clock, I was afraid to encounter the rays of the sun during the day. We could obtain a good view of the city from the vessel; it appeared to be large and well built, that is, comparatively speaking; but its unsheltered walls, absolutely baked in the sun, and the arid waste on which it stood, gave to it a wild and desolate appearance. We were told that already, since the British occupation of Aden, the trade of Mocha had fallen off. It seldom happens that a steamer passes down the Red Sea without bringing emigrants from Mocha, anxious to establish themselves in the new settlement; and if Aden were made a free port, there can be little doubt that it would monopolize the whole commerce of the neighbourhood. The persons desirous to colonize the place say, very justly, that they cannot afford to pay duties, having to quit their own houses at a loss, and to construct others, Aden being at present destitute of accommodation for strangers. If, however, encouragement should be given them, they will flock thither in great numbers; and, under proper management, there is every reason to hope that Aden will recover all its former importance and wealth, and become one of the most useful dependencies of the British crown.

We were to take in coals and water at Aden, and arriving there in the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th of October, every body determined to go on shore, if possible, on the ensuing morning. By the kindness of some friends, we had palanquins in waiting at day-break, which were to convey us a distance of five miles to the place now occupied as cantonments. Our road conducted us for a mile or two along the sea-shore, with high crags piled on one side, a rugged

path, and rocks arising out of the water to a considerable distance. We then ascended a height, which led to an aperture in the hills, called the Pass. Here we found a gate and a guard of sepoys. The scenery was wild, and though nearly destitute of vegetation—a few coarse plants occurring here and there scarcely deserving the name—very beautiful. It would, perhaps, be too much to designate the bare and lofty cliffs, which piled themselves upwards in confused masses, with the name of mountains; they nevertheless conveyed ideas of sublimity which I had not associated with other landscapes of a similar nature. The pass, narrow and enclosed on either side by winding rocks, brought us at length down a rather steep declivity to a sort of basin, surrounded upon three sides with lofty hills, and on the fourth by the sea. Cape Aden forms a high and rocky promontory, the most elevated portion being 1,776 feet above the level of the sea. This lofty headland, when viewed at a distance, appears like an island, in consequence of its being connected with the interior by low ground, which, in the vicinity of Khora Muckse, is quite a swamp. Its summits assume the aspect of turreted peaks, having ruined forts and watch-towers on the highest elevations. The hills are naked and barren, and the valley little better; the whole, however, presenting a grand, picturesque, and imposing appearance. The town of Aden lies on the east side of the Cape, in the amphitheatre before mentioned. A sketch of its history will be given, gathered upon the spot, in a subsequent paper, the place being sufficiently interesting to demand a lengthened notice; meanwhile, a passing remark is called for on its present appearance.

At first sight of Aden, it is difficult to suppose it to be the residence of human beings, and more especially of European families. The town, if such it may be called, consists of a few scattered houses of stone, apparently loosely put together, with pigeon-holes for windows, and roofs which, being flat, and apparently surrounded by a low parapet, afford no idea of their being habitable. It is difficult to find a comparison for these dwellings, which appeared to be composed of nothing more than four walls, and yet, to judge from the apertures, contained two or more stories. The greater number were enclosed in a sort of yard or compound, the fences being formed of long yellow reeds; the less substantial dwellings were entirely made of these reeds, so that they looked like immense crates or cages for domestic fowls. My palanquin at length stopped at a flight of steps hewn out of the rock; and I found myself at the entrance of a habitation, half-bungalow, half-tent; and certainly as the permanent abode of civilized beings, the strangest residence I had ever seen. The uprights and frame-work were made of reeds and bamboos, lined with thin mats, which had at one time been double, but the harbour thus afforded for rats being found inconvenient, the outer casing had been removed. Two good-sized apartments, with verandahs all round, and dressing and bathing-rooms attached, were formed in this way; they were well carpeted and well furnished, but destitute both of glass windows and wooden doors; what are called in India *jaumps*, and chicks of split bamboo, being the substitutes. Government not yet having fixed upon the site for the station intended to be established at Aden, none of the European inhabitants have begun to build their houses, which, it is said, are to be very solidly constructed of stone; at present, they are scattered, in Gipsey fashion, upon the rocks overlooking the sea, and at the time of the year in which I visited them, they enjoyed a delightfully cool breeze. What they would be in the hot weather, it is difficult to say. The supplies for the most part come from a considerable distance, but appear to be abundant; and when at length a good understanding shall have taken place

between the British Government and the neighbouring sheikhs, the markets will be furnished with every thing that the countries in the vicinity produce. The garrison were prepared, at the period of our arrival, for the outbreak which has since occurred. It is melancholy to contemplate the sacrifice of life which will in all probability take place before the Arabs will be reconciled to the loss of a territory which has for a long time been of no use to them, but which, under its present masters, bids fair to introduce mines of wealth into an impoverished country. The Pasha of Egypt had long cast a covetous eye upon Aden, and its occupation by the British took place at the precise period requisite to check the ambitious designs of a man thirsting for conquest, and to allay the fears of the Imaum of Muscat, who, naturally enough, dreaded encroachments upon his territory.

Aden had hitherto agreed very well with its European residents. The sepoys, servants, and camp-followers, however, had suffered much both from mental and bodily ailments. They were deprived of their usual sources of amusement, and of their accustomed food, and languished under that home-sickness, which the natives of India feel in a very acute degree. The greater number of servants were discontented, and anxious to return to their native country. This natural desire upon their part was highly resented by their masters, who, instead of taking the most obvious means of remedying the evil, and employing the natives of the place, who appeared to be tractable and teachable enough, abused and threatened to beat the unfortunate people, convicted of what self-love styles "ingratitude."

In a very clever work, I have seen the whole sum of the miseries of human life comprised in one word, "servants;" and until we can procure human beings with all the perfections of our fallen nature, and none of our faults, to minister to our wants and wishes, the complaint so sickening and so general, and frequently so unjust, will be reiterated. Anglo-Indians, however, seem to be more tormented by these domestic plagues than any other set of people. The instant a stranger lands upon Asiatic ground, we hear of *nothing else*. It is considered to be polite conversation in the drawing-room, and delicate-looking women will listen with the greatest complacence to the most brutal threats uttered by their male associates against the wretched people whom hard fate has placed about their persons. By some mischance, these very individuals are equally ill-served at home, the greater number who return to England being either rendered miserable there, or driven back to India in consequence of the impossibility of managing their servants. As far as my own experience goes, with the exception of the people in the *Berenice*, who were not in the slightest degree under the control of the passengers, or it may be said, attached to them in any way, I have always found it easy, both at home and abroad, to obtain good servants, at least quite as good as people, conscious of the infirmities of humanity in their own persons, have a right to expect. My simple rule has been, never to keep a person who did not suit me, and to treat those who did with kindness and indulgence. The system has always answered, and I am probably on that account the less inclined to sympathize with persons who are eternally complaining. There may be some excuse at Aden for the conversation turning upon domestic matters of this kind, and perhaps I do the station injustice in supposing that they form a common topic. With the exception of those persons who take pleasure in the anticipation of the improvement of the surrounding tribes, there is very little to interest European residents in this arid spot. Should, however, the hopes which many enlightened individuals entertain be realized, or the prospect of their

fulfilment continue unclouded, those who now endure a dreary exile in a barren country, and surrounded by a hostile people, will or ought to derive much consolation from the thought, that their employment upon a disagreeable duty may prove of the utmost benefit to thousands of their fellow-creatures. It is pleasant to look forward to the civilization of Abyssinia, and other more remote places, by means of commercial intercourse with Aden.

VERSES FROM THE MYSTICAL DIWAN OF MAULAVĪ RŪMĪ.

اي كه از اِسلام دعوي ميكُـنـي
دعوِيَت را نيست بي معني ثبات
چيست اركانِ مُسَلْمـاني بـدان
صوم حجست و سلوتست و زكوٰة
صوم امساك از رسومِ خلق دان
كآن بُوَد فاني شُدن در عينِ ذات
حج رسيدن با مقامِ عـارفـان
يافتن از آتشِ هجران نجـات
پس زكوٰة ايثار آمد در رهـش
غير او را هرچه هست از مُمْكِنات
بگذر از خود تا بدو واصِل شوي
دست از خود شو كه تا يابي صلات
گر تو اين * كاري بجا آوردهٔ
در رهِ دين صد هزارم جان فدات

The measure is: -ᴗ-- | -ᴗ-- | -ᴗ- |

* The reading of the MS. is كار; but the measure requires كاري

ANECDOTE OF NŪSHĪRVĀN, FROM THE HADĪKAH OF HAKĪM SANĀĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

حکایت

آن شنیدي که گفت نوشروان
مَطْبَخي را بوقتِ خوردن نان
چون بسرو ریخت قطرهٔ خوردي
گفت هیهات خونِ خود خوردي
زین گُنه سرترا بخواهم کُشت
تابم از خِشم میرود در پُشت
مطبخي چون شنید این گفتار
شد خلیده روان ورفت از کار
در زمان ریخت چون همه مردان
کاسه‌را در کنارِ نوشروان
گفت عُذرِ تو از گُنه بگذشت
زخمِ شمشیر بیني و سر و طشت
اي سیه‌روي این چه اسپیدیست
گفت اي شاه وقت نومیدیست
گُنهم خُرد بود. از اوّل حال
کُشتن از بهرِ آن چو بود محال

بـر گـناهـم گُـنـاه بـفْـزودم
بر تن و جانِ خود نبخشودم
تا نه پيچند خلق بر انگشت
كه يكي‌را براي هيچ بكُشت
تو نكو نام زِي كه من مُردم
بدي از نامِ تو برون بُردم
گفت خسرو كه نيست كردارت
درخورِ نكتهاي گفتارت
زشت‌كاري و خوب‌گفتاري
از تو آموخت چرخ پنداري
فعلِ تو من بقَولِ تو دادم
شاد زِي تو كه من ز تو شادم
داد خلعت بساعتش بنْواخت
زانكه معنئ اين سخن * بشْناخت
خوش‌سخن باش تا امان يابي
وقتِ كُشتن خِلاصِ جان يابي

The measure of the Hadīkah is فاعلاتن مفاعلن فعلن *i.e.* -∪-- | ∪-∪- | --

* The reading of another MS. is : نشناخت .

SUMATRA.*

Acheen, on the great island of Sumatra, was the first place visited in India, in the first voyage performed by the ships of the first East-India Company, under the first charter granted by Queen Elizabeth. The traders were favourably received; they made a treaty of commerce with the sovereign of Acheen, and obtained permission to erect a factory there, which was maintained for some time, and where they obtained abundance of pepper, besides gold, camphor, and benjamin, in return for Indian piece goods. The jealousy of the Dutch, in the first instance, and the extension of our traffic upon the continent of India, in more recent times, have diverted the attention of this country from the lucrative sources of trade in the Eastern Archipelago, whilst our most active commercial rivals, the Hollanders, are availing themselves of our neglect, and establishing their power or influence throughout Sumatra and Borneo, taking possession of the best trading stations, and reducing the native chiefs to a dependence upon them.

Mr. Anderson, late secretary to the Government of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, whose position and official facilities afforded him the best means of knowing the real designs and policy of the Dutch, and the commercial resources of the countries in which they are now extending their connexions, has put forth this work with the view of drawing the attention of the British Government and public to "the probable consequences of leaving another European power to acquire the command of the most valuable islands in the Eastern seas, and to control the trade and industry of the natives."

The work commences with a review of the treaty with Holland in 1824, the effects of that treaty, and its infraction by the Dutch. "Next to the restoration of Java," the author says, "the cession of all the British ports on the island of Sumatra, and the relinquishment of our rights further to the eastward, and the privileges acquired by treaties with many of the independent chiefs, after much trouble, expense, and hazard, may be considered the greatest sacrifice that history affords an example of in India." He then shows how, in violation of the spirit of the treaty, the Netherlanders are engrossing not merely the trade, but the political control, of the Malay states in the very neighbourhood of our settlements.

Mr. Anderson, in the next place, gives a description of the once-powerful kingdom of Acheen, or Achi, of its government, people, and resources. This is followed by an account of the policy pursued by the Company's Government in the Straits with relation to Acheen, the internal distractions of the kingdom in later times, which had undermined its political power, offering an inducement to the British authorities to interpose their friendly counsels for the restoration of tranquillity, and the means of cementing a close connexion with Acheen.

* Acheen, and the Ports on the North and East Coasts of Sumatra; with Incidental Notices of the Trade in the Eastern Seas, and the Aggressions of the Dutch. By John Anderson, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service at Pinang, &c. London, 1840. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Johor Alum succeeded, as king of Acheen, in 1802, but his chiefs rebelling against his authority, he applied, in 1805, for aid to the Penang Government, offering them a fort and a station for trading. This application was neglected rather than refused, and Johor Alum, who, from the moment of his accession, had evinced a desire to cultivate the good-will of the British nation, was left for years to struggle with the difficulties which surrounded him, buoyed up, indeed, with hopes of succour and frequent and liberal assurances of regard from Penang. In spite of these assurances, however, he considered himself, in one or two instances, harshly treated by our Government; nevertheless, this Malay sovereign manifested a conciliatory disposition, and, in fact, upon all occasions, acted the part of an humble ally.

The kingdom of Acheen continued to be rent by internal disorders. Tuanku Packie, maternal uncle of the king, and formerly regent, "a notorious and most worthless character," was in open rebellion against Johor Alum, in concert with the queen dowager, and several of the chiefs on the north-east coast of Sumatra followed his example. The king had taken into his councils and employed, as prime minister and admiral, an European named Fenwick, who had been a resident at Penang, and "whose general conduct, while residing there, had proved him to be a most mischievous and evil-principled individual." The acts committed by the king, under his advice, occasioned the mission, in 1814, of Capt. Canning, who was insulted in letters from the king, written evidently by Fenwick. Capt. Canning appears, naturally enough, under these circumstances, to have listened to the representations of Tuanku Packie and his party, who declared that Johor Alum had been dethroned by the sagis,* or chiefs, for his misconduct, and an embassy from the three great sagis, or principal governors, in the interior, Polim, Olema, and Mooda, appeared at Penang, to represent that Johor Alum had been deposed, being of spurious origin, and that Syud Hussain (declared to be the nearest relation of the family) had been elected in his place. The deputation requested that the Penang Government would remove Mr. Fenwick, the cause of the commotions, or sanction his being put to death.

Syud Hussain, it appears, was a rich Malay merchant at Penang, who meditated obtaining the throne of Acheen for his son, in order that he might monopolize the trade, and the sagis being in want of money and opium, which the syud agreed to supply, the bargain was struck, and the chiefs, in their letter to Syud Hussain, announcing his election, intimated that if he considered himself too old to reign, he might send over his son, Syf-ul-Alum, to be king of Acheen. The Governor of Penang (Mr. Petrie) adopted the non-intervention policy; but it appears that Syud Hussain was not prevented from fitting out a force at Penang to attack Johor Alum, in conjunction with the refractory chiefs.

* The monarchy is hereditary, and more or less absolute; the grand council of the nation consists of the king and certain great chiefs, who, it appears, have sometimes assumed the power of deposing the monarch. Marsden says: "The history of Acheen presents a continual struggle between the monarch and the aristocracy."

Mr. Anderson thus describes Johor Alum:—

His late majesty of Acheen was naturally of a placid disposition, generous even to a fault, and so impressed with a high notion of the power and honour of the British nation, that he might easily have been guided by our directions. Had we taken him under our protection at the time he solicited it, we might have moulded and shaped his character in our own way; instead of which, different views of the subject, interested party feelings, a want of energy on the part of those entrusted with the negotiations, a reluctance on the part of the chiefs of the Pinang government to assume a proper degree of responsibility (although they had authority from the Court of Directors), and particularly an unfortunate discordance of opinions of late years and intermeddling with the local authorities, who were at length aroused to a just sense of the importance of adjusting the differences and forming a closer connexion with Acheen—have all combined to prevent a satisfactory settlement, have involved the Hon. Company in a very heavy expense, burthened the state for some time with a pensioner of six thousand dollars a year, have protracted the accomplishment of measures which, if well understood and timely effected, would have prevented the dissolution of all political connexion in Sumatra, and the transfer to another power of so commanding a station and so rich a country as Acheen indisputably is. The evil effects of delay have been manifest in this case to a lamentable degree, and it must ever be a source of regret that the wise and liberal arrangements contemplated by the East-India Company were not carried into effect as they designed, at a time which would have wholly precluded the chance of Dutch interference, and have prevented that power from offering the smallest opposition to the prior established claims and rights of the British Government.

Mr. Anderson denies the right of the sagis to depose and elect a sovereign at pleasure; he states, moreover, that Syud Hussain, instead of being a descendant (as pretended) of the famous Jemal-ul-Alum, king of Acheen, was the son of a Nias slave-girl, and that his son, Syf-ul-Alum, was his natural son by a slave-girl, a subject of the British Government.

In 1815, the unfortunate Johor Alum appeared again as an applicant for aid at Penang, but his suit was refused, and the elevation of Syf-ul-Alum was announced by the chiefs of Acheen, in May 1816. This productive country was thus left a prey to political disorder; for although the usurper had the support of the ruling chiefs, a party existed in favour of the legitimate king, and Mr. Anderson says, he has often seen Syud Hussain "weep with mortification and chagrin, when he found himself obliged to expend large sums of money for his son, and little was coming in." It appears that, the intrusive king having committed an act of piracy, the Recorder of Penang actually committed the syud, his father, to gaol, as *particeps criminis!*

Our author severely criticizes the proceedings of the Penang Government with reference to its transactions with Acheen, and insists that the legitimate sovereign had a right to its support.

On the arrival of Governor Bannerman, another envoy was despatched to Acheen (the late Colonel, then Captain, Coombs), "to discover which of the rivals had most general support," and to treat with the one who had

acquired a decided ascendancy. Capt. Coombs met the grand council of the nation, "the great chief Polim proving to be a very savage-looking personage, much resembling a particularly ugly Chooliah cooly." This panglima was the most powerful chief, in respect of wealth, territory, and number of followers, in the kingdom, and fully able to control the sultan. Capt. Coombs reported that this person's *protegé*, Syf-ul-Alum, carried the general voice of the nation; though, in fact, Panglima Polim appears to have been "viceroy over him." A treaty was accordingly concluded with Syf-ul-Alum.

Emboldened by this success, the usurper and his party commenced a system of piracy, even under the English colours, which brought constant complaints to the British Government, and intelligence being received that the Dutch had offered to assist Johor Alum, who had declined the proferred aid, unless the English Government refused to support him, Sir S. Raffles and Capt. Coombs were joined in a commission to proceed to Acheen, with a view of adjusting all matters of dispute, and to make a settlement "with the king actually in power," which should include atonement for past injuries on the part of Johor Alum. The sagacity of Sir S. Raffles seems to have perceived the real policy which justice, as well as our interests, dictated, and, in April 1819, a treaty was negociated with Johor Alum, in which the British Government engaged "to require and use its influence to effect the removal of Syf-ul-Alum from Acheen," and his retirement to Penang on a pension, which, though stipulated to be paid by the king, has been disbursed for many years, to the extent of Drs. 500 per month, by the East-India Company, the ex-king having, with this handsome provision and his own trading capital, resumed his profession of a Penang merchant! The advantages secured to us by this treaty have since been renounced by the convention with Holland in 1824. Johor Alum died in that year, leaving a will (published in the Appendix to this work), wherein he nominates his legitimate son, Abdul Mahomed, his successor, imprecating curses upon all who should set such nomination aside, and substitute any of his natural children. Nevertheless, Abdul Mahomed was set aside, and a natural son chosen, under the influence of Panglima Polim; and upon his death, another illegitimate son, Tuanku Ibrahim, who is the reigning sultan. From hence it would appear, that the constitution of Acheen, as regards succession to the throne, is not fixed upon a very firm basis.

The treaty with Holland, as before remarked, was a sacrifice on our part of our commercial advantages in the Archipelago; but its effects have reached further. The Duch have abused this treaty. The last Report of the Glasgow East-India Association gives the following enumeration of their encroachments:—

The coffee of Sumatra interfered directly with that of Java: the former had hitherto been carried to the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca (Pinang and Singapore), from whence the natives took back British manufactures in payment; but the Dutch, by intriguing with the native rajahs, and even by sending out their chassemarees to intercept the native vessels, have so destroyed the coffee trade, that it now amounts to a very small part of what

it did. This passing unchecked, they have attacked the pepper trade in the same quarter. One independent port has been seized, others are threatened, and, with them, the whole of the trade of our Straits' ports is placed in the most imminent jeopardy. The treaty forbids interference with the independent native states by either party; but the Dutch, possessing Macassar in Celebes, have used it as a means of extending their influence, by force and intrigue, to prevent the Bugis from carrying on their trade with Singapore, to the great injury of our commerce.

The concluding chapters of Mr. Anderson's work are devoted to a description of the states and ports on the west, north, and east coasts of Sumatra, comprehending an abundance of facts relative to the politics, statistics, physical character, products, and commerce of those places, highly valuable to the trader. The work contains, in the aggregate, a vast body of information respecting a subject which cannot fail soon to force itself upon the consideration of Parliament.

ANECDOTES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

One day Mahdí, the Commander of the Faithful, went out on a hunting excursion. Having, in pursuit of his game, ridden far from his suite, he had become very hungry, and the heat of the day had set in, when he suddenly lighted on the tent of an Arab. He entered it, and said, "O Arab, do you choose to have a guest?" The Arab replied, "If you will be content with such fare as I have, and will not find fault, I will be your entertainer." "Bring whatever you have," said Mahdí. The Arab produced some parched grain, which his guest ate up. "That was good," said he; "what else have you?" A bit of cheese was brought, which the khalif as quickly discussed. "That was good," said he; "anything else?" The Arab brought forth a flagon of wine, and, filling a cup, drank it off himself. He then replenished it a second time, and presented it to the Commander of the Faithful. The latter, after drinking it off, said, "Do you know me?" "No," said the Arab. "I am one of the domestics of Mahdí, the Commander of the Faithful," said the khalif. "That may be," said the Arab; "not unlikely." When he had drank another cup, he again asked, "O Arab, do you know me?" "What do *I* know?" said the Arab; "you told me you were one of the domestics of Mahdí." "No," said Mahdí; "I am one of his generals." "Not unlikely," said the Arab; "very possible." After some time, the khalif drank a third cup, and repeated, "O Arab, do you know me?" "How should I," said the Arab; "once you called yourself one of Mahdí's domestics, and then one of his generals." "No," said the other, "I am the Commander of the Faithful himself." On hearing this, the Arab carried off the wine, and put it aside. "Give me some more wine," said Mahdí. "No," said the Arab; "for, after drinking the first cup, you pretended to be one of Mahdí's domestics; after the second, one of his generals; after the third, the khalif; and if you should drink a fourth, you will be the holy Prophet himself, and have the angels about you in a trice, and put me to inconvenience and trouble." The khalif laughed heartily at this speech, and his train presently arriving, he made the Arab a handsome present, and departed.

They asked an Arab what was the name for *warm broth* in his language; he replied, "*Sakhín*" (سخين). "And for *cold broth?*" "We never give it time to cool," said he.

THE WOMEN OF HINDOSTAN.

No. VII.

The distinction of character between the two sexes, strongly marked as it is, arises not out of any quality of the mind possessed exclusively by either, but out of the different quantities or proportions in which certain of the cardinal virtues are combined with those that are less important; and the perfection of character in either sex depends upon the nice disposition of the virtues, in just prominence or subordination, as the case may be. Thus, the qualities of courage and strength of mind are brought into bold relief in a manly character, while yet there is apparent a due, though subordinate, measure of sensibility and kindness of heart; and so in woman, there may be seen modesty and soft and gentle sympathy, supported by the less prominent figures of constancy and firmness. Now, it has been a common habit to descant upon the inferiority of woman, because she possesses not the same attributes in the same perfection as man; because she is not equal to him in intrepidity, and the predominant powers of his genius. As reasonable would it be to regard man as the inferior of woman because he is not, in an equal degree, endowed with woman's special virtues—modesty, chastity, charity, truth, gentleness, and the like. Is man superior to woman in what is particularly characteristic of the male?—So, indeed, is she no less superior to him in all which more immediately appertains to the feminine character; and it is only under peculiar circumstances that a sound judgment entertains admiration for, or even tolerates, a character rendered conspicuous by the active exercise of energies which would more fitly adorn the opposite sex, though by no means indifferent, be it remembered, to the value and beauty of the abstract virtue. Necessity alone will exempt man or woman from this law. Under emergency, the fair and delicate hand, which plants a dagger hilt-deep in the breast of a fellow-creature, shall not only stand excused, but shall remain for centuries the theme of praise in verse and history; in emergency, the delicate female foot shall learn to tread down its enemies in strife, and wade through fields of blood to the pedestal of fame and admiration; emergency shall strip the beauty of every feminine charm, and yet leave upon her brow the wreath of never-dying honour. But, *were it not for emergency*, execration and disgust, even for heroism, would take the place of admiration. No woman, it may be safely presumed, ever won the affections of man by rivalling him in what he deems to be the peculiar and excellent attributes of his own sex. No woman may be held up to her sex as the pattern of perfection, because she has become daring and dexterous in war. These are qualities which, though their elements be alive within her, must remain in abeyance until called forth by extreme necessity, for any voluntary exercise of them would cast into the shade all those feminine graces which rule with such strangely soft and yet despotic sway man's wayward heart. What feeling short of rapturous admiration fills the soul of him who for the first, or for the fiftieth, time reads the tragic histories of Laomedon's virgin daughter and the Trojan damsels, carried captive on board the Grecian fleet by Hercules? Preferring death to slavery and disgrace, they heroically set the ships on fire, and cast themselves into the flames. Who shall peruse the history of Thomyris or of Boadicea, and withhold his tribute of applause? If, perchance, mention be made of the Maid of Orleans, or if the name of Margaret of Anjou be heard, whose heart is so dull that it does not thrill with emotion akin to veneration? But where are

the ready homage and the ardent praise, when thought is turned to the triumphant histories, the mighty and heroic deeds of Penthesilea, Thalestris, and Semiramis? None but the savage heart can render them. In the former examples, dire exigency wrought the occasion of their immortal heroism; in the latter, unnatural predilection for, and indulgence in, violence and bloodshed, have rendered odious even their wonderful valour and prowess.

Hindoos as well as Mussulmans in India claim, and from remote ages have claimed, in behalf of their women, a pre-eminence in heroism over the females of all other nations in the known world; and whether the annals of ancient oriental history or modern authorities be consulted, it will appear that—even with due allowance for the love of hyperbole, ascribed to all writers who once have breathed the burning simoom—the dazzling records of their fame place them above all familiar example. Without any view of establishing this their claim to actual supremacy; without wishing to dull the brilliant glories of the Trojan damsels, or to degrade, by ungenerous comparison, the lustrous fame of the Scythian queen, or, indeed, of any other high and mighty matron since the days of Eve; without fearing to displace from their just super-supremacy the fair and transcendantly magnanimous women of Britain, the writer will presently proceed to recount a few striking instances of that sublime courage, presence of mind, and heroic and devoted patriotism, which, ever and anon, the magic wand of emergency has drawn from the secluded, the gentle, the timid daughters of Hinde.

But here, doubtless, the question has already suggested itself to the mind of the interested reader,—Do the veiled chambers, or, according to authority, "the dismal dead walls and iron bars," the monster-guarded courts, of the *zenana*,

Where, on horror's head, horrors accumulate,—

do these "abodes of despotic discipline, cruelty and slavery, of fretful discontent, of envy, of strife, of bitter inexpressible misery, of every evil passion, of privation, licentiousness, and gross intrigue,"—do these form the most genial birth-place of heroism, the offspring of a thousand virtues? Can slavery, oppression, misery, ignorance, and disgrace, be deemed its kindliest nurses? Could it possibly survive and flourish in companionship with shameless indecency, excess, and crime? Or would not true nobility of soul in such a pestilential clime and soil droop and perish in the first moment of its existence? None can doubt it. Then, either the moral lot and character of the women of Hindostan have been grossly and falsely impugned, or the spirit of heroism can be but little known among them. It shall be shown that a very high order of that spirit is their peculiar attribute; that it is a native, an ingrain virtue, almost inseparable from their character, both in the higher and lower classes; and it follows, that the soil from which it thus spontaneously springs must be pure and generous. Habits of action and observation, experience of the world, and familiarity with dangers and trials, are the common school for the acquirement of intrepidity and patriotism; and many a weak and timid spirit has, in that school, been trained to greatness. But secluded from, and seeing and knowing nothing of, the rough and turbulent world, except through the dark medium of tradition, poetry, and history, or the conversation of their lords, the gentle Hindooi and the languishing Mussulmani, when assailed by temptation, artifice, intimidation, or cruelty, have displayed examples of innate heroism, of dignified and determined resolution, of exalted moral and personal courage, and of devoted patriotism, beyond comparison and beyond all praise. As an anonymous writer has shrewdly remarked, "Were we to estimate the

character of the Asiatic women by the portraitures afforded by their law-givers and theological writers"—he might have added, by European travellers and scribblers—"we should look upon them as foul blots upon the face of nature. Fortunately, the historian comes in and relates deeds of heroic virtue and of high emprize, which fill us with admiration and astonishment; we see what the soil can produce, and are at no loss to attribute all that is offensive and obnoxious to the want of proper cultivation." Elsewhere, the same author says, "Rome boasts of one Lucrece; India can count her hundreds, nay, even thousands, who have died, choosing the dagger, the bowl, or the flame, in preference to a life stained by the shadow of a doubt. There is scarcely a family of note in India which cannot produce some testimonial of the determination of the women to sustain the honour of their male relatives at the expense of their own lives." Sulivan, in his *Philosophical Rhapsodies*, has warmly eulogized this trait in the character of the women of Hindostan, and observes that, "Many instances are on record, and though the names of such are at present unknown (in Europe), and especially although the instances of female dignity are yet uncelebrated, whilst the feats of a Cleopatra and a Zenobia, *characters infinitely less brilliant*, are trumpetted forth both by poets and historians, the time will come, I hope, when the scale of renown will be enlarged by anecdotes of the celebrated women of Hindostan." The ardent Bernier was apparently as much fascinated by their wonderful courage and magnanimity as by their personal beauty. After relating several familiar instances, he adds, "By which stories, one may see a pattern of the courage, the high and gifted courage, of the women of that country, to which I could add something more that I have seen some of them do, but that we must reserve this discourse for another place." A crowd of authors, even the least admiring, might be summoned to bear witness to the same effect; but lofty deeds require little comment, and it is to be hoped that the gentle reader is now looking with impatience for the glorious examples which have been promised. They will, indeed, be found to be highly charged with romantic and exciting interest; and although it is far from the writer's thoughts to recite them purposely as lessons to the beautiful, blue-eyed, happy, strife-abhorring, wool-working damsels, and meek and comfortable matrons, of old England, yet would he strenuously advise that they should peruse them with diligent attention, ponder them frequently in their gentle hearts, and render themselves by these means more familiar with the potent virtues of the steel, the chalice, and the brand, against emergencies; for who shall say that, in these mad times of turmoil and revolution, these may not become once more the only and indispensable means of freedom and security?

The first instance which shall be cited came under the immediate cognizance of the writer. It goes to prove that heroic, Spartan-like strength of mind and determination, which enables the possessor to endure without flinching, without even a change of countenance, the most excruciating bodily anguish. A few years since, the writer was travelling by water, in company with a brother officer, from the western provinces of Bengal to the presidency; and when within two or three days' sail of that far-famed city of palaces, his friend discovered that he had been plundered of several valuable gold native ornaments and some money. Suspicion fell upon a boy who had access to the property, but whose integrity had been theretofore unimpeached. Search was made, and the lad was closely cross-examined, but without eliciting any clue to a discovery. The boy's mother, a fine handsome woman of respectable family and of high character, was the head female domestic, and a very confidential one, of

the officer's lady: she appeared much hurt at the accusation laid upon her boy, and solemnly declared him utterly incapable of any dishonest act. But, alas! a few days subsequently to the investigation, when suspicion had died away, this woman accidentally let fall from her dress, upon the deck, one of the missing trinkets, a valuable gold armlet. Being charged with the theft, she boldly asseverated her innocence, and refused to give any account of the manner in which she had become possessed of the stolen property. Fair speech, manœuvres, and threats, were alike unavailing, for she assumed, and resolutely maintained, a sullen silence, until, at last, the officer told her that, unless she made a free confession, she should be carried before a magistrate, and the secret be wrung from her by torture. "Torture!" cried she suddenly, and with a scornful laugh; "think you that a Hindoo mother regards torture? Think you that the torments of *Jchannum* (the lowest hell) would extort one unwilling syllable from the daughter of Ram Nurrein? *Wa! wa!* We are not Christians; we are not infidels." Thus saying, she stepped bare-footed into the glowing embers of a charcoal fire, which lay in an earthern pan upon the deck, and so remained standing for several seconds, without any, even the slightest, expression of pain, until forcibly driven from the fire by the writer. Her feet were deeply and terribly wounded, blistered, and swollen; but she appeared utterly indifferent to the suffering which she must have endured; she would suffer no remedies, and continued to walk about the deck, as usual, bare-footed.

Tavernier relates an anecdote somewhat similar to the foregoing, but, if possible, more horrible. He writes: "I observed a strange passage at Patna, being then with the governor, a young gentleman of about twenty-four years of age, in his own house. While I was with him, in came a young woman, very handsome, and not above two-and-twenty years old, who desired leave of the governor to be burnt with the body of her deceased husband. The governor compassionating her youth and beauty, endeavoured to divert her from her resolution; but finding he could not prevail, with a surly countenance, he asked her whether she understood what the torment of fire was, and whether she had ever burnt her fingers? 'No, no!' answered she, more stoutly than before, 'I do not fear fire; and to let you know as much, send for a lighted torch hither.' The governor, abominating her answer, bid her go to the devil. Some young lords who were with the governor desired him to try the woman, and to call for a torch, which, after much ado, he did; and a lighted torch was brought. So soon as the woman saw the lighted torch coming, she ran to meet it, and held her hand in the flame, not altering her countenance in the least; still searing her arm along up to the very elbow, till her flesh looked as if it had been broiled; whereupon the governor commanded her out of his sight." These instances, it may be said, marvellous as they are, are evidence of nothing more sublime than extraordinary strength of nerve and self-command; but they exhibit in a powerful light, and in their true colours, the materials, the stuff, of which oriental heroines are composed; and perfect specimens will not be wanting—indeed, the only difficulty is, out of the countless hosts of examples which crowd the page of history, to make a selection. Precedence shall be given to the youngest, those in whose behalf our sympathies are most immediately enlisted; those from whom we least expect any extraordinary exhibition of firmness and presence of mind.

In the reign of the illustrious Alla-ud-deen, Emperor of Delhi, surnamed Secundur Sani (Alexander the Second), and in the year 1304, the imperial army, after a persevering siege of six months, succeeded in reducing the strong

town, and theretofore impregnable fortress, of Chittoor, and the fallen raja of that place was carried captive to the donjons of the imperial capital. Now, it came to be known at the court, that the unfortunate raja had succeeded in secreting from his captors his young daughter, whose extraordinary beauty and accomplishments had rendered her an object of jealous adoration among all the rajas of the adjacent provinces; but that so lofty was her self-estimation, so mighty the pride of her father, that no partner could be found worthy of her. These interesting facts having caught the ever-open ear of the emperor, filled him with a passionate desire to possess so celebrated a beauty; whereupon, he heaped tenfold hardship and distress upon the raja, for a season, and then tempted him to purchase his liberty at the price of his angelic daughter. Not until he was reduced to the last extremity of disease and misery, would the unhappy chief listen to so abominable a proposal; but at length, urged by dread of death on the one hand, and by temptations and promises of infinite wealth and power on the other, he weakly yielded to the emperor's wishes, and disclosed the retreat of his family. A royal messenger, bearing the raja's signet as a proof of his consent, was immediately despatched in quest of them, with orders to conduct the damsel to the court. The news of these matters, however, reached the ears of the raja's family before the emperor's messenger had discovered their retreat, and they immediately concerted means for poisoning the poor girl, as the only mode of escaping from the infamy of this unholy barter. But the daughter being a girl of surpassing wit and courage, designed and nobly executed the following stratagem for saving both her own honour and her father's life. She sent messages to her father and the emperor, stating that she embraced, with infinite joy and pride, the glorious distinction with which the sultaun was about to honour her, and that she should immediately set forth, accompanied by all her female slaves and attendants, for the imperial citadel. She put great honour upon the emperor's messenger, and sent him back to his master, loaded with costly presents, and with humble assurances of respect, obedience, and love. No sooner, however, was his back turned, than, having summoned to her presence all her adherents, she selected a strong band of brave and enterprising fellows, on whose perfect fidelity she could depend, and bid each of them provide himself with a complete suit of female attire, which might be worn over his armour. *Dhoolies* (palanquins of an inferior kind, in which female domestics usually travel) were provided for their carriage, and a suitable escort of horse and foot, such as is usually the guard of ladies of rank. Having all things fully prepared, she mounted her state-elephant, and marched immediately to Delhi, where she was received with great ceremony and distinction; and the host of *dhoolies*, jealously surrounded by the cavalcade, was without interruption, and indeed without suspicion, admitted within the gates of the imperial palace. Their arrival occurred at midnight, and the emperor, in answer to the prayer of the impatient daughter, immediately granted permission that the captive raja should be released, and should be conducted to her presence. Instantly, upon his appearance, the disguised soldiers started from their *dhoolies*, and while the great body of them put to the sword all the sultaun's domestics, a few of them, appointed for that purpose, seized the astonished raja, and carried him, with his daughter, to the troopers stationed in the outer court, who had horses ready provided for them. Here, mounting with the utmost despatch, they galloped forth from the city with their escort, crying, "Peace to the Emperor of Delhi, the glorious! Peace to this sapient ruler of the Fates! Make way for the liberated Raja of Chittoor!" The stratagem was fully successful: the Raja of Chittoor and his

daughter escaped, and threw themselves under the then all-powerful protection of Gwallior.* The age of the young lady who performed this splendid act was not more than fifteen years.

The determined manner in which the women of India have chosen to embrace death, even in its most terrible forms, rather than yield themselves to the arms of a stranger, is beautifully, though painfully, illustrated by the following tale from the *Tarikh Tehbri*. Merwaun, a son of the great Mohummed Shah, having long and fruitlessly invested the strong fortress of Hamrein, and having sacrificed great numbers of his troops in repeated attempts to storm the place, at last announced to his followers that a thousand *dinaurs* (about £500), and the most beautiful maiden in the place, should be the reward of that man who should gain him admittance within the walls. One of his chiefs immediately undertook the conduct of this difficult and perilous adventure; and, having fortunately discovered an inlet which communicated with the sewers of the town, he contrived to enter the place with a band of followers, sufficiently strong to seize one of the gates and cast it open to the besiegers. The successful adventurer was punctually paid his reward of a thousand *dinaurs*, and was authorized by Merwaun to make his selection from among the fairest of the female captives. This he immediately proceeded to do; and, having fixed his choice upon a young girl of exquisite beauty and modesty, he took her by the hand to conduct her from the ramparts, when, siezing her opportunity, the devoted girl, who had been recently betrothed to one of her own city, suddenly clasped the odious foreigner in her arms, and with all the strength of despair, cast herself and him headlong from the towering ramparts. Nor shriek, nor groan, was heard: down—down they were hurled, and dashed to atoms on the rocks below.

These deeds are not the mere effect of impulse, of a momentary spirit of revenge, of an inordinate aspiration for fame, or of superstitious enthusiasm; they are the result of principle, of natural chastity, of an education which inculcates, as the leading rule of life, that the terrors of bodily anguish and of death itself are paltry evils when compared with shame and dishonour. This is wonderfully exemplified by the manner in which all the females of a besieged city or of the camp will, in moments of extreme peril, devote themselves to ready death, either by suicide or by the revolting custom of the *joar* (murder by their husbands), rather than run the risk of falling into the hands of their enemies. Oriental history abounds in the relation of these awful tragedies. One, of the most romantic and fearful character, is described by Tod, in his *Annals of Rajasthan*. There is another, related by the Portuguese historian, Manuel de Faria y Sousa, which forms a curious parallel with the story of the Trojan virgins.

A passage in the extraordinary life of the renowned Lodi (in the reign of Shah Jehan, 1629), affords a thrilling instance of self-sacrifice, performed by his wives and the ladies of his household. Lodi, with many other nobles, had opposed the blood-stained accession of Shah Jehan; but, with them, he received a free pardon, and was subsequently appointed to the government of Malwa. He did not, however, long enjoy his command, being suddenly ordered by the emperor to repair to court. Unconscious of evil, the chief with alacrity obeyed the royal summons, taking with him to the emperor's presence his two sons, youths of whom he might justly be proud, hoping to obtain for them the distinguished favour of the monarch. He presented himself at the imperial *durbar* with perfect confidence; but he was speedily convinced of his dangerous posi-

* From the *Futteh Nama* of Ein-ul-Mooluk.

tion. Immediately upon his entrance, he proceeded to pay his reverence to the emperor, with all due humility; but one Perist, the usher, compelled him to exhibit some abject ceremonies of obedience, inconsistent with his noble rank. The proud chief was at first somewhat refractory, but unwilling to offend the monarch from whom he had so lately received a generous pardon, he at length complied. His eldest son, Azmut Kalur, a noble youth, sixteen years of age, was next introduced to the presence; and, the usher having kept him prostrate upon the ground much longer than was customary, he raised himself before the usual signal had been given. The usher, feigning exasperation, struck Azmut on the head with his *bâton*, and ordered him to throw himself again upon the ground. The valiant young chief, fired with anger and revenge, drew his sword, and, in the twinkling of an eye, he aimed a blow at the usher's head, which had it not been intercepted by the mace of an attendant *brijbassi*, must have been mortal. An ominous murmur spread around; the whole court was thrown into confusion, and swords were drawn on all sides. Lodi, considering the blow given to Azmut as the preconcerted signal of death, drew his dagger; and his younger son, Hussein, followed his example. The tumult increased, and the emperor, quitting his throne, ordered Lodi and his sons to be siezed. This, however, was more easily commanded than executed, for having made a sudden rush, they cut their way through the astonished guards, and succeeded in reaching in safety their own house, which was fortunately contiguous to the palace gate. Here, having three hundred dependants, they shut themselves up, and immediately proceeded to fortify their position. The house being surrounded, as those of the nobility usually are, by a strong wall, could not be forced without the aid of artillery; and, as a siege so near the imperial palace would derogate from the majesty of the emperor, Shah Jehan endeavoured to entice Lodi to a surrender, by the promise of a free pardon. His friends at court, however, acquainted him that there was a resolution against his life, and he resolved to effect his escape or die in the attempt. Night approached, and he felt with bitterness the difficulties of his position, and the peril to which his family were exposed. To remain, was inevitable death; to quit his women, was to leave them to shame and dishonour; to remove them, impossible. He was afflicted beyond control, and at length gave way to a copious flood of tears. His wives saw his excessive grief, and comprehended its meaning. They retired to an inner apartment, and, having consulted together, were speedily agreed as to the best mode of relieving their loved lord from his fears and sufferings respecting them. Their resolution was sublimely generous, but it was equally appalling. Lodi was aroused from his reverie by faint wailings and groans from the inner room; and going thither, in the hope of rendering consolation to his fond wives, he was surprised to find the room utterly dark. He stood in silence awhile; he spoke; and a faint but prolonged sigh was his only answer. He advanced a pace or two, and, stumbling against some person, spoke again; but all was silent. Then, stooping, he searched around; but he plunged his hand into a pool of warm, flowing blood. At once the truth was revealed to him; and now, one of his sons having brought a light, discovered a scene of indescribable horror. They were soon joined by the other son—neither spoke; but, gazing wildly upon the awful spectacle, and then on one another, their looks betrayed their woe, while a pent-up tempest rolled within each hero's soul. Lodi, at length, made a signal to his sons, and they buried the remains of the devoted women in the well. Lodi hung for a few moments in silent grief over this their common grave; then, uttering a vow of vengeance through his clenched teeth, he bid his sons

order his drums to beat and his trumpets to sound; and, having gathered all his people around him, with a calm voice, his flashing eye undimmed by a tear, he related the tragic event, and took from each an oath of devotion and of revenge. The whole party having mounted their horses in the court-yard, with his own hand Lodi threw open the gates, and immediately issued forth, having a son on either hand, and being followed by all his retinue. The imperial troops were astounded, and made but a feeble resistance. Having defeated the gate-guard, Lodi remained with Azmut and Hussein to cover the exit of his band; and, turning to the prostrate captain of the guard, he exclaimed, "Doubtless, by the noise of my departure, I have awakened to life the slumbering tyrant; but go, slave, and warn him that, on my return, I will plunge him for ever into the black sleep of death." He rushed through the suburbs like a whirlwind, and took the route to Malwa.

It has been no uncommon thing in the East, under misfortunes similar to those which overtook the brave Lodi and his family, for the husband to become the executioner of his self-offering wives. This has been especially (though not exclusively) the case among the Rajpoots, the most warlike race, perhaps, in India. Innumerable instances might be quoted. Almost every page of oriental history will supply them; or if the recitals of invasion, storm, pillage, and massacre, be unaccompanied by any such account, it is because the historian deemed that it would be understood, or possibly, that it was not of sufficient importance to deserve record. However, let the inquisitive reader go to book, and he will find more than enough of tragedy to

Wire-draw his skin, spin all his nerves like hair,

and leave him satisfied that, in the East, the spirit of the eagle dwells in the dove-cote.

The practices of *sutti* has been already alluded to, in treating of marriage; and it was then explained that the chief incentive to so horrible a system of self-immolation was, the firm belief by the poor widow that she could thus purchase eternal glory and salvation for her deceased husband; and, with this end in view, she submits freely and cheerfully to the extremity of torture, and to all the terrors of death. The source from which the poor victim has drawn her store of courage and support, requisite for perseverance in such a trial, can be no mean one. The Abbé Raynal has related an instance in which a young, and beautiful, and engaging Brahmin widow, meeting with some opposition to the sacrifice from the Nawab of Surat, siezed a handful of burning coals, and seemingly regardless of the pain, said in a firm tone to the nawab, "Consider not alone the tenderness of my age and of my sex; see with what insensibility I hold this fire in my hands; and know that, with equal constancy, I shall throw myself into the flames." The philosopher follows the relation by remarking that "this kind of courage, which is founded on prejudice rather than on character, is the only one the Indians possess." Doubtless, too, the constancy, the generosity, the tender love and devotion to her lord and master, which furnish and supply the widow with this kind of courage, are founded on prejudice. Be it so. Then strip man of his prejudices, civil and religious, and what is he?—A savage. Some writers have attributed the fortitude exhibited by the women on these occasions to mere blind superstitious enthusiasm. Let them beware how they assume this position. It once drew from a Brahmin pundit, in the hearing of the writer, the retort,—that such, too, must have been the source whence the holy martyrs of the Protestant Church in Europe drew their strength and courage. Those cavillers who have gratuitously denied

the freedom and volition of the victim, have been already answered, not by the writer only, but by innumerous credible witnesses. But there are yet some more captious persons who, having been compelled to admit that the sacrifice was in some sort voluntary, that the pledge to the Brahmin had been free, and the preparations spontaneous, have boldly asserted that the victims, in most instances, failed of their resolution when brought to the pile, and were thrust headlong into the flames by the officiating priests; that scarcely a single instance of willing consummation is on record; thus denying to them altogether even the credit of fortitude and consistency. All the accounts which the writer has been able to collect, furnish him with but one such instance of vacillation on the part of the poor victim; while in numberless instances the resolute perseverance through protracted agonies has been almost super-human. It is, moreover, worthy of remark, that the only credibly reported instance to which the writer can refer, as an example of compulsion by the priests, exhibits in the catastrophe a resolute and pertinacious election, a free and persevering endurance, on the part of the victim, which could not be surpassed. It is thus told by Tavernier: "From Goa I passed to Mingrella, where there fell out an accident not to be forgotten. An idolater dying, and the fire being prepared for the burning of the body, his wife, who had no children, by permission of the governor came to the fire, and stood among the priests and her kindred, to be burnt with the body of her deceased husband. As they were taking three turns, according to custom, round the place where the fire was to be kindled, there fell of a sudden so violent a shower, that the priests, willing to get out of the rain, thrust the woman all along into the fire. But the shower was so vehement, and endured so long a time, that the fire was quenched and the woman was not burned. About midnight, she arose, and went and knocked at the door of one of her kinsmen's houses, where Father Zenou and many Hollanders saw her, looking so ghastly and grimly that it was enough to have scared them. However, the pain that she endured did not so far terrify her but that, three days after, accompanied by her kindred, she went, and was burned according to her first intention." Was not this, however lamentable, however mistaken the incentive, true heroism? Putting aside the motive, what wonderful strength of mind and inflexible decision of purpose are here manifested; and, in the words of the admirable Foster, "If there have been found some resolute spirits powerfully asserting themselves in feeble vehicles, it is so much the better, since this would authorize a hope that, if all the other grand requisites can be combined, they may form a strong character, in spite of the counteraction of an unadapted constitution."

The traits of magnanimity and courage here descanted on, have been more or less of a domestic character; but the heroines of Hindostan have been equally distinguished for the majesty of their public characters, and for their ardent patriotism, when any emergency has drawn them from their seclusion. The women of India, high and low, are indeed remarkable among oriental nations for the zeal which they have ever manifested for the national good and the national honour; and the proof has been, in their cheerful sacrifice of convenience, of property, and of life itself. In times of anarchy and intestine convulsion, when the energies of experienced warriors and of able councillors have failed them, the throne of Delhi was repeatedly saved by the courageous, judicious, and decided interposition of women; of princesses in some instances, of peasants in others. It were ridiculous to cite names; they are literally innumerable; and whether the reader may desire an example of wisdom in

council, or of skill and intrepidity in active warfare, let him turn but a few pages in any one of the voluminous histories of India, ancient or modern, and he will not fail to find it. The truth of what is here stated is well known, as regards the females of the courts and those of high birth. Of the patriotic spirit of the humbler classes, the following is a fair illustration, the writer having "turned but a few pages" of Tavernier, whose book of travels happened to be before him at the moment: "A soldier, who was passionately in love with his wife, and reciprocally beloved by her, had fled from the fight, not so much out of any fear of death, as out of the consideration of the grief which it would occasion to his wife, should he leave her a widow. When she knew the reason of his flight, as soon as he came to the door she shut it against him, ordering him to be told that she could never acknowledge that man for a husband who had preferred the love of a woman before his honour; that she did not desire to see him any more, as being a stain to the reputation of her family; and that she would endeavour to teach her children to have more courage than their father. The wife continuing firm to her resolution, the husband, to regain his honour and her affection, returned to the army, where he so behaved himself, that he became famous, and having highly made amends for his former cowardice, the door of his house was again set open, and his wife received him with her former kindness."

Perhaps *the* most illustrious heroine whose actions are recorded in the history of Hindostan, the Empress Neur Jehan, was of lowly origin. Of her beauty, her accomplishments, her generosity, her energy, diplomatic skill, and decision of character, the whole world is pretty well informed; but of her conduct in action, little comparatively is told. That she was transcendant in this commanding quality, however, let the following interesting passage from Dow's history attest. The scene of action was on the banks of the river Jelum, upon the high road between Lahore and Cabool. Jehanghir, the emperor, had been carried away captive by his late vizier, Mohabut Kahn; and the empress, having escaped the rebel's plot, fled to her brother Azuph, then prime minister. With an utterly inadequate force, they determined to attempt the rescue of the emperor; a measure full of peril, as will be seen. "Azuph began his march with day. When he came to the bridge, he found it burnt down. He resolved to ford the river; but the water was so deep, that many were drowned. Those who gained the further shore had to fight the enemy at a manifest disadvantage. They were cut off as fast as they ascended the bank. A succession of victims came to the swords of the Rajpoots. The action continued for some hours. The rear of the imperialists, pressing into the river, prevented the front from retreating. The sultana was not a tame spectator on the occasion. Mounted on an elephant, she plunged into the stream with her daughter by her side. The young lady was wounded in the arm, but her mother pressed forward. Three of her elephant-drivers were successively killed, and the elephant received three wounds on his trunk. Neur Jehan, in the mean time, emptied four quivers of arrows on the enemy. The Rajpoots pressed into the stream to sieze her, but the master of her household, mounting the elephant, turned him away, and carried her out of the river, notwithstanding her threats and commands." The late Begum Sumroo, who greatly distinguished herself in battle, both by her martial skill and by her personal intrepidity, was also of low birth. Her cruel and tyrannical disposition, unfortunately, deprive her of that admiration which her heroic conduct would otherwise have inspired. Alas!

There have been those who, from the high bark's side,
Have whelmed their enemy in the flashing deep;
And who have watched to see his struggling hands,
To hear the sob of death.

In fine, wherever the faculties of the mind and the passions of the heart are most quickly and forcibly excited, in national and in private calamity, in the convulsions of nature or of society, in privation, danger, and anguish; in all of these, and, alas! in hatred as in love, women have continually evinced fortitude and strength of resolution surpassing that of men; and it cannot be contradicted, that the women of Hindostan are among the foremost in such heroism.

ANALECTA SINENSIA.—No. III.

BIOGRAPHICAL PENCILLINGS—THE *WAN SEAOU TANG.*

THE Chinese, for a considerable time, have had their biographical memoirs of individuals distinguished either in the fabulous or the historic period of their story; and there are several works containing portraits, as well as accounts, of the personages of high antiquity. Thus the reader, who turns over the pages of the *San-tsae too-hwuy*, will be startled at finding portraits of individuals, to whom the true and authentic history of Adam would be comparatively an affair of yesterday. The biography of the same work is rich in imperial portraits, and in the founder of the sect of Fŭh, or Budh; while a host of *sëen sang*, or savans, warriors, magicians, deities, and demons, figures in its pages. To these are annexed short descriptions, drawn up in a style eminent for a laconic conciseness, and containing generally some anecdotes illustrative of their character. Several of the portraits represent the heroes in particular attitudes, or attended with some of the circumstances which marked their career.

It is not, however, all the biographical works which present such effigies, although most of them do; and the preface of one, the *Wan seaou tang*,* reasons very justly upon the subject:—"To recite, forsooth, the poetry of the ancients, and to read their works; to become, as it were, acquainted with them, without attaining a glimpse of their perfection of character, is a disgrace to the past; but to recite their poetry, read their works, attain their portraits, and behold as it were the very men themselves, is it not the very pleasure of antiquity?" Another work, very similar in its arrangement and pictures, is the *Woo chwang poo*, which gives full-length representations of the most distinguished personages of the past; while the saints of the Budh sect are frequently depicted upon the thin transparent leaves of the Indian fig-tree, with short descriptions. If any Chinese scholar, resident within the limits of the Celestial Empire, and amply provided with time and materials, would draw up a Chinese biographical dictionary, it would be no slight means of forwarding the study of the literature of the country; for the want of such a work is evident to all, while the time lost in searching for allusions to personages mentioned in their works is almost incalculable. Another work is the *Pih mei sin yung*, 'a new recital of the hundred beauties,' of which some translations of portions only have been made into German. It contains, as its name imports, some extracts relative to female biography; and in the *Neu tsae*, 'or Female Genius,' a work also of light literature, are several romances founded on facts, also illustrative of biography.

* In the *Tsze tsae*, p. 3.

The biographical works, it is needless to state, present much greater difficulties to the student, as they recede from the *seaou hwa* or colloquial style, and approach nearer to that of the *kings*, although not entirely; and the short extracts, few containing more than a page, are filled with allusions to, rather than accounts of, the personages represented. To the characters, generally in the same page in which they are depicted, are attached short accounts from authors relating to the personages; thus, in the *Wan seaou tang*, at the description of Soo wuh (p. 9), who is represented in a meditative attitude before two goats, is a quotation from "the Books of the former Han dynasty, which say in his praise, that Confucius termed an upright doctor and virtuous man, him who destroys his appetites (body), in order to perfect his virtue; not seeking his animal propensities at the risk of injuring his virtue; and who, sent any where, would not disgrace his prince's commands—such a one was Soo wuh!" Again, speaking of Yen tsze ling (*ibidem*, p. 11): "Like the verdant cloud-capped mountain, like the sparkling stream, was the savant's gait; as the hill lofty, as the water easy." In mentioning another savant, one of the class of *sëen săng*, the same work states that "Choo tsze observes, in praise of this savant, that he was erect like a mountain, had a countenance like jade, a voice clear as gold, innate genius, surrounded with the purity of the heaven and brilliancy of the sun—like a cloud harmonizing with the wind and producing gentle rain—an imperial virtue, and integrity in explaining his doctrines."

In one of the early pages of the work occurs an account of a martial character, named Heang yu, who flourished during the epoch of the Han dynasty. He is rather a ferocious-looking personage, and brandishes in his hand a sword, a kind of fencing more braggart than effectual. The text informs us that "the king (*wang*), who was of the family of Heang, was named Heang yu. The Heang family, indeed, for a succession of generations, had inhabited and were military commanders of the kingdom of Tsoo (in Hoo kwang). Their name was derived from Heang, their locality. From his earliest infancy, he would not learn books or literature, or become polished. When his father upbraided him with it, he replied, 'It is learning enough to know one's name and surname, and there is no need of study to defeat the enemy; all I want to know is, where to find them out.' His father instructed him in military sciences, and the son, greatly delighted, soon understood their import, but could not be made to learn anything else. His father, to avoid his enemies, retired with him into the state of Woo, where the king grew to the height of eight feet (Chinese), and strong in proportion. He could raise unassisted a tripod, such as two men carry along upon a pole, and his constitution exceeded the general run of mankind. In Woo, he collected a large body of followers, being then in his twenty-fourth year, and, following his father's counsels, troubled affairs and elevated himself to power. On his father's ruin and death, he avenged himself by routing the army of Tsin, destroying Han yang, killing his children, and established himself as the usurper of the Western Tsoo. He was subsequently defeated in an engagement by the emperor Kaou tsoo, of the Han dynasty, and destroyed himself at the Woo keang (or Black river), in the thirty-first year of his age."

From other sources, we know that his wife, Yu, who is also depicted on a subsequent page, destroyed herself on account of her husband's, through affection for her, not setting forth to the war till it was too late. On his march, to try the force of his officers, he made a cock of iron, which weighed eight hundred pounds, and which was borne by them, and placed on the saddle-bow of his horse the head of his beloved wife. The horse, in crossing the Woo keang,

seeing the reflection of a human head in the water, started, and could not be induced to move; and Heang yu, afraid of falling into the hands of his enemies, destroyed himself. These circumstances are only alluded to in the biographical sketches of Heang yu and Yu ke in the *Wan seaou tang* (p. 3), which mentions the death of the latter, and places which tradition had assigned as the tomb of her head and body. The lady was one of the four beauties.

As an instance of the independence of character and literary arrogance assumed by learned persons, the following pencilling of a man of some distinction is rather amusing. In the short pithy mention made of distinguished characters under the dynasty, it is stated, "Yen tsze ling, while asleep, placed his feet in the emperor's stomach:" a kind of footstool not reserved for many inhabitants of the central flowery kingdom.

"Yen tsze ling was a native of Yŭh ynou, and early in youth acquired considerable reputation. He travelled and studied together with the emperor Shetsoo (Kwang wŭh), and the emperor would deliberate with him on political affairs. The emperor, having been told that there was a person dressed in a sheep-skin fishing in the lake, suspecting it to be Kwang, sent three friends to entreat him to come, and ultimately got into his chariot, and the same day arrived at Kwang's house, who was sleeping and did not arise. The emperor struck him on his stomach, and said, 'Halloo, Tsze ling, why don't you get up and behave properly?' The other replied, 'When doctors are at rest, why do you disturb them?' and went off to fish at Foo chun."* (*Wan seaou tang*, p. 11).

The freaks of this worthy are, however, of not uncommon occurrence; for among the host of literary characters, the very galaxy of Chinese talent, the imperial historiographers, poets, musicians, blue-stockings, &c., occurs a notice of Soo joo lan, the lady who invented the revolving verses, the historian Pan koo, and several others of equally distinguished reputation; besides several military heroes, who figure in attitudes similar to that of Hean gyu, mention is made of Pang kung, a *kung*, or doctor, who seems to have indulged in seclusion to an excess only met with among ascetic devotees. He lived during the reign of the after Hans. He is represented dressed very like a Chinese farmer, and the biographical portion informs us, "that the annals of the after Han dynasty assert that Pang kung, who was a native of Seang yang, in the Southern Provinces, dwelt to the south of Hëen shan, and never entered a city or town. He and his wife received as their guest the censor of Hing chow, named Leaou soo, who, many times beseeching him, could not turn him from his purpose, and finally told him, 'You take care of yourself, but how do you do any good to the empire?' The other smiled: 'The nest of the wild goose,' he said, 'is built upon the lofty wood, and yet in the morning it obtains a place to dwell in; the tortoise's cave is in the deep, and yet in the evening it finds a place to lie in. Do you not perceive that men, whether resting or stopping, have their nests and caves, each obtains his dwelling and resting-place, and provides for himself not the empire?' His wife, as he had left the plough, was weeding before him, and the censor Soo, pointing it out to him, said, 'If you lie in a ditch, you will not rise, and how will you hereafter provide for your family?' 'The world,' replied Pang, 'in general, provides for them with difficulty; I provide for them with ease; what they will inherit may not be like that of others, yet they will not entirely want.' Soo exhorted him, and went

* *Yu Foo chun.* *Foo* means 'rich,' and *chun* 'spring,' *yu* 'in' or 'at.'—Cf. Morr. Dictionary. If *Foo chun* is not the name of a place, the allusion is not known. *Foo nëen* means 'young,' *i. e.* rich in years yet to come.—Morrison. Tonic Part, voce *Foo*.

off. Pang afterwards took his wife with him, and ascended the Luh mun shan, in order to collect medicinal plants without going far for them."

Of Ching shun kung, there is the following account:—"This *seën sang* (savant) was called Haou, and surnamed Pa shun; at the age of ten he could versify; and between twelve and thirteen, dwelt in a college, like an old man. When he grew up, he studied, along with Te-e, at Chow yuen kung's. The plants which grew before Yuen kung's windows were not rooted up. Persons inquired the reason, saying, 'In your house, you should act uniformly, and before the seen sang's window the plants grow thickly, while they are carefully plucked up from the steps.' 'Not so,' was the reply; 'I desire to see the constructive growth of things.' Also, in the pond of water before the village, he kept several little fish, and was constantly looking at them, and when the meaning of this was asked, 'By seeing things attain their growth, we understand the universal law.' Seay te says: "this savant sat with the dignity of an image (*joo tsang soo*), and with his acquaintances was always in a perfect circle of amity and concord." Fan te also observes: "the savant's appearance was sedate, his disposition harmonious, his intention firm, and his conversation grave; and those beholding him could not fail being inspired with awe; indeed, none who saw or had intercourse with him ever left his presence without reverencing him as a man of true learning." He died in the eighth year of the emperor Yuen fung, about A.D. 1085. Wan loo kung wrote as an epitaph on his tomb, *Ming taou*, 'the enlightened reason.'" (*Wan*, &c. p. 11.)

Of Chew yuen kung, there is also the highest encomium in the same work, both from Choo tsze and also in the descriptive portion. "In the mind of this man, the very highest genius was scattered like rays of light." He appears to have been in his disposition one of the class of men familiarly known, or nicknamed, as "inquirers of the hills and seekers of the stream." The surprising memory of Wang wan kung can only be parallelled by that of Niebuhr, the historian. "Wang wan kung, who was called Gan shïh and Keae poo, was a Linchow man, and early addicted himself to study; what he had once seen, he never forgot till the end of his life; and in literary composition, he wrote as if his pencils flew." Gaou yang wung chung kung, also named Sew, and surnamed Yung shuh, Tsuy ung, and Luh yih keu, was a Low ling man; his father, Wan, who had taken his doctor's degree, and had been created a judge, died, leaving him at the age of four. His mother, who was of the Ching family, taught him his characters by tracing them out for him with a reed upon the ground." "Although he was obliged to borrow his books from a neighbouring village to copy, he learnt them by heart, and finally graduated as a bachelor, and rose to the rank of tutor to the heir apparent, and was complimented by the emperors, Lin tsung and Ying tsung."

These specimens will show that the Chinese are not ignorant of the utility of teaching morals by good examples.

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

BY JOHN ANDERSON, ESQ., LATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF THESE SETTLEMENTS.

THIRD AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

THE general disbursements of these settlements have been greatly and properly reduced, compared with what they were under the old system of government. There remain now only four civil servants of the late Bencoolen establishment (all the surviving ones of the Penang list being dead or having retired), *viz.* the Governor and three Residents. The office of assistant at Penang is held by an extra covenanted servant of the late Fort Marlborough establishment, an efficient active man; that at Malacca by a private gentleman of Dutch extraction. It will shortly be found that other servants must be appointed, to fill vacancies as they occur. The Government will discover that there is little advantage in employing uncovenanted servants in situations of such trust and importance, and still less profit in sending civilians from Bengal, whose allowances are so much higher than were those of the local servants. Sending new and inexperienced men from other presidencies, only causes change and confusion: they are always endeavouring to undo, under the idea of improvement, what has been done by their predecessors after deliberate consideration and extensive local experience, and the attempt only ends in disappointment and useless expense. If they be of a speculative turn, they amuse the Court of Directors and the Supreme Government with schemes of increased revenues, which there is no prospect of ever realizing. They heap regulations upon regulations, and it has been frequently found that the last have been the worst. The Government gained little advantage from sending a Bengal civilian as commissioner to inquire into the land revenues, with a salary greater than the Governor, who could have performed the duty far better without any additional expense. The expenses of this inquiry have been more than the revenue to which it referred will yield for a great number of years, and the industry and enterprize of the inhabitants have been checked, and the improvement of waste lands entirely stopped, by the injudicious plans proposed by a person of no local experience, although able enough in another sphere. I long since predicted that the sanguine anticipation of a great increase of revenue from the lands with which the Court was flattered, in order to afford a pretext for increased superfluous expense, would end in disappointment, and the recent proceedings at all the settlements fully confirm my expressed expectations. It has been found that the estimates of land revenue at Province Wellesley have been a complete delusion; and this I showed very clearly would be the case, in a minute I recorded on the 8th Jan. 1829, when I was acting as resident councillor—extract of which I subjoin, as well as extract of another minute on 7th April 1829:—

Extract of a Minute by the Acting Resident Councillor of Penang, on the subject of Province Wellesley, 8th Jan. 1829:—

Remarks upon the Superintendent's Report.

Leases.—Great expectations are held out from the leasing system, and I hope they may be realized, although I must confess that I am by no means so sanguine in my anticipation as the superintendent; not but that I believe the population and cultivation in the province are considerably on the increase, and that it is a valuable dependency, as affording supplies of grain, cattle, and poultry, but because I cannot see how a demand for land can be expected to increase, now that a rent is proposed much beyond the quit rent formerly established, and when experience shows us how limited the demand was when land could be had on grant for comparatively nothing. It is, however, of course, desirable that the superintendent should take advantage of accidental circumstances, and a temporary influx of population, to enhance the value of lands still unalienated, as far as can be done consistently with other paramount considerations.

* * * *

But the next column appears still more vague. The total of lowest estimated probable annual revenue from land, when all sources have become fully available, calculated at the rate of Rs. 4 per orlong for wet land and Rs. 2 per orlong for dry land, Rs. 123,538. The calculation appears to be made by supposing that the whole superficies of the present dense jungle in Province Wellesley is to be taken at the terms specified, there being yet to let 25,053 orlongs of wet land alone. While, therefore, we observe that, after a lapse of so many years, the estimated extent of wet land cultivated in the province is only 8,503 orlongs, the greater part of which is held at a quit rent of less than half a rupee per orlong, and the proprietors have had no other burthens; it requires, I think, some ingenuity to discover how the remaining 25,053 orlongs of wet land, now in a state of forest, is, as it were by magic, to produce Rs. 4 per orlong; and as for the dry land, it has been admitted that there has been little or no demand for it when it could be had for a mere nominal rent.

The next column is 'general revenue;' and we have the estimated probable present value of 'the farms on luxuries, &c.,' not yet accounted for, the farms being sold generally, and without advertence to localities. This calculation is, according to the present population, Sa. Rs. 50,000. Now, the superintendent must be well aware that the plan of sub-dividing the excise farms, which he refers to, has been tried in vain, and that the whole for the island and Province Wellesley is rented in the lump. At all events, if a transfer were made to Province Wellesley, there would be a corresponding diminution in what is now easily collected and carried to account on this island. He nevertheless adds this Rs. 50,000 of imaginary receipts to the preceding item, Sa. Rs. 123,538, and gives as the next column, 'Total of lowest probable annual revenue of the whole province, when all the foregoing sources have become available, Sa. Rs. 173,000.' The precise period when this large revenue is to be realized is not stated; but I cannot withhold the expression of my opinion, that there is a tone of exaggeration, and a display of figures, only calculated to mislead. Past experience is, perhaps, the best criterion whereby to form a tolerably correct judgment, and I must acknowledge that, after an attentive perusal of preceding reports, flattering as they were, and reference to the statements of the three last years' receipts, 1827-28, being Sa. Rs. 367 as the revenue of the province, I can place but little confidence in such statements as are now presented. In order to show that my present observations are not altogether uncalled for, I must beg leave to place in juxta-position the views on the subject of revenue and the estimates, as submitted by the same gentleman, on the 1st April 1827 and 27th Dec. 1828.

Abstracts from the Superintendent's Report, 1st April 1827.

Expected Revenue.

	Sp. Drs.
Average quit rents of alienated lands	695
Those remaining to be alienated	1,150
One-fifth gross produce value on paddy	19,497
Rent of 100 orlongs of land, already leased out	400
Farm of arrack and opium, for which was offered	10,000
Fees on bills of sale	13
Total annual rent and revenue per annum Sa. Rs.	31,755

The Superintendent's Estimate, 1st April 1827.

The revenues which may in time be created, or which the gradual advance of society will surely give rise to, may be given—

	Sp. Drs.
Quit rents and tax on alienated lands, as before	21,343
Rents of wet lands when brought into cultivation, computed at an average of produce of the four classes of soil and one-fifth of the gross produce value, may amount to	67,627
Probable rent of dry land cultivated and remaining, *viz.* tax on gross produce value of cultivated land yet unproductive	4,212
And probable rent of land to be cultivated and planted at one-fifth of the gross produce value	20,000
The farms of luxuries	18,000
Collection of dragons' blood, elephants' teeth, dammer oil, and other products, until the forest has been cleared, might average	4,000
Sp. Drs.	135,182
Or, Sa. Rs.	284,558-1-8

Abstract from the Superintendent's Statement, 31st Dec. 1828.

	Sa. Rs.
Total of lowest estimated probable annual revenue from land where all sources have become fully available, calculating at the rate of Rs.4 per orlong for wet land, and Rs.2 per orlong for dry land	123,538
Estimated probable present value of the farms of luxuries not yet accounted for, the farms being sold generally, and without advertence to localities	50,000
Sa. Rs.	170,000

Here is a complete difference, too remarkable to escape notice, the last estimate being upwards of a lac of rupees less than the former!

* * * *

Considering the class of which the chief part of the population is composed, the destitute state in which most of the refugees from Quedah arrive, and the prover-

bially indolent habits of the Malays, that many of them have been and continue to be addicted to predatory and piratical courses, great nicety of management will be necessary for some time to come, in order to render them fixed and ultimately useful settlers.*

In submitting the foregoing observations, founded solely upon the statements before the Board, and after an attentive perusal and comparison of all the reports of the superintendents since 1823, my sole object is to show that, however suitable the arrangements may have been, we must not expect that Province Wellesley will, for a long time to come, be a source of revenue to the State, and that any expectation of advantage, in a pecuniary point of view, so as to justify present large expense, must be extremely remote and uncertain.

Extract of a Minute by the Acting Resident Councillor of Penang, 7th April 1829:

I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere satisfaction that the presence of the Right Hon. the Governor-general has been the means of effecting so extensive and so urgently called-for a retrenchment in the superfluous military establishments or general staff (as earnestly suggested by the Hon. the Governor to the Madras Government without effect), which had, for a length of time past, entailed so great an expense, entirely uncalled for; giving, I have no doubt, a character of extravagance to the establishment of this presidency, highly prejudicial to its interests; the total expenses being generally regarded, without particular scrutiny into the items forming the great excess beyond preceding years,—a result I have always contemplated and deprecated ever since the arrival of the large and expensive military force and establishments from Madras, so far exceeding any thing that we had been accustomed to, when the troops were supplied from Bengal, and so entirely inappropriate to the circumstances of these small stations.

It seems to have been considered that there are more civil servants on this establishment than required. The great excess in expenditure, on account of the incorporated settlements, for the last few years, must assuredly be traced to some other causes than the trifling pay of the *local* civil servants, which forms but a very inconsiderable portion indeed of the total expenditure. The causes of increase might easily be pointed out in the account of actual receipts and disbursements, and it would be hard indeed if, reduced from time to time, as the civil service has been ever since Penang was raised to a presidency, any of the members of it should suffer for expenditure over which the individuals have had no control, and from which they derived no benefit. There have been many revisions during the last few years; several civil offices have been abolished, salaries reduced, while other offices in the military line have been springing up, judicial establishments multiplied and increased, expensive ships, &c. added to the fixed establishments, while the real reductions and the real sources of increase have, perhaps, escaped the notice of many, and the contingent charges on various accounts, but especially the military, which have been very large, have not been so much noticed, although, I conceive, it is in these that a reduction of real consequence may be made.

* * * *

The imposition of a duty on the trade, proposed by the Hon. the Governor, would not, I conceive, as far as British vessels are concerned, with the present feelings and powerful interest in England, be carried without a long struggle, if at all; and it is not likely that this point would be urged by the Hon. Court, at a time when the renewal of the Charter is about to come under discussion. In the expediency and fairness of such a mode of raising a revenue, I entirely concur, and especially as regards foreign vessels, which at present enjoy unreasonable privileges at these free ports. It appears to me, that any anticipations of material increase of

* Unfortunately, this was not done, and the regulations proved so disagreeable, that the Malays did not settle down as cultivators, as might have been expected; and many of them made several attempts to return to their native country, from which they were expelled by the Siamese.

revenue from the *lands*, after a lapse of so many years, and under the distressed state of all agricultural concerns at these settlements, are not likely to be realized.

With respect to Malacca, the projected plans of 1828, for an increase of land revenue (to which I was also opposed), has ended in a complete failure. The Government purchased up the rights of certain individual landholders, at a most exorbitant price, according to an estimate prepared by the assistant resident, and these ceded lands, instead of yielding a profit, have caused a dead loss to the state of upwards of Rs. 10,000 per annum. In regard to Nanning, which is now attached to Malacca, the disappointment and loss is still greater. In an attempt to levy a tenth upon the produce of that native state, hostilities ensued. In 1802, the Resident at Malacca made a treaty with the chiefs of Nanning, and, in consideration of their poverty, agreed to receive four hundred gantons of paddy, instead of the tenth of the produce on the lands; and this small offering was brought to Malacca every year by the chiefs up to 1827. In 1828, the new Governor sent the Assistant Resident to offer six hundred dollars to the pangūlu, or chief, and fifty dollars per annum to each of the four inferior chiefs, provided they would consent to transfer their lands to Government, in order that the tenth might be levied upon them in the same manner as the Malacca lands; which they refused to do. After a little further negotiation, the Governor determined to send a military force to Nanning, in Jan. 1829, to which I objected in the following minute; and the force was accordingly not then sent:—

Minute by the Acting Resident Councillor.

I have perused, with much attention, the correspondence lately received from Malacca, respecting the affairs of Nanning, and the minute of the Hon. the President thereon. I am inclined to think with Mr. Garling, that our right to subject the chiefs of Nanning to the same Government as in Malacca Proper, is not very clearly established. The pangūlu has been considered, it would appear, an hereditary chief, and has, for a long time past, been exercising, without interruption, the prerogative of a sovereign in certain cases within his own district. He is assisted by four datus. That form of government is common in the smaller Malayan establishments; such, if I mistake not, was the native government of Bencoolen; but the authority of the East-India Company, although paramount and mandatory, did not extend to the levy of a duty. The government at Batu Bhara, on the east coast of Sumatra, is also that of four datus, the state being tributary to Siack.

Having heretofore treated the chiefs of Nanning as tributaries, and accepted a trifling or merely *nominal* tribute for many years past, and taken no part whatever in the administration of the district, nor interfered with the judicial and revenue institutions, it cannot, perhaps, be a matter of much surprise, that the chiefs should evince a degree of repugnance to the introduction of a system which would at once deprive them of all the authority hitherto possessed by them, and level them with the common stipendiary officers of police, under the British Government, in the Malacca district; and I am of opinion that, prior to acceding to the wish of Mr. L., for the employment of so large a military force, the effect of which must be to intimidate, and perhaps produce a rupture with the neighbouring independent chiefs in the interior, it would be extremely desirable that some further endeavours were made to effect a settlement by a fixed pecuniary compensation, equivalent to the estimate and value of the revenue which Government may be considered entitled to, rather than hazard a breach which might be productive of serious consequences. Whatever Mr. L.'s real object may be, in requiring so large a military force, the ostensible one must be to intimidate the chiefs into an immediate and unconditional compliance with the demands made upon them. I think the measure is somewhat premature, and that the propriety of having recourse to a military force at all is not very clear. If the claims

of the British Government to entire control over Nanning require the support of old Dutch records of 1720 and 1759, which Mr. L. has been searching for some time, allowance must be made for the present chiefs not coming at once into the views of the Malacca authorities, and assenting to a change, which would virtually dispossess them of privileges enjoyed by themselves and their ancestors for several generations.

JOHN ANDERSON,
Acting Resident Councillor.

Prince of Wales' Island, the 27th Jan. 1829.

I returned to England in the latter part of that year, and I know from report only what has since occurred, and lamentable it was to attain such an object. The spirit of war appears again to have moved the authorities; for, in August 1831, a force, consisting of 150 men of the 29th Madras N.I., two 6-pounders, and a small detail of native artillery, was despatched from Malacca for Nanning. This detachment was vigorously opposed by the Malays, and was forced to retreat with the loss of the guns. In January 1832, another force of Madras troops was sent, consisting of a regiment of native infantry, a company of rifles, two companies of sappers and miners, and a detail of European and native artillery. On the 5th April, they arrived at Alor Gajah, fifteen miles from Malacca, after losing a lieutenant of the Madras infantry. At this place, the Malays fought valiantly; two officers were wounded, and the troops were compelled to act on the defensive. The Malays made repeated attacks on the camp, and on the 3d May another gallant young officer was slain. Reinforcements soon after arrived; offensive operations were resumed, and the Malays fled. The cost of this second expedition has been estimated at fully ten lacs of rupees, or £100,000 sterling; and several valuable lives were lost. And what has the state gained?—Why, just as much as I anticipated. It is stated, upon good authority, that after the Government took the revenue, the disbursements at first exceeded the income; but the country has since so *rapidly* improved, that it now yields a *surplus*. The following is a statement of the revenue:—

Years.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
	drs.	cents.	drs.	cents.	drs.	cents.
1833–4 ...	761	74	... 463	32	... 298	42
1834–5 ...	1,138	34	... 519	95	... 618	39
1835–6 ...	1,240	10	... 490	76	... 749	34

Here is a practical result of one of those visionary schemes for improving the revenue, the splendid surplus of 749 dollars per annum, after such a waste of blood and treasure! But, as the ex-pangūlu of Nanning has been rewarded for his bravery in opposing us, and is now pensioned and comfortably residing at Malacca, the allowance of Rs. 1,200 granted him by the British Government must be deducted from the surplus of 749 dollars, and the balance will go into a small compass! Such is the manner in which measures are carried on, in defiance of all reasonable calculation as to the result; but subordinates, opposing such schemes from conscientious motives, seldom find much favour from such speculators.

In order to conduct the civil business of these settlements, if they are retained by the East-India Company, I am of opinion that the cheapest and best plan will be to continue a local establishment, and to send out young men from England as writers, to be gradually trained up to the duties of the place; and it should be incumbent upon them to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Malay language. In the military department, it appears that a further reduction of expense might certainly be effected. A very extensive reduction was made in

the year 1829, when Lord Wm. Bentinck, Governor-general of India, visited the Straits' settlements. I happened to be in temporary charge of Penang at the time of his lordship's arrival (the Governor and Recorder being at Singapore, and the senior member of council, for whom I was acting, being at Java), and I had the honour of giving his lordship some information, and recording the minute of 7th April 1829 (already given), when he presided at council, which will exhibit the ample field there was for reduction at that time, and in which I cordially concurred. It occurs to me that a small body of regular troops would suffice, and that a militia might be formed at the several settlements, on which reliance might be placed for the defence of the stations: the expense of bringing troops from the other presidencies is enormous.

With respect to raising a revenue for defraying the expenses of these settlements, very decided objections have been offered to the levying of duties on imports and exports. Seeing that the East-India Company has been deprived of the monopoly of the China trade, and that the Straits' settlements are no longer of any value or importance to that Company, it may be inquired whether it is fair, as they have been dispossessed of so many of their former privileges, they should still be required to bear the whole expense of their maintenance, civil, military, and judicial; or whether it would not be expedient,—with reference to the existing state of affairs in China, and the entire cessation by the Company of all commercial dealings,—that these settlements should be transferred to the Crown, and be maintained at the expense of the State, in the same manner as the Island of St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, &c. Considering the encroaching spirit of the Dutch authorities in the neighbourhood, and the aspect of our political and commercial relations with China, this transfer, while it would relieve the East-India Company from expensive and to them useless settlements, would perhaps be more beneficial to the nation, at least to our manufacturers and merchants, as being more likely to stop the encroachments of the Dutch, and ensuring a more ready attention, on the part of the Ministers of the State and the Government in England, towards the redress of grievances, which have been much complained of, particularly as regards the infraction by the Dutch of the treaty of 1824; and our political relations with the neighbouring native states generally—such as Siam, Cochin China, &c.—would be placed upon a firmer and more solid footing.

Whatever may be the termination of the present dispute with the Chinese, it may reasonably be assumed that a necessity will exist for the future of having a number of ships of war stationed in or near the China seas, and no place could be more eligible than Singapore for that purpose, unless some new establishment is formed nearer the coast of China. As in any event, ships of war will be frequently resorting to that settlement for provisions and refreshment; and the suppression of piracy has required, and will demand, the presence of some of her Majesty's ships in these straits; the necessity for so large a military force no longer exists. If the stations were transferred to the Crown, a local regiment, or militia corps, composed of natives, and slenderly officered, would suffice for the protection of the whole. If the obnoxious regulations respecting the holding of lands were amended, and encouragement given to the clearing of the extensive tracts of waste land, which still exist at all the settlements, there is no doubt that the cultivation of spices, sugar, and other valuable commodities, would speedily increase, and that in the course of a very short time there would be many settlers from England and various parts of India. At Penang, spices have been cultivated with great success; at Province

Wellesley, the cultivation of sugar has succeeded well; Malacca offers many eligible spots for different kinds of agriculture, and Singapore possesses extensive tracts of land capable of being brought into cultivation.

We now come to consider whether it might not be expedient to levy a duty on imports and exports, which seems to be the most legitimate and least objectionable mode of raising a small revenue in aid of the heavy expenses unavoidable in maintaining a regular system of government, a competent military and marine force for the protection of the trade, and a respectable and efficient judicial establishment, by which the lives and properties of the inhabitants are secured. I confess I can perceive no just reason why the East-India Company, or the nation at large, should be at the expense of supporting several establishments, which, conducted in the most economical manner, must always involve considerable expense; or why a moderate duty should not be levied upon some of the articles of foreign commerce, which are certainly very fit objects for taxation. The necessity of contributing towards the support of an establishment, from which protection is derived, must be admitted by every reasonable mind, as observed many years ago by the editor of the *Singapore Chronicle*, who objected only to the proposed mode of collection; and while, in these eastern settlements, the internal resources are small and inconsiderable, and the objects for taxation either limited or such as would prove oppressive to the inhabitants, it is assuredly a far less objectionable system to levy a small duty on external commerce. A late Resident at Singapore, Mr. Crawford, who has been the most strenuous supporter of the free-trade system, did not object to such a mode of raising funds for defraying the expenses of the establishments formed expressly for promoting the commerce of Great Britain and Western India. In urging, a few years ago, the expediency of such an establishment, and giving his sentiments as to the best system of administration, he observes:* "A moderate impost upon external commerce, with that commerce well protected, should certainly afford, with the sale of public lands, and an excise on the objects of vicious luxury, a sufficient resource to defray the expenses of government and the charge of public works." Hitherto, no duties have been collected at Singapore. The duties at Penang were abolished. If the chief object of maintaining these stations be to promote the general interests of British commerce and manufactures, the expediency of imposing a duty upon foreign European ships must be manifest. A great variety of foreign European manufactured goods have been imported in Dutch, Danish, and other ships, to the great prejudice of the British traders. The Dutch government of Java, Rhio, &c. exact very heavy duties upon British commerce, while theirs is admitted into Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, wholly free of any charge. Whatever objection there may be to subjecting British traders to custom-house duties, I think it essential for the protection of the interests of our own manufactures, that no foreign manufactures in cotton, woollens, &c. should be admitted into these ports, except on payment of a heavy duty; and that all foreign vessels should pay something for the use of the port.

* History of the Indian Archipelago, vol. iii. p. 271.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Society's house, in Grafton-street, on the 9th ult. The Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., the president of the Society, in the chair; and was numerously attended.

The Honorary Secretary read the annual report of the Council, which opened by stating their satisfaction that the expenditure of the Society had continued to be kept considerably within the receipts; qualifying that satisfaction by regretting that the numbers of the Journal of the Society had not been published at shorter intervals of time; and that the library had been necessarily left entirely dependent on friendly donations for the filling of its shelves. The report then remarked that the number of elections into the Society, during the past year, had considerably exceeded that of the preceding; as had also, unfortunately, the deaths. Among the latter were:—Runjit Singh, Rájá of the Punjáb; General Allard, one of his officers; Cavelly Venkata Lutchmiah, a learned Brahmin of Madras, and assistant to Col. Mackenzie when compiling the celebrated *Mackenzie Collection*; Dr. Von Bohhlen, professor of oriental languages at Konigsberg; Sir William Blackburne, formerly Political Resident at the Court of Tanjore; Thomas Daniell, Esq., R.A.—of all of whom short biographical notes were given. A very interesting sketch of the literary labours of the late James Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, was then read; in which the extraordinary talents, industry, and acquirements of the lamented deceased were dilated upon; and who, although dying at the age of forty, had left behind him so many proofs of his genius and application, especially in pursuits relating to the learning, science, and antiquities of the east. Mr. Prinsep was not a member of the Society, but the Council could not allow the meeting to pass over without recording a tribute of their respect to the memory of one to whom every branch of oriental literature was so greatly beholden.

The report called the attention of the Society to the remarkable success of the labours of Major Rawlinson, in copying and decyphering the arrow-headed inscriptions on the rocks at Bisitún, in Persia, which promised to supply an invaluable contribution to ancient history; and stated that Major Rawlinson had expressed his intention of placing the whole of his discoveries in the possession of the Society for publication as soon as they were completed.

Allusion was then made to the addresses of congratulation which had been offered to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, on the occasion of their marriage; and a letter of acknowledgment from Lord Robert Grosvenor, on behalf of the latter, was read. This was followed by a report of the proceedings of that distinguished branch of the Society, the Oriental Translation Committee, since the last anniversary of the Society, which gave very satisfactory results. The Committee had published five works since that time, one of which, the *Vishnu Puráña*, translated from the Sanscrit by Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, was especially mentioned. The publication of this work must be extremely gratifying to the enquirer into the curious and intricate mythology of the Hindus, and into the sectarial divisions of Hinduism. In the preface to his translation, the learned Professor had devoted forty pages to a succinct account of the whole eighteen *Puránas*; and had expressed his hopes of being,

in the course of time, enabled to place analyses of most of them before the public; some of which have already been printed in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. The *Vishnu Purána* must,therefore, be considered a most valuable addition to the treasures of Hindu literature which have been opened to Europeans by the Institution of the Oriental Translation Fund.

Among the traditions recently offered to this committee were those of the *Nalodáya*, from the Sanscrit, by the Rev. W. Yates, of Calcutta; and that of the *Atish Kedeh*, a biographical Persian work, containing an account of more than 800 Persian poets, with specimens of their compositions; proposed to be translated by N. Bland, Esq. Several works were in the course of translation and printing, under the auspices of the committee; of which might be noticed a History of the Mahommedan Dynasties in Spain, by Signor de Gayangoz, translated from the Arabic; the *Nishan-i-Haidari*, translated by Col. Miles, from a MS. belonging to the library of her Majesty: Iben Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary, translated by the Baron MacGuckin de Slane; and the *Kitáb-al-Yamíni*, containing an account of the conquests of Sultan Mahmúd of Ghizni, translated from the Arabic, by the Rev. J. Reynolds.

On the conclusion of the report of the council, the report of the auditors upon the financial affairs of the Society was read; which stated, that although the estimated balance in hand, at the end of 1840, would be nearly £500, this apparent prosperity was caused more by retrenchments than from increased sources of receipt. The best means, therefore, of increasing the subscriptions became an important consideration; as the efficiency of the institution was injured by certain curtailments of the expenditure, especially in the printing and library departments.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the auditors; and their report, together with that of the council, was received, and ordered to be printed.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston gave a verbal report of the proceedings of the committee of correspondence of the Society; and observed, that several important events had occurred since the last annual meeting, which must eventually produce great moral and political changes in the people of the East. Among the most interesting of these events, was the publication, by the Ottoman Porte, of the late *Hatti Scheriff*, as the liberal reforms in the government of that country, for which the document provided, and the encouragement it gave to the dissemination of knowledge, would not only be beneficial to Turkey, but would have considerable influence upon every Mahommedan government.

The next subject of importance was the movement of the Russian troops in the countries bordering on Bokhara and Cabul; and although the Society had nothing to do with the political causes which had led to that movement, it could not contemplate the circumstance without speculating upon the changes likely to be thereby worked in the nomadic habits of the people of those countries.

Sir Alexander then alluded to the establishment of the Assam Tea Company, on a scale of sufficient magnitude to ensure a successful result to this great enterprize, which could not fail to introduce into India various beneficial improvements, consequent upon British skill and capital so employed. The present relations of the Punjáb with the British government must also effect great changes upon the people of that country; as must also the conquests in Affghanistan and Cabul.

With regard to China, the change that that country seemed destined to undergo was most interesting, and opened a wide field for speculative enquiry: the diplomatic missions which seemed almost certain to take place between China and this country, and the extent of the coast which would most likely be opened to British commerce, would doubtless produce a great change in the feelings of the Chinese towards Europeans, and rapidly introduce the benefits of western civilization amongst the vast population of that empire.

Sir Alexander here referred to the petition which had recently been submitted to Parliament by the East-India Company, praying for certain relaxations and privileges in favour of our trade with India; and congratulated the Society on the liberal manner in which that petition had been received, because it evinced the interest taken by the Government in all that related to the welfare and prosperity of its unrepresented subjects in India. He afterwards alluded to the late occurences in Egypt and Syria; and to the spread of colonization and commerce by England in various parts of the world. The right hon. gentleman concluded his address by a reference to the laudable and meritorious efforts made by Christian missionaries in the East; and mentioned the prize of £200 which had been offered by a gentleman at Calcutta for the best essay in refutation of Hinduism, written with a view to carry conviction to the heart of the Indian pundit. He took that occasion to express his admiration of the masterly lectures on the religious practices and opinions of the Hindus, which Professor Wilson had delivered and published at Oxford, with a view of assisting the candidates for the above prize in their studies. He had always considered the study of oriental languages, merely as languages, a waste of time; it was only in such results as those put forth by Professor Wilson that such studies became of value.

Before he sat down, there was one other point he could not forbear touching upon, and that was the contrast between the interest taken by the legislature in matters relating to Asiatic questions now and formerly. A few years ago, when it became necessary to introduce a measure into Parliament for some change in our system of commercial intercourse with China, the House was counted out; whereas, a few weeks since, a similar question, instead of being unattended to, was considered of sufficient importance on which to try the strength of the two great political parties of this kingdom. From such circumstances, he could not but feel assured that an institution like that of the Royal Asiatic Society, founded for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information respecting all that related to the East, would ultimately receive the support and encouragement, not only of the public, but of the legislature.

Sir James Edward Colebrooke complimented Sir Alexander Johnston on the lucid and instructive speech he had delivered; and warmly eulogized the zeal and utility of the Committee of Correspondence. He then moved that the thanks of the Society be voted to the Chairman of that Committee for his able report; which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Colonel Sykes read a report from the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, giving a succinct account of the operations of that body for the past year, which had embraced the investigation of several matters relating to the trade, agriculture, and manufactures of India. The Committee had printed some valuable communications on cotton wool, written by General Briggs and Dr. Lush; and a chemical examination was in progress, by Mr. Solly, of an extensive series of cotton soils from various parts of America, Asia, and Europe.

Very useful information had also been received from Mr. Capper of Ceylon,

respecting the productions of that island; from Mr. Southey and Lieut. Conolly, respecting Indian wool; and from Colonel Sykes on silk, recommending the introduction of the *Morus Mullucalis* into India, in preference to any other species of mulberry. Reference was then made to the great increase in the importation of caoutchouc from Assam; the introduction of which article into the English market originated with the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Royle. Several papers by Mr. Solly had been read on Malwa and Kandeish opium, Indian oils, drugs, dye-stuffs, &c.; and the best acknowledgments of the Committee were due to that gentleman for the zeal and ability he had evinced in the conduct of his office, as chemical analyser and assistant to the Committee.

On the thanks of the Society being voted to the Council for their services during the past year, the right hon. the President rose, on behalf of the Council, to express his acknowledgments; and took the opportunity of apologizing to the members for the rarity of his attendance at the meetings; but which he trusted they would attribute solely to ill-health and infirmity. He had heard the report of the Council with much satisfaction; and although it might be lamented that the finances of the Society were not in a more flourishing condition, he was assured that a public sense of the utility of the Society would soon render them prosperous. The right hon. Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence had amply dilated upon the events and causes which had awakened in England a growing interest for India and the East; but there was perhaps one circumstance which was more influential than any thing else in keeping up that interest; he meant steam navigation, by which the voyage to India was brought within the time formerly occupied by a tour to Russia or Constantinople; and which enabled us to keep up a monthly communication with the Presidencies, instead of waiting with anxiety and uncertainty for the arrival of the English fleet at protracted interims. As regarded the Committees which were now sitting in both Houses of Parliament, on the petition of the East-India Company, alluded to by his right hon. friend, Sir Alexander Johnston, he felt satisfied that the legislature was deeply sensible of the debt this country owed to India, and of the very inadequate return yet made for it. With respect to the prosperity of the Society, the exertions of individual members to procure new subscribers might do much towards it; but he augured that more would be done in increasing its popularity, by publishing in its Journal the results of such efforts as those of Major Rawlinson, from whose talents and perseverance the public would be put in possession of historical facts, derived from the most authentic sources, of the highest literary interest and value: he meant those derived from the decypherment of the cuneiform inscriptions at Bisitún. The discovery of the tea plant in Assam was most opportune; and there was every prospect that we should thereby be ultimately rendered independent of China for the supply of what was now become a necessary of life amongst us. The right hon. President concluded by passing a high encomium on the talents and acquirements generally to be found among the civil and military servants of the East-India Company; and remarked, that they well deserved the praise bestowed on them by Canning, who had said of them, that they united the abilities of statesmen with the research of scholars. He begged to express his most ardent wishes for the successful progress of the Society.

Sir George Staunton, in rising to propose a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the President, thought that the members could not but feel grateful for

the unwearied attention of that gentleman to the interests of the Society, notwithstanding his infirm state of health; and especially for his countenance at their meeting that day. He lamented that no public assistance has been awarded to the Society; but he could assure the members that no exertions for that end had been spared, either by the council or the president. They had obtained from her Majesty an expression of the interest she took in the prosperity of the institution; and it would only be entering upon invidious grounds to speak of the probable reasons why no greater results had been produced by the endeavours which had been made to procure government patronage. But it was a matter for rejoicing that they had been able to do something without patronage; and he looked forward to a time when the Society's usefulness as a means of increasing our communications with India, as well as of improving our knowledge of the resources of our settlements there, would be universally acknowledged. Before he sat down, he would call the attention of the meeting to a paper just printed in the Society's journal, by Mr. Ball, a member of the Council. That gentleman had resided upwards of twenty years in China; and had devoted much of his time to enquiries relating to tea. He had embodied the results of his investigations in a pamphlet, for the information of the embassy of Lord Macartney; but no practical use could be made of it at that period, in consequence of the failure of the attempt then made to open negotiations with the court of China. The memoir, however, after having remained more than 24 years in abeyance, had now been considered so likely to be of importance in the present state of our relations with that empire, that the Council had ordered its republication—not more than one or two copies of the original edition having been preserved in England.

Sir Jeremiah Bryant, in a short speech, seconded the motion of thanks to the President; which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Mill moved that the thanks of the Society be given to the Director and Vice-Presidents, for their services during the past year; and congratulated the Society on the valuable aid it derived, and the honor which redounded to it, from the talents and labours of Professor Wilson. Dr. Mill then alluded, in the highest terms of praise, to Professor Wilson's translation of the *Vishnu Purána;* and concluded, by expressing his conviction that every member would cordially unite in the vote he begged to move.

Seconded by William Oliver, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Professor Wilson returned thanks on behalf of himself and the vice-presidents; and assured the members that he should at all times have the most unfeigned pleasure in promoting, to the utmost of his power, the welfare and utility of the Society.

Sir Edward Hyde East moved a vote of thanks to the honorary secretary of the Society for his services; and remarked upon the responsible duties of that office, on the due performance of which mainly rested the efficiency of the Society; and he was quite sure that the members would agree with him in saying, that no person could better have filled the office than Mr. Clarke. He then alluded to the objects for which the Society had been founded; and the progress it had made in successfully carrying out those objects; and considered that time only was required to bring such an institution to maturity, and to create a permanent public interest in it.

This motion was seconded by F. C. Belfour, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Clarke, in acknowledging the vote, assured the meeting that his services had been greatly over-rated by the right hon. and learned mover: they

had been rendered light and agreeable by the indulgence with which they were always received by the council, and by the ready aid and support of the invaluable director of the Society. He should be ungrateful if he did not also express the great assistance he derived from the efficiency of the assistant secretary, Mr. Norris, whose various and extensive acquirements, and zeal in the pursuit of those subjects of inquiry appertaining to the Society's objects, entitled him to their best acknowledgments.

After passing a vote of thanks to the treasurer of the Society, Charles Elliott, Esq., and amending one of the rules of the Society, the meeting proceeded to ballot for eight new members of the council, in place of those who go out by rotation; and who were unanimously elected. The names are as follow: Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B.; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P.; Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., M.P.; Josiah M. Heath, Esq.; the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D.; William Newnham, Esq., and Henry Wilkinson, Esq. All the officers of the Society were re-elected.

The next meeting, the last for the season, was announced for the 20th of June.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Illustrations of Indian Architecture, from the Muhammadan Conquest downwards. Selected from a Portfolio of Architectural Drawings, prepared with much care, and principally by regular measurements, from buildings at Agra, Delhi, Juanpur, Benares, Chunar, and numerous other Places in Upper India. By Markham Kittoe, Esq. Calcutta, 1838. Thacker. Eight Parts.

This is an extremely interesting work, accomplished with most praiseworthy zeal and perseverance, under great difficulties, arising from the want of artists, the natives (the only ones available) not being either competent or trustworthy. Each part contains a view of some edifice, in its existing condition, an architectural elevation, of some of its parts restored, with specimens of its ornaments, in the shape of columns, capitals, cornices, ballustrades, parapets, brackets, corbels, trellice-work, spandril decorations, &c. infinitely various, some of them exhibiting a high degree of taste and beauty. This collection will be a treasure to the European architect. The plates (which are in the form of etchings, lithographed) are accompanied by descriptions and historical notices of the different buildings. We hope that Lieut. Kittoe (to whom the student of Indian antiquities already owes much, as the records of the Asiatic Society of Bengal will testify) may be induced to fulfil his design of making a future tour, with a view of collecting more materials for the pen and pencil of the same kind. Our knowledge of this department of the fine arts of India is still very defective.

The Naturalist's Library, conducted by Sir Wm. Jardine, Bart., F.R.S. E., &c. *Ichthyology*, Vol. II., *treating of the Nature, Structure and economical Uses of Fishes.* By J. S. Bushnan, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. Edinburgh, 1840. Lizars.

In all our works on natural history, the department of Ichthyology is comparatively deficient. Of late years, efforts have been made to supply this defect, but there is yet much to be done towards completing this branch of zoological science. The ably conducted work before us promises to make ample additions to this neglected province of natural history. The present volume is devoted to a series of excellent descriptions, illustrated by some of the most beautiful graphic delineations we ever saw, exquisitely and accurately coloured. The volume contains a memoir of Salviati, the aquatic zoologist of the sixteenth century, digested from Cuvier, and an

amusing and popular chapter on the economical uses of fishes. The thirty-one coloured plates in this volume are well worth the whole cost of the book.

The Bible Cyclopædia; a comprehensive Digest of the Civil and Natural History, Geography, Statistics, and General Literary Information, connected with the Sacred Writings. No. I. London. Parker.

This work, if adequately executed, will prove so valuable a companion to the Holy Scriptures, that scarcely a family, in which the sacred volume is admitted, will be without it, and being published at a reasonable price, it will be within the reach of the largest proportion of the reading public. The materials for such a work have been greatly augmented of late years; but this circumstance, whilst it furnishes the compiler with "appliances and means," imposes upon him the task of judicious selection and discrimination. It is impossible to pronounce a critical opinion of the execution of the work from so slight a scantling as a single number; but we are induced by a perusal of it to suggest, that it will be well to avoid reprinting large extracts from published works, instead of giving compressed and succinct abstracts. This is a practice which betrays a lack of industry in the writer, and is far from satisfactory to well-informed readers, at the same time that it unnecessarily augments the bulk of the work.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., on the Danger to which the Constitution is exposed from the Encroachments of the Courts of Law. By Sir Graves Chamney Haughton, K.H. M.A. F.R.S. &c. London, 1840. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

The subject of this letter has lost much of its interest since the virtual concession of the point in dispute between the House of Commons and the Court of Queen's Bench by the former; but the question, though not congenial to the studies of Sir Graves, is here argued with the force and acuteness which distinguish all his writings.

The Works of Josephus. Translated by W. Whiston, A.M. Part I. London. Virtue.

An elegant edition of a standard work.

Paul Periwinkle, or the Press-gang. By the Author of "Cavendish." London, 1840. Tegg.

This amusing novel, which appears in monthly parts, with comic illustrations, exhibits some highly humorous and characteristic sketches of nautical life and manners, by an artist who evidently copies from "nature."

The Tourist's Guide, or Dialogues on a Journey from London to Paris. By J. Tourrier. London. Templeman.

Eighty Consonants of the French Language. By the same.

Both good helps to the acquisition of the French language, on a rational not pedantic plan.

Portrait of His Majesty Mahommed Shah of Persia.

This plate, engraved by Coombs, from a painting by Mr. Twigg, we are informed by those who have had the felicity of approaching the original, and hearing the *Khúshamadí*, is an admirable likeness. It is, moreover, a fine picture.

Mr. Waghorn's First Letter to the Press on the Eastern Question.

Mr. Waghorn, whose enterprize and industry have effected more than any individual's for the cause of steam communication between Europe and India, and to whose merits in this respect we have always borne testimony, is ambitious of acting a conspicuous part on the political stage, for which he is altogether unfitted. Observing that no newspaper in this country takes up the cause of Egypt, and that of some fifty or more "talented" men of both Houses of Parliament, who have visited that country during the last five years, and have had audiences of the Pasha, none have "come forward in either House to express their opinions about that country," Mr. Waghorn has determined to act the part of *flagellifer* to the press, and "arouse it to its regenerating principles." He would do himself and the world more good

by restricting the exercise of his talents to the humbler, but more appropriate sphere in which he has already done so much benefit, and may do a great deal more.

LITERARY NOTICES.

M. Engelmann, of Leipzig, is preparing for the press, by the title of *Bibliothecal Orientalis*, a catalogue of all the works in Oriental literature, including grammatical works, which have appeared in France, England, and Germany.

Colonel H. Vyse has in the press an Account of his Operations carried on at Gizeh in 1837; as also an Account of a Voyage into Upper Egypt, to be illustrated with numerous drawings and wood cuts.

Mr. G. T. Vigne is preparing for publication, "A Personal Narrative of a Residence in Kabul, Ghizni, and Affghanistan, illustrated by numerous views and portraits taken on the spot."

Major Hough has a work in the press, at Calcutta, of a very interesting character, *viz.* "A Narrative of the March and Operations of the Army of the Indus" during the late campaign.

The *Sheraya ool Islam*, or a treatise on lawful and forbidden things, by Abool Kasim, of Hoolla, has just issued from the local press at the same Presidency, under the superintendence of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The book is of great authority amongst the Mahommedans professing Shea doctrines.

A Narrative of Adventures during an Expedition to Siberia and the Polar Seas, by Admiral von Wrangel, of the Russian imperial navy, edited by Major Sabine, F.R.S., is in the press.

We insert the following syllabus of the contents of Professor Royle's valuable work, "Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains," with the view of shewing the nature and range of the subjects it embraces:

"This work being now concluded, it is desirable to give a fuller idea of its contents than can be obtained from its title. The Himalayan Mountains, forming the stupendous barrier between the dominons of the British and of the Chinese, and having their south-western bases resting on the heated plains of India, abound in all the forms of animal and vegetable life, characteristic of tropical countries in general, and of India in particular. Their gradually-elevated slope, supporting vegetation at the greatest known heights, affords, at intermediate elevations, all the varieties of temperature adapted to forms, considered peculiar to very different latitudes. A gradual approach is thus observed to take place to the animal and vegetable forms common in Europe, China, Japan, Siberia, and North America.

"Dr. Royle, while superintendent of the Honourable East-India Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, within thirty miles of the Himalayas, had great advantages in becoming acquainted with the natural history and products of these mountains. He made meteorological observations, collected geological specimens, and skins of the mammalia and birds, together with insects, and about 4000 species of plants in the plains of India, and in the Himalayas, as far as Cashmere. Drawings were made of the most interesting of these by the East-India Company's establishment of painters.

"To shew the connection between the different branches of natural history, and their dependance on the physical features, soil and climate of the country, the work has been divided into two parts. The introductory portion treats, first,—of the physical geography of the plains and mountains of India, dwelling especially on the results of the surveys of the Hymalayas, (of which a view from the vicinity of Almorah is given in the frontispiece,) and the travels of Messrs. Turner, Moorcroft, and the Gerards, with notices of the elevations of the highest peaks and passes. This is followed by a view of the geological features of the plains and mountains, illustrated by a plate of sections, (in which the author was assisted by Mr. De La

Beche,) and three plates of fossil plants and animals, containing fifty-four figures. The meteorology is next treated of, and the climate of the tropics compared with that of the plains and mountains of India, with tabular views of the monthly and diurnal range of the barometer and thermometer in the plains of India. The characteristics of Himalayan climate, consisting of mildness, and equability of temperature and of pressure, at such elevations as Simla and Mussooree, resorted to by Europeans for the recovery of health, are then given.

"The physical features, soil, and climate having been noticed, a general view of the geographical distribution of the plants and animals which these are calculated to support, is treated of in an introductory chapter, in connection with the cultivation at different seasons and at several elevations.

"The botany itself is arranged according to the natural system, under the heads of 207 families, illustrated by coloured plates of 197 plants. The observations on each family consists of a notice of its geographical distribution in different parts of the world, an enumeration of the genera and remarkable species found either in the plains and hot vallies, or in the mountains of India; and the vegetation natural to different parts of India is compared with that of other countries enjoying similar climates. This plan was adopted as giving the most interesting and important general results, and as leading to a just appreciation of the influence of physical agents on vegetation, and as elucidating those principles which require to be attended to in the culture both of new plants, and of old plants in new situations. It also afforded great facilities in treating of the properties of plants as connected with structure, and for showing the immense resources of British India, and the probable means of still further increasing them.

"The subjects of agricultural and commercial importance which are more fully treated of, are tea, cotton, and tobacco; and the probability of the first being successfully grown in the mountains, and the two latter in the plains, is shown by application to practice of the principles of science. Also, hemp, flax, and the cordage plants; and, among medicines, the cinchonas, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, senna, rhubarb, and henbane, with many others. As articles of culture and commerce, various timber trees, gums, resins, caoutchouc, astringents, dyes, vegetable oils, fruit trees, the olive and carob trees, corn and pasture grasses, salep, arrow-root, and other articles of diet, are pointed out. As subjects of classical interest elucidated, may be noticed *lycium*, *agallochum*, or eagle wood, *calamus aromaticus*, and spikenard of the ancients; also, their *costus*, which is the *puchuk* of commerce.

"In connection with the climate and vegetation, it is interesting to notice the animal forms, and this has been done in two able papers, one on the Entomology of India, and the Himalayas, by the Reverend F. W. Hope, President of the Entomological Society, which is illustrated with two coloured plates of 20 insects, and the other on the Mammalogy of the Himalays, by W. Ogilvy, Esq., Secretary of the Zoological Society; this is illustrated by a figure of Lagomys, (new species), and also by two of deer. A list of the birds in the author's collection is also appended, and two plates, one of birds of tropical forms found in the Himalayas in the rainy season, and the other of Himalayan birds of European forms are given."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March* 2.

The Queen v. *Rajah Rajnarain Roy.*—Mr. *Prinsep* applied for the liberation of the defendant upon bail, this being the first day of Term. He hoped their lordships would take into consideration the circumstance, that the defendant had now suffered imprisonment for nearly six weeks. It was no fault of his that the interrogatories were not answered long ago.

The *Court*, however, refused to let the defendant out on bail, until the interrogatories had been answered.

March 4.

The Queen v. *Rajkissen Roy and Kalikissen Roy.*—The Court was unusually crowded this morning, to witness the trial of the two sons of Raja Buddinath Roy, on the charge of murder. The prisoners were placed at the bar, and being arraigned, pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. *Clarke* opened the case for the prosecution, and detailed the leading particulars of the case, as follows:—On the night of the 12th December last, while a chowkedar was going his round, in the vicinity of Raja Buddinath's house, he heard a noise proceeding from the house. He ran to the gate of the raja's premises, which he found open, and a sentry posted at it. Near the sepoy on duty, he saw a man sitting, apparently in a state of intoxication. The prisoners afterwards came down to the spot where the deceased was sitting. Golam Naib also, a little while after, came to the raja's house. Rajkissen was seen to give three slaps to the man, who said "Don't slap me." The man being asked who had brought him there, replied that Mohun Sing had brought him. Afterwards, Kalikissen took him by the hair of his head. Rajkissen again gave him a blow with a stick. It would appear that four blows only had been inflicted on the deceased. The police people proposed to institute an inquiry in regard to the man, but they were told to go out.

The deceased was a man named Ram Dyall Sing, and there is reason to think that, at the time he met with the injuries which caused his death, he was intoxicated, and that he fell from a height of fourteen feet. The principal witness for the prosecution, a naib attached to the Jorah Baugaun Thanah, saw the man beaten by somebody, but could not, or would not, identify the prisoners as the persons who inflicted the blows. Dr. Maxton, the police surgeon, who examined the body, found no external marks connected with the injuries which had occasioned death, which he attributed to fracture of the ribs and rupture of the spleen, which, it was quite possible, might be occasioned by a fall. Dr. Grant, apothecary-general, however, thought that if a person were enveloped in clothes and struck with a heavy bludgeon, it is possible that the appearances in the body might have been produced (*i.e.* effusion of blood on the brain) without external marks.

The jury, without hearing the evidence for the defence, returned a verdict of *Not guilty.*

The *Court* then addressed the prisoners as follows:—"You are now discharged of the serious crime imputed to you. It cannot but be satisfactory to your relatives and yourself. It is better that the trial has taken place. Our law sets the greatest on an equality with the lowest. In a case of this kind, it is the duty of the magistrate to cause it to be investigated, and then to send it before a jury; this has been the case, and the result has been satisfactory. After the two first witnesses had been examined, I thought it was impossible to make out a case against you. On the other hand, it was but fair to bring all the witnesses before whom the preliminary examination was held. You may now go, in the opinion of the jury and every person, perfectly free from all implication of not only malice but cruelty. I would recommend to you, if a case of the like kind happen on any future occasion, to call the officers of the police, and deliver up the offender to them. It were better if you had followed the step which your father had adopted; you would not then have been subjected to this trial. I have nothing further to say than that you are discharged."

March 17.

Ramsabuck Mullick v. *De Souza and others*—The plaint, in *assumpsit*, in this action, set forth that certain opium of the plaintiff, value Co.'s Rs. 80,000, was to be consigned to Messrs. Gemmell and Co., the agents of the defendants, in China, to be there sold, and the proceeds remitted to the plaintiff in Sycee dollars or Government bills, and that the defendants, in consideration of 2½ per cent. commission, to be paid out of the proceeds, granted the safe returns of the proceeds; that the opium arrived in China, and was received by Gemmell and Co., who disposed of it to one Charles Elliot, and that no returns of the proceeds had been made in Sycee dollars or bills, but certain scrip had been remitted

to the plaintiff, which he refused to accept. An elaborate special plea to this plaint set forth that Gemmell and Co. were British subjects at Canton, and that Charles Elliot was Superintendent of the British trade there, and vested by Act of Parliament with certain extensive powers and authorities over British subjects in China, with reference to such trade; that the said Charles Elliot, in the exercise of his said powers, published a certain "Proclamation" (which was set out), demanding the surrender of all British-owned opium at Canton, and that Gemmell and Co. accordingly surrendered the opium in question, the same being at the time at Canton, and within the terms of the proclamation, as they were bound to do, and that the defendants were thereby prevented from performing their contract to guarantee the returns of the proceeds in dollars or bills. Replication, that Gemmell and Co. were not bound to obey the said proclamation or to surrender the opium. Special demurrer, showing for cause that the replication tendered no issue of fact, but traversed matter in law, and that it moreover appeared, from the face of the plea, that Gemmell and Co. were bound to surrender the opium.

Mr. *Leith* and Mr. *Morton* for the demurrer.—It is laid down in numerous authorities, that matter of law cannot be traversed. The question whether the defendants were bound to surrender is a mere question of law, arising upon the face of the plea, and the replication is nothing more than an informal general demurrer. If this issue had gone to the jury, there would have been no question for them to try, for it is not their province to determine whether a legal inference is or is not correctly drawn from admitted facts. If any of the facts are disputed, the replication should have denied the facts themselves, not the alleged result.

The *Court* were clear that the replication was bad, and directed the learned counsel to argue the plea.

Mr. *Leith* and Mr. *Morton*.—The plea shows that Mr. Elliot had full powers to issue the proclamation, by virtue of the Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV., and Gemmell and Co. were bound to obey, as British subjects, as much as if it had been a proclamation by her Majesty herself. The general rule, no doubt, is, that where a party has expressly and unconditionally bound himself to perform a certain act, it is no excuse that the act of a third party has prevented it, or even rendered it physically impossible. *Medeiros* v. *Hill*, 8 Bingh.; *Gosling* v. *Higgins*, 1 Campb., 451. If, therefore, in the present case, the defence had been that the Chinese government had seized and confiscated the opium, it might well have been doubted whether this would have furnished any excuse in law; but if the performance of the contract be prevented by an act of the British Government, the defendant stands excused. In *Hubbard* v. *Tonteng*, 3 Bos. and Pull., 301, Lord Alvanley said:—"Where the policy of the state intervenes and prevents the performance of the contract, the party will be excused." And in *Atkinson* v. *Ritchie*, 10 East, 535, Lord Ellenborough thus lays down the law:—"Neither can it be questioned that, if from a change in the political relations and circumstances of this country, with reference to a contract lawful at the time of making, such contract becomes incapable of being carried into effect without derogating from the clear public duty which a British subject owes to the sovereign and the state of which he is a member, the non-performance is not only excusable, but matter of peremptory duty and obligation."

The *Court*.—That is quite certain; but the question arises how far the proclamation of Mr. Elliot, which appears to have been issued not voluntarily, but while he was in personal *duress*, could have been binding. Could his acts under such circumstances be deemed acts done by the authority which he possessed as Superintendent under the statute referred to?

Mr. *Leith* and Mr. *Morton*.—The *duress* could not have deprived him of the powers and authorities vested in him; nor does it appear that he ever afterwards repudiated what he had done. There is no authority for such an application of the law of *duress*. It would, indeed, be a dangerous doctrine to hold, that every man, called upon to obey the mandate of a public functionary and representative of his own Government, is first to inquire whether such mandate was so far coerced by the acts of a foreign government as to dispense with obedience. Who is to be the arbiter of this? The question might be raised in almost every instance, for every public order of a foreign ambassador, or other such functionary, may have reference to some proceeding or other of the foreign government, and thus the question of moral coercion in a greater or less degree may always be raised. But the sole question is, whether British subjects were not bound to obey such a proclamation, purporting to be under the authority given to Mr. Elliot, and whether they are not excused in such obedience. There seems to be no sort of analogy between this case and the case of a private individual doing some act while under personal *duress*.

The *Advocate-general* and Mr. *Clarke* contra.—The replication is good and the plea bad. As to the replication, it does not traverse a mere matter of law, but a mixed question of law and fact. Such a traverse is perfectly good, according to the autho-

rities. Then the plea is clearly defective in substance, for the reason pointed out by the Court. The involuntary act of the Superintendent, while in personal *duress*, was a nullity. The proclamation was, in effect, the act of the Chinese government, and the defendants' guarantee extended to indemnify the plaintiff against acts of the Chinese, though not of the British Government.

The counsel was stopped by the Court.

Mr. *Leith* was heard in reply.

Sir *E. Ryan*, C.J.—We are satisfied that the replication is bad, and that the demurrer to it must be allowed, because it clearly denies no matter of fact, but traverses only what is matter of law arising on admitted fact. But we are of opinion that the plea is substantially defective, and discloses no sufficient answer to the action. Upon the face of the plea it appears, and it is so recited in the "proclamation," that the Superintendent, Mr. Elliot, was acting while under personal *duress*, and we are of opinion that, under such circumstances, his act had no binding power. There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff on this issue.

Demurrer allowed to replication, but judgment for plaintiff on the plea.

We understand there are other questions of fact to be tried in this case, and as the amount involved is considerable, there will probably be ultimately an appeal to the Privy Council. We believe, too, that there are several nearly similar cases, in which the parties have been "resting on their oars," until the decision in the present case should show "how the land lies." If the same view should be taken by the British Government and the House of Commons, of the binding power and efficacy of Capt. Elliot's "proclamations," what becomes of the claims of indemnity put forth by the merchants, who have surrendered their opium, and look to Government to fulfil the engagements of their representative?—*Hurkaru.*

March 19.

The Queen v. *Rajah Rajnarain Roy.*—The clerk of the crown reported that the defendant had answered all the interrogatories exhibited (except those to which demurrers had been allowed), and that he had not cleared his supposed contempt.

The Court fixed the ensuing day for this case.

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.—*Feb.* 22.

(Before J. F. M. Reid, Esq., Judge.)

Shaik Tuki, Shaik Zuki, sons of the late Shaik Hutla; Shaik Baz, Shaik Osi, Shaik Agun, Shaik Nuki and Duki, for themselves and as guardians of Nufu, son of the late Sunai; Nazur and Uzir, sons of the late Ojhai, for themselves, and as guardians of Shaik Nasur; Musumut Rin Bibi, widow of Bahadur, for herself, and as guardian of her infant son Mukim, and Musumut Anu; appellants, v. *Muhummud Bahadur, Khatur Mean, Ansur Mean, sons of the late Muhummud Kadur; respondents.*—In the Sudder Ameen's Court, in zillah Sylhet, against Naki and eleven others, respondents instituted the suit whence arose this appeal. The substance of their plaint was this: "Hutla, Sunai, Oudhum and Pokoe, our hereditary slaves, had deserted our father, Muhummud Kadur. Against these four slaves, in the Dewanny Adawlut, he obtained a decree on the 30th November 1799, and they continued to render us service. Subsequently, in Phalgun 1225, they deserted our family, and located themselves in different other villages. We sue defendants, their wives and children, to establish our right to reduce them to our dominion as our slaves. We estimate cause of action in the sum of Rs. 124, their value. The persons sued are—Sunai and Buhadur, brothers, and their cousins Hutla, Ojahi, Baz, and Nuki; Agun, nephew of Hutla, Osi, and his niece Alu Guia; Nuki; Khuleel, brother of Pogue; Shaik Ruhmut, nephew of Oudhum. These are recusant slaves, and we pray that they be coerced to render us service."

Khuleel admitted that he was the slave of Muhummud Kadur, filed a *kubooleut* to render service, and had no objection to decree passing against him. The rest of the slaves did not appear.

After witnesses had been examined on the side of both parties, Moonshee Golam Eheak, the Sudder Ameen, passed judgment in favour of plaintiffs, directing Hutla, Pogue, Sunai, and Oudhum to render services as slaves to plaintiffs' family.

The appellants preferred an appeal to the zillah court. They insisted they were not the slaves of Muhummud Kadur, but freemen, following the calling of cultivators.

At this stage of the proceeding, Charu and fifteen others, as third parties, stated they were relations to appellants, and begged coercion if they did not admit themselves to be slaves, for this would cause their separation on occasions of marriages and festivals. The case was referred for trial to Moulvee Muhummud Edras Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, who, on the 6th June 1834, affirmed the decree appealed against. His motives were thus expressed: "Although witnesses on the part of appellants have, in a manner, supported the plea advanced by them, yet a previous decree, passed by a former judge, on suit instituted by Muhummud Kadur *v.* Hutla and others, indicates, that appellants were the hereditary slaves of respondents. In their ap-

peal petition, appellants refer to *Farij-i-Ryity*, but they never did adduce this document in the Sudder Ameen's Court, where the case pended for a considerable time: for these and other reasons, they do not appear to be either freemen or cultivators."

The slaves preferred a special appeal to the zillah judge. Their petition stated, that they were descendants of freemen, and cultivators by calling; and, as such, were employed on the estate of Muhummud Kadur. In 1217, they left him, and settled on the estate of Baboo Murarichund. The decree, cited by the Principal Sudder Ameen, does not indicate who the ancestors of appellants were, nor the reason why, and by which of respondents' ancestors, appellants' ancestors were reduced to slavery. Besides, there is a clause in that decree to the effect, that "if the respondents' ancestors should use appellants' ancestors with severity, they may, on paying 300 cahuns of cowries, obtain emancipation."

The zillah judge admitted the further appeal, on the ground that the courts below had passed judgment against appellants without inquiring whether they had deserted respondents' family in 1225, as stated by them, or in 1217, as admitted by the appellants themselves.

Musumut Nusha (mother of Duki and Nuki) admitted her servitude in the family of Muhummud Bahadur, but stated that, on account of her sons, she passed her days in sorrow.

Musumut Munizuk (mother of Uzir and Nazur) stated that, after dismissal of the appeal by the principal Sudder Ameen, she rendered service to respondents, but suffered pain from separation of her sons, and sought freedom on her sons' emancipation from slavery.

The zillah judge, Mr. Henry Stainforth, on the 26th December 1835, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the decrees of the Sudder Ameen and principal Sudder Ameen. His motives were thus stated: "Appellants admit that, ever since 1217, they located themselves on the estate of Baboo Murarichund. Their motive is, that if the cause of action be taken to have commenced from 1217, their claim against them would be barred by rule of limitation. Such a conclusion does not follow after perusal of papers; for had such been the case, they certainly would have pleaded it, either in the Court of first instance, or on appeal. Muhummud Tuki, Mean, Nawuz, and Nudi, have been cited as witnesses (in 1240), by the appellants, in the principal Sudder Ameen's Court. The first has deposed that appellants had resided for about twenty years on the estate of Baboo Murarichund; the second, for twenty-five years; and the third, for fifteen years. Material discrepancies are found to exist in these evidences. Now witnesses, adduced by respondents in 1235, in the Court of first instance, have deposed that appellants had left the estate of respondents nine or ten years ago; while those in the Court of the second instance, that they fled fifteen or sixteen years ago. Hence it is inferable that they absconded from respondents' service in 1225 or 1224. Under such circumstances, respondents' action does not come within the rules of prescription, although Bicho Ram Dutt (appellants' witness), Gomasta of Baboo Murarichund, stated, that appellants had been living on his estate from 1217, yet his evidence is not supported by the testimony of any other individual. Nor has Murarichund himself specified any precise time. Nor even have appellants given proof of their having located themselves on the estate. They state, they have lost their receipts. The *Farij-i-khuzana* is intended to show that they are the ryots of Baboo Murarichund; but it does not avail them at all. By evidence and decree of Zillah Courts, No. 929, it has been established that the ancestors of appellants were the hereditary slaves of respondents' ancestors. I therefore direct that appellants, and Mufti, Khuleel, Shaik Rahmut, Munizuk, widow of Ozuhac, be coerced to attend and render service to respondents. No orders appear to be necessary in respect of the minor children of defendants."

On the 6th of April 1839, appellants moved the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for admission of a further special appeal. Their petition was heard on the 3d June 1839, by Mr. J. F. M. Reid, a judge of that Court. He remarked that the case had already been finally disposed of by special appeal in the Zillah Court; but, as appellants' vakeels state that, in a *kyfiut* submitted by the head ministerial officer of the Court, in the case of Ram Gopal Deo *v.* Gokul Chunder Tahavildar, decided originally by the Cazee Sudder Ameen, a special appeal was admitted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Reg. V. of 1831, two weeks, therefore, is allowed to the appellants' vakeel to file attested copy of that order. The case was this day resumed for consideration, with the precedent cited, and referred to the English sitting for final orders.

The fourth special appeal petition stated, 1st, That the decree of 1799 had a clause of redemption which, on payment of three hundred cahuns of cowries, might be obtained. Hutla, therefore, did not prefer appeal, knowing emancipation was conditional. 2d. That the original condition of man was freedom, and in the opinion of the Muslim lawyers, mankind became a subject of property solely by reason of infidelity and residence in a hos-

tile country, joined to the fact of subjugation. When infidelity and residence in a hostile country were united in the same individual, all the qualities of neutral property attach to him; but, as the proprietary right to neutral property depends on subjugation, they continue without proprietors until they are appropriated, in the like manner as dominion is established over other property, such as grass, trees, herb, *etc.*, as laid down in the *Jami-o-Rumuz*, and other authorities, *viz.*—"Infidels are slaves in a hostile country, although not the property of any individual." It is proved, therefore, that infidels in a hostile country are neutral property, and that the proprietary right to them depends on subjugation. 3d. The claim of respondents to exact service from appellants is not legal, under the Muslim law; even the sale, in a state of destitution, of a child or of the vendor's own person, would not establish a right of property in or dominion over the object of the sale. 4th. The essentials constituting legal servitude, and giving the respondents a legal dominion over the appellants, claimed as slaves, are wanting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On the 24th February, a meeting convened by the sheriff was held at the Town Hall, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the Governor-general, on the occasion of his return to the presidency, when, on the motion of Mr. C. R. Prinsep, the following address was agreed to:—

"My Lord: The inhabitants of Calcutta present to your lordship their respectful gratulations upon again beholding you at the seat of Government. Great occasions called you hence: you return to us crowned with eminent success, and graced with honours by the approving hand of the Sovereign. Believe, my lord, that we have followed your progress with far more of interest than of anxiety; that we have exulted in your successes, and that we have hailed every accession to your personal dignity, as a mark of distinction to the community of which you are the head.

"It will be for the empire at large to declare the conviction, that in all that concerns this important member of it, under the happy auspices of your lordship's administration, it may look upon the past with pride, and upon the future with confidence. But local interests are best appreciated on the spot, and none so competent as ourselves to bear witness to the constant and enlightened attention which you have bestowed upon them even from a distance. Yet somewhat of a selfish feeling makes us covet your presence, as affording double assurance that nothing will be wanting for their promotion which public spirit and liberality can effect.

"Permit us so far to indulge that feeling, as to express the hope that no imperative call of duty may again deprive us of that presence which diffuses animation through every department of industry, and sheds a lustre upon our social arrangements. Be it ours to study how best we may render your stay as agreeable to your lordship as to ourselves, by the cordial union of all in the common pursuit of public good and private benevolence."

Mr. Alexander, the seconder, in the course of his speech, observed that there were some who did not agree with it; and one of the journals commends the address as being "so cautiously worded, that the most scrupulous, in their honest conviction of the impolicy, if not injustice, of our North-Western crusade of king-making and dethroning, could not find fair ground of dissent." On the 27th, according to appointment, a deputation from the general meeting, accompanied the High Sheriff in waiting upon the Governor-general with the address. The deputation, consisting of forty gentlemen, was received by the Governor-general, attended by his personal staff. After hearing the address, his Lordship replied as follows:

"Gentlemen:—Accept my hearty acknowledgments and thanks for the very kind and flattering reception which you have accorded to me, on my return to the seat of the Supreme Government, and for the valued expressions of confidence and good-will contained in your address. I am grateful to you for the personal, as for the public interest, with which you have followed my measures, and I well know how truly you will have rejoiced with me in triumphs which have shed a new lustre on the British arms. It will always be a source of real gratification to me that the favours, which a gracious Sovereign has condescended to confer, will be associated in my recollection with my residence among the Indian community, and with the friendly sympathy and congratulations, which I have now received from you, the inhabitants of this great metropolis.

"On the policy which has guided my government, it becomes me to await, with respectful submission, the judgment of my country; but I hail with real satisfaction your recognition of the deep interest which I must ever feel in the local concerns, the useful institutions, the active and extending commerce, of your important city. I trust with you, that we may not again be separated, while the superintendence of the administration of India remains committed to my hands. It is a happiness to me to be again joined

with you in social intercourse. And by no means can our association be made more pleasing to me, than by that cordial union of all, for objects of public and private good, for which you have promised to me your best efforts, and which you may be assured, it will be on all occasions my anxious study to promote."

On the previous day (the 26th), a deputation of Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen, consisting of Nawab Mumthajud Dowlah, Syed Meer Rhason, Rajah Ram Chunder, Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, Rajah Kallikissen Bahadoor, Dwarkanauth Tagore, Prosunno Comar Tagore, Cannoy Laul Tagore, Russomoy Dutt, Roy Bycantnauth Chowdhery, Ram Comul Sen, Ashotos Deb, and other respectable and intelligent native gentlemen, in all thirty in number, appointed to present an address to Lord Auckland, met his lordship by appointment, and were very graciously received. Rajah Radhakant Deb, as chairman of the meeting, read the address, and his lordship read to the deputation his reply, which was in his own hand-writing. The following are the address and his lordship's reply:

"To the Right Hon. George Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c., Governor-general of India.

"My Lord: We, the undersigned subjects of her Britannic Majesty, native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, respectfully offer to your lordship our sincere congratulations on your return amongst us. It is indeed with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction, that we hail an event so gratifying; for, independent of our conviction that the presence of a nobleman of your lordship's enlightened commercial and general views, cannot fail to be infinitely beneficial to this great mercantile metropolis, we have, on the present occasion, to approach, with no ordinary feelings of gratitude, the head of a Government which has, by a firm and vigorous manifestation of warlike power, secured to our country the inestimable blessing of peace. Yes, my lord, little as it has been our practice to study the graver questions of war and policy, we should be chargeable with dulness equal to our ingratitude, if we failed to perceive that the wisdom and firmness of your lordship's councils, and the might of the British arms, have on all sides baffled the open and overawed the more disguised enemies of that supremacy under which this great empire is reposing and recovering from a long period of convulsion and calamity.

"My lord, it has been reserved for us to see the soldiers of our country carry victory into regions towards which India has hitherto looked with no other feelings than those of apprehension. It has been reserved for us to see those regions become the scene on which the power and greatness of the Indian empire have been made memorably manifest, in the vindication of its honour and its rights, in the face of Asia and of the world. It has been reserved for us to see the tide of conquest, which for so many ages has flowed towards the East, at length turned back by heroic bands, in whose ranks we proudly recognize the sepoy warrior marching to triumph and to renown, side by side with his British fellow-soldier.

"My lord, for this elevated position, for this further step in the regeneration of our native country, we feel indebted to the vigour and decision of your lordship's measures; and in offering our honest and hearty congratulations on their success, and on the well-merited testimonial of our sovereign's approbation, by which it has been recognized, we trust that those congratulations will not be less acceptable, proceeding from the natives of the land which most largely benefits by what we believe to be the fruit of your lordship's bold and triumphant policy; we mean the maintenance of that peace so precious to all nations, so indispensable to the social, political and physical improvement of British India."

[Here follow upwards of four thousand signatures of Mahomedans and Hindus.]

"To Rajah Radhakant Deb, Bahadur, and others, native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity.

"Gentlemen: I thank you for your kind and gratifying address. It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that I receive this testimony of regard and approbation from the intelligent native community of Calcutta. Your good opinion is to me of the highest value, coming as it does from those to whose enlightened views and liberal exertions I have long looked as a strong support and assurance to me in my ardent desires for the improvement of India. I am happy to be again among you, and to be able to co-operate with you for the advancement of great public objects of general and local interest; in the consideration of which you will always find me attentive to your wishes, anxious for your welfare, and grateful for your assistance. I have further to offer to you my cordial acknowledgments for the statement of your favourable opinion upon the momentous measures of external policy which, for the defence and security of this empire, I felt myself bound to pursue. I rejoice with you, that the success which has been granted to those measures, by an overruling and gracious Providence, has baffled the designs of secret and open enemies, and removed the dangers by which the tranquillity of India was threatened.

"These results, which have strikingly evinced the power and resources of the British Indian Government, are indeed a cause of earnest congratulation to us all. That by you, who are so deeply interested in them, they are justly understood and valued, is to me a source of the greatest happiness, and I shall ever regard this expression of your feelings with pride and with satisfaction. We share, as fellow-subjects, in feelings of patriotism and loyalty, and I need not say that I exult with you in the glorious achievements by which our proud successes have been won. Marks of royal approbation have signalized the services of the army of the Indus and of its gallant leaders, and to them, from us also, the warmest gratitude is due. A peculiar interest attended their daring enterprize, and the spirit and conduct of the native, as of the English soldier, have their merited reward in the admiration and the applause of the world.

"Accept again, gentlemen, my deep-felt thanks for your welcome kindness, and let us unite our hearts and our exertions for the prosperity of British India."

We published in the *Chundrika* of the 6th Falgoon, a letter received from a respectable and virtuous correspondent at Brindabun, respecting the liberality, sound judgment, and impartiality of the Governor-general. His Lordship has given thousands of rupees for the services of the idols, the brahmins, and the vishnus at Brindabun and Muthoora. Having himself proceeded to those places, he looked at the images, through means of a telescope, from a proper distance. The virtuous and excellent Hindoos are overwhelmed in an ocean of joy, and are calling for a thousand blessings on the representative of her Majesty. Whoever has heard of this intelligence, praises the act, and says, that no Governor-general equal to Lord Auckland ever came out to this country; for he, indeed, is righteous. He possesses the virtues which we have heard belong to Christianity. He regards all religions as alike. It is not the part of a holy man to endeavour to establish his own religion upon the destruction of other creeds. Why should not so holy and impartial a Governor-general be victorious? Through his knowledge, wisdom, and religious merits, he must be universally triumphant; of this there can be no doubt. It can no longer admit of a question, that as soon as he invades China, it will be conquered. The acts that ensure success, which he has performed at the commencement of the enterprise, will effect the completion of his wishes. The resolution which many honourable men of this country have taken, to present so excellent and impartial a Governor-general with an address, descriptive of his virtues and powers, is very much to be extolled. It would be sinful not to manifest our gratitude towards one who has done such great actions.—*Chundrika.*

The following is a translation of the letter:—

"At the beginning of Pous, the Lord Governor Sahib Bahadoor, after travelling through various places, came to our holy ground, with great pomp and glory. With him came many hundreds of generals, colonels, lieutenants, captains, magistrates, registrars, collectors, doctors, with great indications of joy; and all the gentlemen approached with loud shouts, and the troops in vast abundance, with many horses, and many serjeants and elephants, and preceded by bheestees to water the roads, and link-men with their torches, roaring out 'you lazy G— d— rascals, go to hell;' and similar expressions. This governor fixed his tents of his own accord at Muthoora, in order to manifest his desire to benefit the 'tenants;' and riding on his elephant, surrounded by gentlemen, came and saw the idol, and then proceeded to each temple, and from a distance anxiously looked at the images through a telescope; shewed his virtue, and holiness, and generosity; distributed hundreds of rupees to some temples, and to others ten, twenty, and thirty, suitable to his dignity. His Lordship manifested his liberality to the brahmins and vishnus; adorned himself with the necklace of renown, and imparted splendour to the race of the Mlechas. My object in writing is this: My Hindoo brethren, who are forward enough in despising others, shrink from spending money for their own religion; and any exertion seems as though it would deprive them of life. But a Mlecha sovereign has now shewn them the way. This is most astonishing. His Lordship, on coming here, after visiting the idol, gave rs. 200; and then sent rs. 700 for the other shrines. At Muthoora, he spent rs. 1,600; at Radhakoond, rs. 500; at Govardhan, rs. 500. To all these places, his Lordship proceeded in person, and then sent the money."

The *Friend of India* observes: "It is very natural for his Lordship finding himself in the vicinity of some of the most celebrated shrines of Hindooism, to have indulged his curiosity in visiting them; and it was equally natural in him to have rewarded the sight-showers, as he would have rewarded those who take the trouble of accompanying a traveller through any remarkable locality in England or on the Continent. Such may have been the principle on which his Lordship's gifts were bestowed; and, considering the present state of feeling in England

on the Government patronage of idolatry, and the caution which it necessarily imposes upon those who hold responsible and official situations in the country, we require some evidence beyond that of the hyperbolical correspondent of the *Chundrika* to admit the fact, that his Lordship has departed from that system of strict neutrality, which is daily becoming more and more indispensable in administering the affairs of this empire. Judging from the liberality of his Lordship's disposition, we should think it highly probable, that the rewards bestowed on the attentions of the sight-showing brahmins may have been more proportioned to Lord Auckland's station, than to the expectations of the hungry priesthood. But the use which has been made of his Lordship's gifts will serve to confirm the necessity of extreme caution on the part of the public authorities, in all situations in which their conduct may be liable to misinterpretation."

THE TROCHILUS AND THE CROCODILE.

The account given by Herodotus (*Eut.* 168) of the bird, called by him *Trochilus*, entering the mouth of the crocodile and ridding him of the leeches which adhere to his throat, has been classed amongst the fables told to and by that ancient writer. Mr. Wilkinson, in his work on the ancient Egyptians (vol. iii. p. 79), questions the veracity of this account, on the grounds that leeches do not abound in the Nile, and because the throat of the crocodile is so formed, the animal having no tongue, that it can close it entirely, which it does, except when in the act of swallowing, and that, during sleep, the throat is constantly shut. Mr. W. C. Hurry, of Cossipore, in a communication to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, justifies the Father of History by stating that he has seen many crocodiles caught (in the Ganges?), and very few that had not many leeches adhering to the inside of their mouths; that this leech is not the medical leech, but a species of *pontobdella*, one species of which infests fish on the coast of England, and these are probably as abundant in the Nile as in the waters of Bengal; that Herodotus says nothing about the *throat* of the crocodile, though his translator, Beloe, does, but merely that "the trochilus, entering the crocodile's mouth, devours (or swallows, *κατεσθίει*) the leeches," and that "pleased with the service, he never injures (or disturbs) the trochilus." Mr. Hurry adds, that he believes the common paddy bird of Bengal to be the trochilus of Herodotus, or a bird of the same genus, and both Europeans and Bengalees assert that this bird is constantly seen standing on the head of the crocodile.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Report of this Society for 1839 contains the following passages:—"The second object which has engaged the attention of the Society has been the introduction and propagation, if possible, of the fine-grained cochineal insect in Bengal. In the early part of the year, great hopes were entertained, that the insects which had been received from England and Bourbon would have lived and spread; but subsequent experience does not enable the Society to confirm this ardent wish. The plants have thriven well, and are at the present moment in a great state of perfection at the nursery; but, owing to one accident and the other, the insects have never been landed in a state of healthful vigour, or in that quantity which could be said to allow of the climate being fairly tested; and, after enduring a state of sickly existence for a few weeks, they have gradually died away till all have disappeared.

"The third in order, but first perhaps in importance, is the attention which the Society has paid to the prosecution of its labours in the cause of cotton cultivation in India—an object the magnitude of which can only be measured by the millions of pounds sterling which may be said to be involved in the success, or otherwise, of the undertaking. The more the Society gives its consideration to the improvement of this important culture, the more it becomes convinced that capital and skill are alone required to raise the indigenous cottons of the country (the parent stock, be it observed, whence all other lands have been supplied) to a standard worthy of a comparison with the productions of the West. The accumulated mass of information in support of the fitness of the lands of India to furnish cotton from the seeds of the perennial plants of the Western world, leave no doubt that, with care in the selection of the sites, attention to the husbandry of the tree, and the skilful application of modern knowledge to the art of cleaning the article for the market, the export of cotton from India will be a business of yearly increase, and form a most material item in the future custom duties of the state. With the conviction that the public attention alone requires to be directed to the subject, the opportunity which the presentation of the memorial of the Manchester merchants to the Society through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce afforded, was seized, of preparing a summary, from the records of the office, of what had been done by the Society, and the success which had attended its efforts at introducing American and other varieties of foreign cotton-seed into India. The measures thus brought prominently

forward by the leading cotton community of Great Britain was not allowed to rest dormant by those appointed to preside over the destinies of India, and hence we find that, about the time the Society had its summary in hand, the Home Government of India was devising means to meet the prayer which had been embodied by the merchants of Manchester in their petition to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company. The despatch, conveying the sentiments of the body of the Directors, bears date March 15th 1839, and the able minute of the Right Hon. the Governor-general thereon, which has been transmitted for the guidance of the Society, was completed on the 14th August 1839. The Government of India has once more determined to embark, in the most efficient manner that can be devised, in this most laudable national object; and it has sought to ensure success by obtaining from America the services of duly qualified planters, in order to give to the undertaking the benefit of the best practical knowledge. The arrangement of the details for carrying the resolution of the Government into effect, the Society has been solicited to undertake, and this is now in course of preparation. That success in its most enlarged sense will attend the efforts now to be made, must depend on the energy and zeal of the individuals whose province it will be to watch over and attend to the working of the enterprize. The amplest testimony exists that the diversified soil and climate of India are capable of supplying the demands of Europe with cotton of a marketable and profitable quality, and it rests with the executive to justify the expectation of what the soil can do.

"In the rising staple of caoutchouc, the Society has received and communicated during the past year many interesting items of intelligence calculated to stimulate the application of capital to the production of this remarkable produce of the vegetable kingdom. The attention which has been directed to the preparation by men of science, has secured for the manufacture of it much practical information; but as yet some obstacles remain, which it is desirable should be removed. Caoutchouc, obtained from the lactaceous juice of the *Ficus Elastica* of Assam, is liable to decomposition, and the security of the article reaching the English market in its solid form, is much endangered. Drs. Royle and Ure have for some time had the subject under consideration, and it is hoped, from the success which has already attended their inquiries, that their researches will eventually be crowned by the discovery of an efficient remedy for the evil.

"The next most important subject which has come under the consideration of the Society, is the progress made by the Government of India in establishing a manufactory of tea in Assam. In the management of this new and interesting branch of agricultural pursuit, the Society has no concern directly, but the desire of the Government to engage the attention of the members and capitalists generally to the facilities which the province of Assam affords for manufacturing tea to any extent, has induced it to make, from time to time, communications to the Society on this highly important culture, in order to attract attention to the subject. The Court of Directors, in their despatch, dated London, 26th September 1838, have signified to the Governor-general in Council that the Government tea establishment in Assam must not be increased beyond what is absolutely necessary to bring the trial to a fair practical issue, as they consider that, when generally known, the speculation will doubtless be taken up with avidity by the commercial capitalist. And again, in their despatch of January 23, 1839, they desire that the best means for encouraging the cultivation of the tea with as little present loss to Government be suggested, with as great prospective benefit to commerce as possible. Already the surmise of the Hon. Court has been fulfilled. A joint-stock company, to undertake the severe and hazardous task of bringing the tea colonies of Assam into cultivation, has been formed, with a capital of a million sterling, and the Society hails the formation of it as an undertaking that requires the most liberal consideration of the Government, as, if successful, it will be one of the grandest achievements that private enterprize has ever effected for the good of India."

MEDITATED REBELLION AMONGST THE NATIVES.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* professes to give some information respecting an alleged meditated rebellion of the natives against the British Government, originating in certain prophetical sayings among them of the fall of the English power and restoration of the Hindu empire to its pristine glory. The *Commercial Observer* confirms the existence of such a prediction, and states, "We have ourselves heard of the raising of volunteers for the purpose of making a crusade into the holy land of the Jubuns; and several of the volunteers have been examined by Mr. Samuells, the magistrate of Tirhoot, who corroborate the fact." The *Hurkaru's* correspondent speaks of the enlistment of fighting men by fuqeers, whom the writer apparently suspects to be the emissaries of some unknown person or persons, by whose machinations

the event is to be compassed. The *Observer* dissents from this statement, but appends a very consolatory part of the prediction, which the other writer had omitted, namely, "That the Bhageeruthee (Ganges) will alter its channel, and the present one become unnavigable, before the advent of the period of the extinction of the power of the Mlechhas."

CAMEL-DRAUGHT APPLIED TO CARRIAGES.

A curious collection of documents appears in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for July last, relative to the application of camel-draught to carriages, which will prove of considerable advantage to such countries as India and Egypt, in their present state. Major Davidson, of the Bengal engineers, was the first to demonstrate the practicability of using the camel for carriage-draught, having travelled in a camel-car at the rate of eleven to fourteen miles an hour. Recently, it appears that Mr. Bird, senior member of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, has made the tour of Upper India in a carriage drawn by two, three, and four camels, as circumstances rendered necessary: the usual number in harness was three. The carriage was a light britska on four wheels, each five feet diameter, with a dickey fore and aft, and a well for luggage, which conveyed Mr. Bird and his lady, four servants, and beds, tables, chairs, crockery, cooking utensils, wines, &c. clothes, writing apparatus and official documents. They travelled from thirty-six to forty miles per day, half in the morning, half in the afternoon, each portion being performed in from three to four hours, the pace averaging four and a-half to six miles per hour. Each camel has a separate rider.

The camel-artillery, organized by Major Pew, throughout the whole of the trying march on Cabul, gave perfect satisfaction to the projectors of this important addition to our military resources. The camel is a most hardy animal, carries its supply of water in its own stomach, and its beans upon its back, browzes on prickly shrubs which no other animal can touch, and never requires a shade or covering for its resting-place.

It appears from the *Delhi Gazette*, February 10, that Messrs. Barrett and Co., of Simla, under the patronage of Earl Auckland, have resolved, experimentally, to expedite land carriage by establishing a line of camel-wagons, to run between Allahabad and Barr. The attempt, though on a small scale at first, is yet of sufficient extent, to test the practicability of transport of bulky goods by camel-draught. On the 1st of February, two experimental camel-wagons left Futtyghur *en route* to Allahabad, at which station they were to be loaded with stores (the freight of the steamers belonging to the proprietors), from thence they were to proceed to Kurnaul, where Messrs. Barrett and Co. have a warehouse, and from Kurnaul to Barr at the foot of the hills. Each wagon is covered, and much resembles a palanquin carriage, with upper and lower compartments, having in front a strong iron-bound boot, of considerable dimensions, to contain packages of value, or such as require great care in their transport. Each wagon is drawn by four camels, which are mounted by drivers, who have been in training for some months. On the first trial at Futtyghur, the camels, notwithstanding they had been trained in the limbers and carriages of guns, ran off with the wagons, owing to the noise they made. After a few days' practice, they became accustomed to the noise, and having been previously well broken into the draught work, they started on their journey in a businesslike style, taking with them the good wishes for their success of all at the station.

ZEMINDAR OF BURDWAN.

At the visit of the Governor-general to the Rajah of Burdwan, his lordship remarked, that he was most happy to meet the young rajah, who was the most wealthy zemindar in Bengal. He hoped that, as he was near, or had already attained, his majority, and as the management of the larger estates, which form the Burdwan zemindary, would soon devolve upon him, he would always manifest that spirit of justice, forbearance, and equity, which characterize English landholders, whose pride it was to render themselves beloved by their tenants, by attending to their comfort and welfare. His lordship also added, that he could be of much use to the Government, from his high rank and exalted station, by acting in this manner, and that such a conduct would merit for him the highest approbation of Government, as well as those distinctions which can only be attained by a careful study of the interests of Government, and the peace, happiness, and welfare of their subjects. To Dewan Pran Chand Baboo, the manager, his lordship remarked, that he was sensible of the careful, prudent, and satisfactory manner in which he has hitherto conducted the management of the rajah's large estates, and hoped the same care and attention would be bestowed by him now, as his valuable assistance at such a moment would be much needed. His lordship's very flattering remarks were received by Dewan Pran Chand Baboo with every demonstration of respect and

satisfaction, that individual having risen and returned thanks in an appropriate manner.

It is understood that the young rajah will soon proceed down for investiture. It was at first intended, that Mr. Davidson, the commissioner, would have performed the ceremony; but his lordship seemed so satisfied with the young man's deportment and conduct, that he declared his desire of investing him himself.—*Hurkaru.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A meeting of the friends of steam communication was held on the 5th March, and was attended by about two hundred persons. Several gentlemen were proposed, and all declined to take the chair, till, on the motion of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, Mr. C. W. Smith was elected chairman.

The discussions led to no satisfactory result; and left the question of union between the Comprehensives and Precursors as wide apart as ever. Mr. Turton descanted upon the insufficiency of the details furnished by Mr. Curtis, with respect to the newly-organized plan, and strongly impressed upon the meeting the unfairness of demanding one-third of the funds from this country, whilst the whole of the patronage and management of the Company was to be confined to London. He considered that, to give implicit credit to the prospectus, utterly unsatisfactory as it was in its details, would be a most unjustifiable proceeding on the part of influential parties, as it would be affording the sanction of their names, which might induce others to join a scheme from which they expected profit, in which expectation they might altogether be disappointed. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, argued, that were Mr. Turton, or any other gentleman in whom he had confidence, to transmit to him, in the Mofussil, a prospectus for the promotion of an acknowledged beneficial object, although that prospectus might not be minute to the utmost particular in its details, yet he would place reliance where it had been proved to have been deserved. After a very lengthened discussion, during the course of which the great majority of the meeting dispersed, the following resolution was moved by Mr. W. Prinsep:—

"That this meeting expresses its great satisfaction at hearing of the formation of a company in London, for the carrying out of a plan for steam communication with India; but, considering the very incomplete data which the prospectus now before the meeting presents,

"That the members of the Comprehensive and Precursor committees now sitting, with power to add to their number, do form a joint committee, for the purpose of receiving and giving their serious considerations to the details of the plan which may be received from London, and for submitting their report on the same, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to be duly convened."

Upon this, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Greenlaw, to the following effect:—

"That this meeting do support Mr. Curtis, and request that the Calcutta committee will scrutinize the prospectus and suggest to Mr. Curtis such alteration and amendments, as may appear to them proper."

Upon a show of hands, the numbers appearing to be equal, the votes were separately taken and found to be equal (9 to 9); upon which, the chairman, Mr. C. W. Smith, gave his vote in favour of Mr. Prinsep's resolution.

Mr. Parker, the chairman, Mr. Greenlaw, the secretary, and Mr. McFarlan, Major Forbes, and Capt. Johnston, members of the New Bengal Steam Company, resigned their offices and seats, in consequence of their inability to act on Mr. Prinsep's motion, carried at the meeting. This determination amounts to a declaration of war between these gentlemen and the precursors; and, in fact, creates a division of the partisans of steam navigation into three parties; *viz.*, the comprehensives who, with Mr. Greenlaw, are willing to give Mr. Curtis a *carte blanche;* the supporters of Mr. Prinsep's motion, and the precursors.

On the 12th March, a "Comprehensive" steam meeting was held, and was but thinly attended; Archdeacon Dealtry in the chair. Dwarkanauth Tagore and a few others expressed an earnest desire for conciliation with the united committee, in order to which he proposed that the present meeting should wait till the 14th, and attend the meeting to be held on that day. It was, however, remarked by Mr. Parker, that, should this proposal be agreed to, it would be all very well, supposing that both parties coalesced; but that, if they did not, which would very probably be the case, the consequence would be, that the mail would be lost, as regarded the transmission of funds, and Mr. Curtis would receive only an account of disagreement and disunion. It was, moreover, remarked by Mr. Parker, that the transmission of the funds of those who agreed with the resolutions now to be passed, could produce no possible harm in respect to the intentions of others. The object was to manifest confidence in Mr. Curtis and his associates, by making an immediate remittance of 20 per cent. on

the amount of shares; and the remaining remittances to the extent in the whole of 50 per cent. at the periods required by the chairman and deputy chairman of the company, in their letter of the 4th January last. The following resolutions were agreed to unanimously:

"That, while expressing to Mr. Curtis our warmest gratitude for his past exertions and our entire confidence in his care, prudence, and judgment, we point out to him what appears defective in the prospectus, or has a tendency to vitiate its calculations.

"That we express our reliance upon the honour and integrity of the chairman and deputy chairman, and board of directors, that if the calculations of the prospectus are in their judgment irremediably vitiated by the corrections now made, the project will not be persevered in on its present footing.

"That we make our remittances and place our funds thus frankly in the hands of the board of directors, in the entire understanding and confidence that, according to previous intentions, the line between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Suez, shall be completed in the first instance—each vessel being put on that line as she is ready.

"That we consider it inexpedient to start the scheme with functionaries receiving high salaries either in India or in England; but that the fixed stipends should be on the most moderate scale, and the aggregate emolument of an office should be made to depend in some degree upon the profits of the concern.

"That we understand ourselves to be advancing our funds to a company assured of a charter.

"That we trust the first steamer will be placed on the line between Calcutta and Suez within eighteen months from the present date.

"That if, in the judgment of the venerable the archdeacon and Mr. Parker, any resolution shall be passed at the steam meeting, convened for Saturday next, by the spirit of which the funds collected under the resolutions now passed can be remitted to Mr. Curtis by the committee of the new Bengal steam fund, without prejudice to such resolutions, the committee now appointed be authorized to transfer them to the committee of that fund, to be by that committee remitted to Mr. Curtis."

On the 14th, another meeting of the friends of steam communication took place, at which the archdeacon also presided.

Mr. Prinsep presented a report of the proceedings of the united committee and the draft of the letter to Mr. Curtis, which he hoped would reconcile differences, and inspire unanimity.

After a discussion indicating anything but unanimity, each speaker appearing to have a different opinion from the rest, the chief question seemed to be whether the money should be remitted to Mr. Curtis with or without conditions.

At length, a letter to Mr. Curtis was agreed to, with reference to his prospectus, and detailing the basis upon which it was hoped that the company in England would be constructed, so as to secure its effective combination with the "Eastern Steam Navigation Company," as it is to be called, of Bengal. The letter concluded by stating, that part of the late proceedings which is accepted by all parties, as the grounds for his future guidance in carrying into effect the great object; namely, "First, for the present, the line between Suez and Calcutta, which is totally unoccupied, should have all your attention, as it is sure of all the support of every friend to steam in India; second, that the line between Alexandria and London be led by a separate, yet corresponding association in England; third, that only upon the following provisions will a very large portion of the Indian subscribers consent to interest themselves in the double or comprehensive plan, *viz.* 1st.—Should it be found that the requisite number or amount of subscriptions cannot be obtained in England, without adopting the complete line of communication on both sides; 2d.—Should it be found that a charter cannot otherwise be obtained; 3d.—Should it be found that not otherwise can the aid of her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors be obtained; 4th.—Nor the quarantine laws relaxed; and fifthly,—That under any circumstances the entire arrangements for the management in India shall rest with the direction in Calcutta."

Considerable discussion took place, and it was ultimately agreed on all hands, that it would be but just that a certain period should be fixed upon, for the establishment of the plan at home. In case they succeeded, the precursor party should resign their funds, &c., to Mr. Curtis's company, and on the other hand, if they failed to mature a company within this stipulated period, in that case, the monies should be all made over to the agents of the precursor party at home. It was accordingly carried unanimously, "that the secretary of the New Bengal Steam Fund be requested to obtain the consent of as many subscribers to the conditional fund as possible, during this day and Monday, to the remittance of the first instalment required by Mr. Curtis; and, that the first instalment of the remaining subscribers who cannot be communicated with before the departure of the first overland mail, and who may subsequently signify their consent, shall be remitted by the

forthcoming mail; the remaining instalment to follow in due course, as prescribed in paragraph third of Mr. Curtis's letter of the 4th January last. And further, that if within six months of the receipt of this, a company be established by Mr. Curtis on the terms and conditions specified in the letter agreed to, the directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company shall cause to be handed over to that company, the funds remitted on vessels and engines building, Mr. Curtis' company taking up the engagement of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company; and, on the other hand, if Mr. Curtis should fail in establishing, or decline to establish, or join in a company, such as is contemplated by this meeting, in accordance with the suggestions and provisions of the letter of the united committee, read and approved this day, that he shall then hand over the funds to the agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company in London."

THE GROUND-FISH OF BOOTAN.

Mr. J. T. Pearson has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on the authority of Mr. Russell, of Rungpore, the following account of the *Bora Chung*, a ground-fish of Bootan.

The Bora Chung is a thick cylindrical fish, with a body somewhat like a pike, but thicker, with a snub-nose; is two feet long, and weighs about three pounds. The colour is olive green, with orange stripes; the head speckled with crimson spots. It is eaten by the natives of Bootan, and said to be delicious. It is found on the borders of the Chail Nuddee, which falls into the river Dhallah, a branch of which runs into the Teestah, at Paharpore. It is not immediately on the brink of the water, however, that the fish is caught, but in perfectly dry places, in the middle of a grass jungle, sometimes as far as two miles from the river. The natives search this jungle till they find a hole, about four or five inches in diameter, and into it they insert a stick, to guide their digging a well, which they do till they come to the water; a little cow-dung is then thrown into the water, when the fish rises to the surface. Mr. Russell has known them to be from six to nineteen feet deep in the earth. Their other habits are not less curious. They are invariably found in pairs, two in each hole, never more nor less. He has seen them go along the ground with a serpentine motion, very fast, though the natives say they never voluntarily rise above the surface. In some places they are very common, and live a long time when taken out of the water, by being sprinkled over occasionally. One, which Mr. Russell thinks is the female, is always smaller, and not so bright in colour as the other. Mr. Pearson saw two of the fish alive.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

The first general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Branch of the Assam Tea Company was held on the 7th March, when a report of the Directors was received upon the proceedings of the Company, since its establishment on the 1st June 1839. The Directors therein state that progress had been made, during the past six months, in creating establishments in Upper Assam, and preparing means and locations for the future manufacture of tea especially, but without limiting their views to that article of produce alone. "Notwithstanding the public pledges given by the Court of Directors," they say, "upon the faith of which this great enterprise was undertaken, we have as yet received no satisfactory reply to the application made for the transfer of the experimental means and gardens, which are still kept up by Government, and which, from the circumstance of a fresh arrival of artificers and means from China, it seems probable, will be increased. In reply to our first application for this transfer, upon the grounds that our Company was in a position to work out the experiment, which had now been proved successful, to any extent, we were informed that none of these means could be given to us, and in reply to our further demand for grants of waste land, whereupon to increase the cultivation, we were informed that we might take up locations for our superintendents and surgeons, for the purpose of looking about and examining the capabilities of the country, but that no grants of land whatever could be allowed to us, until the rules and regulations for settling these provinces were divulged, and which would fix the terms upon which such grants would be given. The grounds upon which the order of Government was passed, were, the fears of giving to our Company powers and privileges that would amount to an injurious monopoly of the tea cultivation in Assam. These rules and regulations have not yet been completed, but the publication of Mr. Bruce's report having proved the fallacy of such grounds, by shewing that the extent of the tracts of the wild tea exceeds greatly the quantity of land even our large capital could bring into cultivation, the authorities in Upper Assam have, under authority of Government, relaxed their restrictions, and permitted us to take up several positions, where tea plants have been found, upon the understanding that when cleared and surveyed, our Company will have the first option of receiving positive grants of

such locations, as soon as these authorities have orders to give them. As regards the Government experimental establishments, with its means of manipulation, there has been no relaxation in the refusal to our Company of all assistance therefrom. Mr. Bruce has stated his willingness to take service with us, as soon as permitted to retire; but in the present position of the Government tea manufactory, and the apparent wish of the higher authorities in England to retain and to increase its produce, it is difficult to say, whether it is likely to be of any assistance to our Company, or, on the contrary, to be placed in most powerful and injurious competition with us." The first location of the Company was formed by Mr. J. W. Masters, the superintendent, in November. This station is well situated upon the Dikho River, opposite to the old fort of Gurgaong, not liable to inundation, comprising about 213 acres, and in the immediate neighbourhood of a considerable population; the great Dhodur Allee, or high road going from Jorhar to Sudya, passing contiguously on the western side of the grant. The next position taken up was at the mouth of the river Dikho. Mr. Alexander's progress there has been highly spoken of by Capt. Jenkins, and when the bunds that surround this station have been repaired and completed, it is hoped that even during the season of inundation, this station may become a valuable one for the above purposes, as well as from the capabilities it possesses for an extensive rice cultivation. The next object of Mr. Masters was to penetrate the jungles surrounding Nazira, in search of tea plants, the report of Mr. Bruce having placed thirteen barees in its immediate neighbourhood. In this search he came upon a small place covered only with grass jungle, in which was an excellent tank of sweet water about 400 by 500 feet square, in as good order as if only recently dug. The place is called Ligri Pokuri, and the distance from Nazira being only four miles, it was thought to offer advantages for another excellent position; an assistant had accordingly been placed there with coolies, to prepare building and commence clearance of jungles in the direction of the tea barees, and already Mr. Masters has reported having come upon six different patches of tea jungle, and though rather small in extent, the fact of one of these tea trees being upwards of thirty feet high, establishes the fitness of the soil for the cultivation. Nazira will thus form the Sudder station of the gardens, which will be established without delay in every position, where the soil will admit of it, from Gabroo Parbut up to Cherido, on the north side of the Dikho. It is proposed to establish an extensive bazar at Gurgaong, where the old fort will probably be made available to us, and where from its position, the central point of most of the great branch roads, it is expected that the natives from all the neighbouring districts will soon congregate, when grain, salt, and manufactures are placed there in abundance. By a system of barter for tea leaves and other natural productions of the country, it is hoped to establish a valuable auxiliary to the Nazira station, and the services of Muneeram, the dewan, appointed at the recommendation of Capt. Jenkins, who is a man of wealth and consideration and a native of Upper Assam, will be of the greatest services in completing these arrangements. Instructions have been given to Mr. Masters to place people both on the Dikho and on the Boree Dehing rivers, in search of coal, with coolies to collect it wherever found, so as to form depots in different places by the time it will be required for the Company's steamer. There is little doubt of its abounding in many parts of Upper Assam, but whether its position or quality is favourable or not for the purposes of the Company remains to be ascertained. In addition to the above locations, orders have been given for preparing immediately houses and golahs at Jaipore, and on the Tingri Nullah, that the Chinese labourers already sent up, and on their way to Assam, may, as soon as possible, be made available for the increasing of the tea barees in the Mattock country, and for the manufacture of the leaves now to be found there, or to be collected from the neighbouring districts; and it is expected that some of the native chiefs will enter into contracts to deliver the produce of their provinces for the consideration of a monthly salary to themselves, and the value of the tea, delivered by weight. This will save the expense of establishment, and lead to the extension of the cultivation among the natives, and become eventually a most important auxiliary to the establishments in Assam. At the mouth of the Dibooroo River, where Capt. Vetch has lately formed a new station, an assistant, with some coolies, is placed, to form a depôt, that will hereafter be in a position to reap all the advantages that may exist on the northern border of the Mattock country, having a fine river for purposes of traffic in small boats.

The number of artificers, labourers, and settlers, sent to Assam by the Company is nearly 2000, exclusive of Chinese labourers from Penang and Singapore, amounting to about 500. The directors have also obtained, through the political agent at Muneepore, permission from the Burmese authorities, to send a Chinese messenger straight across their country to Bamoo Meeoo, which is a large mart in direct communication with the frontier

town of the province of Yunan. This messenger, who speaks Burmese and Portuguese as well as Chinese, has instructions to endeavour to establish a regular communication, if possible, so that Chinese artisans may find their way across with facility, from Yunan, through the Burmese territory, into Munneepore, and thence they can easily be passed into Assam.

"With regard to the extent that the cultivation of tea can be carried to," the directors say, "we have been informed by the authorities of Upper Assam, that they considered the capital necessary for this purpose to be 300 per acre, consequently, that our Company might be allowed grants to the extent of 30,000 acres, as the equivalent of our capital, and it is stated at the same time, that there is room for at least six such companies as our own."

Since writing the foregoing, the directors add to their report the following important circumstance, which had taken place subsequently to the proceedings of the past half-year.

Immediately upon Lord Auckland's return to the presidency, a deputation of the directors waited upon his lordship, with a memorial, stating the position of the Company in Assam. His lordship appeared to be fully conversant with the difficulties with which the enterprise was beset, and allowed that its importance deserved every encouragement at the hands of Government, and he dismissed the deputation with the assurance that he would not lose a day in laying before his council a resolution that should give to the Company all the assistance it required, compatible with the present position of the province lately ceded to Upper Assam, and with the determination of Government to retain their experimental factory at Jaipore, as a school for apprentices, open to all parties, who may hereafter desire to prosecute the same objects, and as a nursery for the propagation of the best tea plants to be collected, but on so limited a scale, as to offer no obstacle whatever in the way of competition, but, on the contrary, much advantage from the increased number of native artisans, who will be available hereafter from this school. The orders since issued by Government are as follow:—

1. That the Assam Company be allowed to form such a settlement north of the Boree Dehing River, as may be sufficient only for the residence of their workmen and labourers, and, if necessary, for the growth of grain for their support; that this settlement be either at the spot at the confluence of the Tingri with the Booree Dehing, or at some other point, which may be found convenient by the agents of the Company, and may be approved by Capt. Vetch.

2. That the agents of the Company be allowed to collect and purchase tea leaves in the Mattock country, either to the north or south of the Tingri river, as may be determined, in the same manner as has been done by the agents of Government, the local officers being specially charged to see that the rights of individuals, or of communities, are not injured by their proceedings.

3. That it be at once settled that the Company is eventually to have the option, before other parties, of receiving within a certain circuit of their place of first settlement (say of 5, 8, or 10 miles) a tract of land in the Mattock country, when the political condition of that territory may admit of it, within defined limits, and suited to the extent of their capital and means, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government; such tract to belong to them for their exclusive use and occupation.

4. That two-thirds of the Government present establishment for the cultivation of tea be made over, on their consenting, after a full explanation to them of all circumstances, to the terms prescribed to the Assam Company, the local authorities being directed so to modify this general rule as they may find to be requisite for ensuring to the Government use, a complete and efficient experimental establishment, though upon a limited scale. One-half of the portion of the establishment to be transferred to the Company will be reclaimable by the Government at any time within five years, on a three months' previous notice, and for a larger term, say ten years, all processes of cultivation and manufacture within the Company's limits shall be fully open to the examination of any parties deputed by the Government. The transfer of the manufacturers and workmen brought from China to be made with their assent, upon the understanding that the Company will adopt every beneficial contract made with these persons, and upon their assenting to the change, will re-imburse the Government for the expense incurred in procuring and transporting them to Assam, on a statement to be rendered to the Company from the accounts of the tea committee. The Company also to pay the value of any stock or materials received by them from the agents on the part of the Government.

5. That the expense of the portion, about one-third of the establishment, to be retained by the Government for the prosecution of experimental tea cultivation and manufacture, be in future confined to an amount not greatly exceeding 1000 rs. per mensem.

6. That the division of the nurseries

and tea barees between the Government and the tea company, be left to the local officers, who, after consulting Mr. Bruce, will determine the particular nurseries which it may be most convenient for all parties that Government should retain, as well as the particular tracts to which its operations should be restricted.

7. That Mr. Bruce be made over on his own consent to the Company, and that Mr. Duffield be appointed superintendent of the Government reserved establishment, on a salary of 200 rs. per month for the present. The transfer of Mr. Bruce's services will be made on the condition that, for a certain period, say five years, Mr. Bruce's advice and instruction shall remain fully available to the Government for the guidance of its establishment in all processes of the manufacture with which they may be imperfectly acquainted. The services of Dr. Lum Qua, who receives, as Chinese manager and interpreter, a salary of 400 rs. per mensem from the Government, will also be made over to the Assam Company, on their engaging to fulfil the terms on which the Government engaged his services.

8. That the growth of poppy on the lands granted to the Tea Company, or other grantees in Assam, be entirely prohibited.

The Chinese artisans, procured by Dr. Gutzlaff from Macao, for the Government concern, had joined the Company, upon the payment of their passage-money and expenses to Assam, and had just been despatched in fast boats, in the hope of reaching Assam in time for the second crop of May next. "With the means now at our command, and the great addition of hands placed at the disposal of Mr. Bruce, the directors may now safely congratulate the shareholders upon the certainty of having at last a fair portion of the produce of the coming season, as the commencement of their returns for the outlay incurred."

FAMINE AND CHOLERA.

A letter from a correspondent, near Ballasore, gives the following deplorable account of the mortality from dearth and the cholera, in that part of Orissa. The letter is, perhaps, too highly coloured; but we have been informed, that nearly the whole district is in very nearly as bad a condition:

"You have, probably, heard of the great dearth in this part of the country. It is truly awful, and, aided by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, is committing fearful havoc among the population. The poor wretches are dying by scores daily; and I have become quite familiarized with the spectacle of my fellow-creatures falling and expiring, from famine or cholera, on the road side. The unfortunate Jahtries, or pilgrims, whose religious zeal and scanty means compel them to be more exposed than the inhabitants of these parts, are the greatest sufferers. I am residing near a choultrie or sarie, to which these miserable people resort, and in passing through it, which I am obliged to do very frequently every day, my feelings are quite harrowed at the revolting sights I am obliged to scan. At night, all around me, I hear the mournful howls, and disgusting jabbering and snarls, of dogs and jackalls, who keep their loathsome orgies over the innumerable dead bodies, which strew the country in all directions. Nobody will inhume these, and I am, as it were, in the grand city of the plague, the land of pestilence. It appears to me, that all the vultures and carrion birds of India have flocked to this devoted district. They actually swarm the land, and are so fearless, that it is difficult to make them take flight from the bloated carcases, on which they revel gorgingly."—*Bengal Herald, March* 8.

Native letters received in Calcutta in March, represented that the cholera was making ravages in the Mofussil. The disease had appeared in Calcutta.

The returns of cholera amongst the native inhabitants, during the past two years, published at the Police-office, shew the following mortality among the Hindoos and Mahomedans.

	1838.		1839.	
	Hind.	Mahom.	Hind.	Mahom.
January	61	15	168	28
February	74	36	93	26
March	657	226	78	53
April	1267	130	105	52
May	690	58	78	18
June	122	13	45	7
July	43	11	49	6
August	67	8	26	9
September	150	11	18	12
October	39	16	92	24
November	56	20	65	11
December	126	24	411	52
	3322	568	1228	298

During the two first months of the present year, the mortality was, for January, 598 Hindoos and 45 Mahommedans; February, 784 Hindoos and 105 Mahomedans.

ABOLITION OF THE PILGRIM TAX.

The draft of a regulation has just issued from the Legislative Council, for the unqualified abolition of the pilgrim tax at Allahabad, Gya, and Juggernath. As far as this presidency and that of Agra are concerned, Government has, at length, redeemed the promise given seven years ago, that the pilgrim tax should every where cease; and the just expectations of the religious public at home

and in India are fully realized. It is matter of unfeigned congratulation, that the treasury is relieved from the contamination of a revenue drawn from superstitious delusion, and that the dignity of Government is vindicated. Till this act appeared, the pledge of a strict neutrality in all matters of religion existed in name only; as the official agency, employed in collecting and fostering this branch of revenue, served to identify the interest of the shrines with that of the state, and thus to impart an attraction to them, which they did not intrinsically possess. So long as superstition was profitable to the state, it was difficult to avoid a bias in its favour. It is true that, under the correcting influence of public opinion, the open encouragement of pilgrimages has gradually decreased; but we can well remember the time, some twelve or fifteen years ago, when a public judicial officer, at the head of a district, was officially informed, that, as the period of annual pilgrimage at Juggernath was coming round, it was expected that he would encourage the resort of pilgrims to the shrine. by all the means within his reach. Against the chance of any such inconsistency, the proposed act affords an effectual guarantee; the unnatural alliance between an enlightened Government and the institutions of a debased superstition is dissolved; and the great principle of neutrality, which has hitherto been exemplified chiefly in reference to the progress of Christianity, will, in future, receive a more general and impartial application.

It has been urged against the abolition of the tax, that it would not bring a single convert to the ranks of Christianity; but that it might give a new impulse to idolatry, by making its observances less expensive. We have never supposed that the abolition of the tax would procure converts; but certainly the dissolution of all connexion between the state and the more popular shrines, cannot fail in time to produce a beneficial effect on the popular mind, by removing that adventitious support with which superstition has been propped up. Hindooism, ceasing to derive encouragement from the public authorities, will be left to stand upon the strength of whatever principle of virtue or perpetuity it may possess. In the fair arena which will now be opened for true and false religion, we can have no fears respecting the eventual triumph of the truth. The propriety of the abolition rests upon other grounds, than its immediate influence on conversion. Government having laid down the principle of neutrality, as the golden rule of its conduct, was bound to work on that principle with impartiality, and to retire from a connection by which it was so decidedly compromised. And even those who deny to our administration the higher character of a Christian Government, must admit that it was inconsistent equally with the dignity of an enlightened, or the benevolence of a paternal, Government, voluntarily to mix itself up with the encouragement of superstitious usages of the most baneful tendency.

The influence of this act on the national mind will form one of the most powerful recommendations of it. The withdrawal of our unhallowed Mlecha interference in these shrines, and the relinquishment of them to the legitimate guardians of the Hindoo faith, will approve self to every reflecting Hindoo. The remission of the tax will diffuse the renown of our benevolence throughout the country, and form a new bond of attachment between the ruler and the subject. A few may possibly augur evil from the change, under the idea that these shrines, when left unaided to Hindoo administration, will become scenes of corruption and abuse, which must lead eventually to their being abandoned by pilgrims. Their voice will be drowned in the general congratulation of the community. Government has not adopted the present step without a full consideration of all that has been advanced on the subject of pledges, or without a satisfactory conviction that no obligation was ever entered into on its part to administer the affairs of the temples, of which the proposed law could possibly be considered a violation. Whatever obligations grew out of the assumption of this control, Government has fully and honourably recognized. The Rajah Metrajeet Singh had some claims in reference to the pilgrimage at Gya; he is in future to be paid at the rate of Rs. 17,000 a-year. The Rajah of Khoorda is also, we learn, to receive an equivalent for claims arising out of his former position at Juggernath. Thus Government satisfies every legitimate pledge. It does more; those pecuniary gratuities which were made from the pilgrim funds are to be continued at the expense of the State. The Native Hospital in Calcutta received Rs. 1,000 a-month from the Gya receipts. This donation is to be continued from the treasury. The pilgrim hospitals are also to be sustained at the public expense. Government has acted, therefore, not only justly, but generously; and the generosity is the more to be applauded as it is made after a very expensive war, and in the prospect of perhaps still more expensive military operations. —*Friend of India, March* 12.

The following is a copy of the draft act:—

An act for the abolition of certain pil-

grim taxes and for the superintendence of the temple of Juggernath.

I. Whereas it is considered proper to abolish the exaction of all taxes or fees upon pilgrims resorting to Allahabad, Gya, and Juggernath, and to transfer the charge of the affairs of the Juggernath temple exclusively to a competent Hindu superintendent, under a full responsibility to the established courts of justice, for the redress of any violence or wrong, upon the application of any party interested, it is hereby enacted, that so much of sec. 31. Reg. XII. of 1805, as provides for the continuance of the duties levied from pilgrims at Juggernath; so much of sec. 4, Reg. XXVII. of 1793, as provides for the continuance of the duties levied on pilgrims at Gya and other places of pilgrimage; Reg. IV. of 1806; Reg. V. of 1806; sec. 9, Reg. VI. of 1808; Reg. IV. of 1809; sec. 4, Reg. IV. of 1810; Reg. XI. of 1810, and Reg. XVIII. of 1810, are repealed.

II. That the superintendence of the temple of Juggernath, and its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, and the control over the priests, officers, and servants attached to the temple, shall continue vested in the Rajah of Khoorda for the time being; provided always that the said rajah, and all persons connected with the said temple shall on all occasions be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the temple, or by ancient and established usage, so far as the same may be consistent with the provisions of this act.

III. That the said Rajah of Khoorda shall not receive, or allow to be received by any person connected with the said temple, any payment, other than such voluntary donations as may be freely offered, from any person resorting to the said temple, for the performance of religious ceremonies.

IV. That the said rajah, and all priests, officers and servants attached to the said temple, are and shall be liable to be sued or prosecuted by any party interested, in any civil or criminal court of competent jurisdiction, for any breach of trust, or official misfeasance, committed in the conduct of their duties, or for any extortion or illegal violence exercised upon pilgrims, or others, under colour of the authority conveyed by this act.

Ordered that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 14th day of April next.

CHULIA MERCHANTS.

A great commotion was, on the 29th February, created among the Nagore and Madras merchants of the Musulman creed, commonly called "Chulia merchants," who sojourn in Calcutta. It appears that these people built a mosque, forty or fifty years ago, at Kelabagan, Machua Bazar, with a walled compound to it, which has since been devoted by them to the burial of their friends and relations who die in Calcutta, and they never perform a funeral ceremony elsewhere. It appears, also, that some orders were passed by Lord William Bentinck, prohibiting the burial of corpses in town, which was acted upon in regard to all the Musulman burying grounds thereon, but the one in question. The subject lately attracted the notice of the chief magistrate, who directed the police of the division not to allow the orders to be broken through any more. On the 28th a Chulia died, and on his remains being taken to the spot, they were not allowed to be interred. Three different petitions were next day presented to the chief magistrate, by the whole body of the Chulia merchants, with Khedar Mahomed, a respectable merchant and agent, at their head, but without effect. In one of these they stated, they had not drank a drop of water or eaten a morsel of food, from the moment the deceased breathed his last, and will not be able to do so till the funeral ceremony of the deceased is performed, and that they would not on any account avail themselves of the common burying-ground for the Musulmans at Manicktulla.

MR. DAVID HARE.

We regret to hear that Lord Auckland has been advised to confer the situation of commissioner in the Court of Requests on Mr. David Hare, and that for two reasons; first, because it will take him out of a sphere for which he was eminently adapted, and in which he was doing much good. His particular forte is the education of the young; and his long continued exertions in this great cause have given him an aptitude for the work, and the natives a degree of confidence in him, which ought to have prevented his quitting it. Secondly, he is now placed in a situation for which neither his previous occupations, nor his habits of thought, have at all prepared him. Without any training to judicial investigation, he will find his new position on the bench both awkward and irksome. We should just as soon have thought of appointing Mr. Hare to direct the present expedition against China, and of sending him to treat with the cabinet of Pekin, as of placing him in a situation of judicial responsibility. Surely some enemy of his peace and reputation must have suggested so whimsical an appointment to government.

Our respect for Mr. Hare's character is so universally known, that our motives

in offering these remarks will not be mistaken either by him or his friends. He has laid the country under a debt of gratitude by his labours in the cause of education, which even the salary of a commissioner does not repay. Any remuneration by which Government might have thought fit to mark its sense of these services, would have received our cordial approbation; only we should have asked it to be bestowed, with judgment and discretion, in that department in which his exertions have hitherto run. By the present appointment, the cause of education has lost much, while the cause of justice has gained nothing.—*Friend of India, March* 19.

ABOLITION OF OATHS BY NATIVES.

The following act was passed by the Governor-general of India in Council on the 24th February 1840.

"Whereas obstruction to justice and other inconveniences have arisen in consequence of persons of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion being compelled to swear by the water of the Ganges, or upon the *Koran*, or according to other forms which are repugnant to their consciences or feelings;

"It is hereby enacted, that, except as hereinafter provided, instead of any oath or declaration now authorized or required by law, every individual of the classes aforesaid within the territories of the East-India Company shall make affirmation to the following effect: 'I solemnly affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

"That if any person making such affirmation as aforesaid shall wilfully and falsely state any matter or thing which, if the same had been sworn before the passing of this act, would have amounted to perjury, every such offender shall be subject in all courts to the same punishment to which persons convicted of perjury were subject before the passing of this act.

"That any person causing or procuring another to commit the offence defined in the aforegoing section of this act, shall be subject in all courts to the same punishment to which persons convicted of subornation of perjury were subject before the passing of this act.

"That this act shall not extend to any declaration made under the authority of act No. XXI. of 1837, nor to any declaration or affirmation made in any of her Majesty's courts of justice."

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

The navigation of the Indus is proceeding in a very successful manner; the *Snake* steamer, of only ten-horse power, made her way from Sukkur to Char Char, opposite Mittenkote, 170 miles, in seven days and a-half. The *Comet*, a fine boat of sixty-horse power, and drawing two and a-half feet water, was to follow from Sukkur in a few days from the departure of the *Snake*, and it was expected she would reach Ferozepore in twenty-one days. The fuel depôts had hitherto answered famously, and Mr. Ball, of the Indian navy, commanding the *Snake*, states that he encountered no difficulty in his passage to Char Char.

Bujor Khan Doomkee, Dirja Khan Jakrannee, Beloonuck Boogtee, and all the other noted plundering chiefs, are safely in custody in Bukkur Fort. Mr. Bell is using every exertion to establish an annual fair at Sukkur, and his efforts are likely to be attended with success; in fact, the public will have to thank Mr. Bell for numerous other arrangements about to be entered into for the security and advantage of British and Indian commerce, and the treaty now ratified with the ameers of Scinde affords assurance of the great advantages Western and Upper India will now reap, so long as a proper selection of political officers is made.

Persons well acquainted with the countries bordering on the Indus, inform us, that all British manufactures, especially those of Birmingham, are greedily sought after, whilst the enterprising trader will find his profitable returns in all kinds of valuable commodities, such as indigo, silks, assafœtida, shawls, &c. from the Punjaub direct. Our farmers and planters, who are on the increase, will, of course, direct their attention to the opportunities now afforded them to transport their indigo and cotton to a profitable market.—*Delhi Gaz., March* 18.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—A letter from Cabul, dated the 24th January, states:—"We have at last had a fall of snow, five feet deep, and the hills and country surrounding are completely enveloped. The weather is extremely cold. The thermometer in the morning has been as low as 13°, and for the last five or six days, after the sun has risen, about one o'clock, is generally about 16°. The streets of this city are very narrow, consequently they are choked completely and a footpath is cut through the centre, and generally the snow is above a man's head on either side of the paths, which are so slippery, that two of the men of the 13th Light Infantry have broken their arms. Yet with all this, duty is enforced regularly and more strictly than in any cantonment or fort in the provinces. It is a great

service of danger going our rounds. Since our arrival at Cabul, we have experienced a great many earthquakes. One, on the night of the 26th, was alarmingly severe—many rushed from their houses into the open air, but I found the warm bed too comfortable to move, although I was actually rocking from side to side, and it lasted, I should think, five minutes. But the houses are built (on account of the frequency of earthquakes at Cabul) principally with wood; and consequently, they rock, and are pretty secure, although two of the natives' houses were dislodged. But all our houses shook, and rocked to and fro, and we did not like the sensation much, as this square of Hadj Kakar Khan's is on the bastion, overhanging the ditch, many feet below, and a cold bath during one of these frosty nights would have been any thing but pleasant. Although I have a fire in the room, and am sitting close to it, yet my fingers are so cold that I can but with difficulty hold the pen. Our men are still dying fast of a complaint in the chest; we have lost forty-nine since our arrival at Cabul. This is certainly a fine climate for a man in health, but during the winter, very cold indeed. Ghuzni must be colder still, and Bameean, where some of the Shah's troops are, worse than all.—*Englishman, Mar.* 2.

The weather is described at Cabul as very severe, the thermometer having been at 2° below zero at day-break, whilst the vessels containing water are continually burst by its congelation. The Indians appear to stand the cold very well and keep their health; whilst the mortality among the Europeans is frightful. The amusements, at present, are shooting and sliding, skates not having yet found their way to those regions; they will probably become a new article of commerce hereafter. The snow is still a foot and a half deep. The cold at Ghuznee is most severe. Atta is selling at 9½ seers per rupee; a short time ago only 7 seers could be obtained, but the distress of the towns-people caused measures to be taken to increase the quantity.—*Delhi Gaz., Mar.* 4.

The news from Cabul, we are sorry to say, gives a very melancholy account of the condition of our European troops, who are suffering severely from sickness. The large convoy, now *en route* to Jellalabad and Cabul, will, we hope, go far to restore them, carrying, as it does, a large supply of provisions, not procurable at these places.—*Agra Ukhbar, Mar.* 7.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Candahar, 26th January:—"Thank God, I have my usual health and good spirits, or the privations of the doomed brigade might extinguish me. Not a drop of liquor of any description is to be had, unless you allow the native distillations of Coculus Indicus to come under that denomination. As a finish to all other matters, the brigade is kept in that happy ignorance of its future destination, that it is utterly impossible to make any arrangement for the procuring supplies. This pleasant way, of making teetotallers against their inclination, is enough to extinguish us old gentlemen. Did we know if we were to remain or return, we could arrange for supplies, and fresh carriage for the latter must almost be renewed."

Letters have been received from Bameean up to the 12th of January, but they contain no intelligence of any importance, beyond that which refers to the march of the Russian force, which was stated early in the month, upon the authority of news from Bokhara, to have crossed the Jaxartes. A letter, subsequently received from Herat, on the 11th ult., mentioned that the force had reached Khiva. The King of Bokhara refused assistance to the Khivans, except under condition that money should be coined at Khiva in his name; to this, however, it appears, that the Orgunje man would not agree.

A letter from Bameean, dated February 8th, mentions that Dost Mahommed met with something very different from the hospitable reception he expected at the court of Bokhara. His sons attempted to escape, but were brought back, and all his followers have been sent to Kooloom. They are, it is said, in a miserable condition for want of the common means of support. Jubbur Khan is reported to be about to make overtures to the British on behalf of his brother. "We have had very inclement weather lately," the writer says; "since the 15th ult. the valley has been under snow, and between the 18th and 25th no dawks came in—the hills being blocked up. Lately, the thermometer, a little after sunrise, has stood at 10° below zero, and that too not outside, but after being brought in-doors for examination. We have been here four months; and, at a moderate calculation, have six more before us; three of them winter or cold—making seven months of winter—a terrible proportion out of the twelve. The poor Hindustanees die off tolerably fast. A man of the infantry was frozen to death the other day, on the way out to Abrobat. He complained of cold and sate down by the road-side; when his absence was remarked, a party was sent back to look for him, and he was found a rigid corpse! The cold is certainly intense. I never felt anything like it in England; it freezes throughout the 24 hours in our rooms—yet we have often fine sunny days. The Sheik Ali Hazareh

road, which leads from Cabul to this by way of Shibr, is said never to be blocked up by snow. Sir A. Burnes sent three cossids by this road, but we have seen nothing of them, although it is more than a fortnight since they left Cabul. I fear they have been destroyed. All idea of a Toorkistan campaign seems to be vanishing—even the politicals are almost silent about it."

By the latest information from Jellalabad, we learn that Dost Moohumud and his sons, who had been residing under surveillance at Bokhara, had, in consequence of an attempt to escape, been seized and made close prisoners by the king, who is disposed to treat with our Government for the surrender of his prisoners. Of this disposition, our Government will of course lose no time in taking advantage, for, with the ex-king of Cabool at large, the object of their Affghan expedition must to a great extent be incomplete and unsatisfactory. This change of feeling, on the part of the King of Bokhara towards our Government, is ascribed to the Russian movement on Khiva, and their very probable subsequent advance to Bokhara, where numbers of Russians are held in slavery. The king is very apprehensive of their approach, and has, it appears, opened negotiations with us. Lieut. Abbott, of the artillery, is already on his way to Bokhara, to put the ordnance and defences of that city in a serviceable state. This is "check" to the last Russian move.

Shah Soojah has suffered a defection in the person of Sadut Ally, who had fled to join the standard of a Khyber chief. Capt. Conolly immediately gave chase, but Sadut having had six hours' start, it is not supposed the captain will come up with him. The shah was actively raising fresh troops for the defence of his new kingdom.

Lieut. Collinson, we grieve to say, has died of the wound he received in the attack of Pushoot, on which service he volunteered.

The detachment, sent to Koonar and Pushoot, was suffering dreadfully from cold and want of supplies, and the camp followers were dying daily, as it has rained and snowed, without intermission; while the north-easterly winds have been piercingly severe.

A small party, guarded by ten Affghans, was sent out by an officer with supplies, but was attacked by sixty men; the Affghans fled immediately; one of them was killed on the spot, and one of the coolies dreadfully cut with a tulwar.

The roads are represented as infested with robbers. Capt. Fraser, 2d Light Cavalry, was sent to escort ammunition and commissariat supplies, and was afterwards joined by Capt. Ponsonby, of the same corps; during their march, the marauders threatened them three times, but finding our party prepared to give them a warm reception, they moved off.

A recent letter from Affghanistan mentions, that twenty men of the Queen's 13th Light Infantry had died at Cabul, in the short space of seven weeks—while but seven men of the Company's European regiment, at Jellalabad, had died during a period of four months.—*Agra Ukhbar, Feb.* 27.

Much blame is thrown upon the politicals, by our military friends, for their want of knowledge of the strength of the forts against which they direct the forces to proceed. The forts of Noorgul and Kushote have been evacuated, and the officer, who was sent to take possession of them, reports them to be very strong places, and almost impregnable to a force without battering-guns! and yet, says one of our correspondents, "to take these places the only means supplied is a maund or two of the shah's gunpowder for blowing in the gates, stuff that is little better than powdered charcoal, with no chance of igniting unless assisted by a burning sun: had the 200lbs. of powder used at Pushoot been worth a straw, the gates would have been blown to atoms, and the men would not have suffered as they did." We cannot wonder at our friends feeling sore upon the occasion, more especially as it now appears that the fellows in the fort managed to escape with 80,000 rs., which would have been a comfortable godsend for the detachment. The arrangement for supplies and medical stores appears also to have been deficient, and the indents for the latter cut down to the lowest possible extent, so much so, that we have heard of one medical officer, fearful of the result, providing himself with bandages at his own expense.

Lieut. Conolly had returned from Peshawur and reached Jellalabad on the 14th ult. He had been on a tour in Kaffiristan, but did not proceed far owing to the snow, the roads being all impassable. He was accompanied by Serjeant Cameron, of the sappers, who had been with him to Herat, but owing to the state of the serjeant's health, he was obliged to leave him at Peshawur, and allowed him to come on by easy marches, having provided him with a strong guard, report says, to the number of 200 Affghans, partly mounted. We, however, regret to say, that he was cruelly butchered, on his return to, and when about three marches from, Jellalabad, by a body of Khyburries, in the Shinwaree territory. They came down to the number of eighty upon the guard, who immediately fled, advising Cameron to do the same and leave the baggage, which he refused to do. His body was dreadfully mangled, having re-

ceived about forty wounds; only one of his guard was slightly wounded. Lieut. Dowson, who is stationed at Dhuka, caused his body to be interred there.

The Russians have not reached Khiva, and the latest news received by the mission from Bokhara make no mention of their advance. As for the Persians, the Herat campaign has floored their army. A deputation from Morad Beg, of Khoonduz, has arrived at Jellalabad, and he has agreed to every thing that is required of him. The only independent chief that yet refuses to hold any intercourse with us, is the wuly of Khooloom.—*Delhi Gaz., Mar.* 4.

The politicals, we hear, let the usurper of Koonur slip through their fingers, when they might have held him fast. They had him in camp at Jellalabad for some days, and though his character is well known as a notorious villain, having, it is rumoured, killed his own father and a brother, a treaty was entered into with him for the restitution of the territory to his eldest brother, the rightful heir. It has been seen how he abused the confidence of those who, if this be true, should have known better. We really think General Anatabili's policy, who roots his Khyber vagabonds out by the dozen, the best.—*Ibid., Feb.* 19.

Letters from the grand convoy destined for Affghanistan state, that it crossed the Ravee, 12 coss from Lahore, on the 19th February, in the following order:—Drafts of her Majesty's 13th light infantry; drafts of the 1st European regiment; the 2d regiment, N. I.; treasure and ammunition, about 500 camel-loads, followed by the depôt companies of native regiments in Affghanistan, and the mountain train. The troops (about 2000) were all in high spirits. The number of camels proceeding with the convoy does not fall short of 2000; and, perhaps, twice that number of camp-followers. It is to be regretted, that merchants (as we are informed) have not embarked their property on a more liberal scale, as the greatest assistance is granted to all descriptions of persons and property.—*Hurk., Mar.* 5.

A letter from the grand convoy, dated "Camp Muttah, 24th February," states, that the Chenab was expected to be reached in three days from that date. Every one was in high health and spirits, and the country traversed since leaving the Ravee is described as affording excellent sport, being stocked with wild hog, hares, ducks, teal, grey and black partridges and rock pigeons, whilst clover seems to grow wild. The convoy had made the usual marches, and had met with neither losses nor impediments of any kind. There are between thirty and forty officers in camp and a few families, among whom are Lady Sale and daughter. The force is composed of about 2000 fighting men, and nearly double that number of followers; with a train of 2000 camels, 460 of which convey the treasure and ammunition alone. The Sikh inhabitants have hitherto proved very civil, and exceedingly well disposed; and every thing gives promise of the convoy reaching its destination in safety, under the able guidance of Col. Wallace.—*Delhi Gaz., Mar.* 4.

Major Warren's detachment, consisting of the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, the European and native drafts and invalids, with the state prisoner, Hajjee Khan Kakkur, under the political charge of Lieut. Vanhomrigh, arrived at Delhi on the 9th February, and continued its route to Meerut. The fortress of Chunar has been fixed on as the place of confinement for the state prisoner, and he will embark at Gurmukteesur Ghaut on the Ganges, with the European detachment for the 2d European regiment, under whose custody he will proceed down. The troop were all in high spirits, and, taking their journey and privations into consideration, looked very well indeed. Kurruck Sing gave Sir John Keane's escort (the lancers and the troop) a gold coin each man, which are evidently from a Flemish mint. Coins of this sort are very common in Cabul, and some are described as bearing the impression of the Russian double eagle. They pass current from 4.11 to 5 rs. The troop had more difficulty in threading their way through the Khybur Pass than in any line of road before. The men met with every insult at Lahore from the Sikhs. One grey-headed British officer, we have been told, persuaded some of them not to enter the city, as even his grey hairs had not saved him from insult. Mounted raggamuffins would pull off the men's caps and carry them away, the very children would attempt similar freaks and trample them in the mud, and yet our fellows dared not resent these insults. One man, indeed, who did resent them, was chased down a street by a mounted sowar with drawn tulwar.

We learn that Abdool Rhyman, and other chiefs, who fled to Dehra Ismael Khan, when Major McLaren's detachment was so well and successfully employed in the Ghiljee country, have just "turned up" in the Khyber Pass! They had, it would seem, written to the Ghiljee tribes, offering them service there, at the rates of 30 rs. per horseman, and 12 per foot soldier; but the Ghiljees in reply stated, that they were very well satisfied with Shah Shoojah's government, and

that the "Sahib Loag" were the best friends they had ever met with; as they got not only protection but justice from them.—*Delhi Gaz., Feb.* 12.

Col. Wade has issued a notice, dated from Loodianah, February 23d, as follows:

A packet boat, or if necessary more than one, will be despatched from Ferozepore to Sukkur, on the first day of every month. A small guard, furnished with proper passports, will accompany each boat, as well, to prevent unnecessary delay as to ensure the safety of cargo. The charge or freight from Ferozepore to Sukkur are as follows: dead weight, including cutlery and every package of a greater specific gravity than water, 1 rupee per maund. Light goods of every description, 1 rupee per cubic foot.

The Punjaub. — We can get but little news from the Punjaub, for the greatest secrecy is preserved; but it is confidently reported, that the court of Lahore has thrown every obstacle in its power to the entry of the grand convoy for Affghanistan into that country; and it was with no little difficulty that Mr. Clerk carried his point.—The growing jealousy evinced by the sirdars, more than the ruler himself, will no doubt soon break out, especially as the flame is fanned by the heir to the throne, who burns with anxiety to measure the strength of his nation with the British arms. As the position of the Sikhs must in a short time, to all appearances, assume that so lately occupied by Dost Mahomed with much greater power of inflicting injury to the British interests, few doubts can be entertained that a campaign in the Punjaub must be the result, and the complete annihilation of all inimical states on our north-western frontier the consequence.—*Agra Ukhbar, Feb.* 26.

Nepaul.—A letter from an intelligent native at Katmandoo puts us in possession of intelligence from that restless court, which, with an army of twenty thousand disciplined troops, dreams of expelling the English from India. The writer confirms the accounts we had previously received of the quiet and inoffensive disposition of the rajah, and of the ambitious, intriguing character both of the Queen and of the ministers whom her influence keeps in power. He states that intrigues have been carried on for several years against the British Government, and that letters had been addressed to the Rajahs of Joudpore, Oodypore, Rewah, Kota-boonde, Lahore and Burmah, to engage them in a simultaneous movement against the British power, at a particular period, which is supposed to be pointed out in the *Shastrus*, as the year of our downfall. Amidst these insurrections, the Nepaul troops are to rush down from their mountains on Behar and Patna. The fall of Joudpore, which the rajah attributes, in some measure, to his own machinations, appears to have disconcerted the court. The occupation of Cabul has carried still greater dismay amongst them. The Queen had employed a learned Pundit to proceed to a celebrated shrine of Kalee, to read holy texts and perform acts of Poojah, to render her views of universal dominion successful. Meanwhile, intelligence arrived, that the "Feringees" had taken Cabul. She exclaimed, "Kalee is propitious to the English; she will do nothing for us!" and ordered the religious ceremonies to cease. The letter farther states, that fifty lakhs of rupees have been laid aside to defray the expenses of a war with the English; that a thousand cannon are ready in the royal arsenal, and that the rajah is now casting another thousand brass guns; that there are forty thousand muskets and about 3,500 tons of gunpowder, in store. He also states as a fact, "that thirty mountaineers have left Nepaul in the disguise of fukeers, in order to set fire to the magazines at Dinapore and Benares." This statement, though it would be difficult to credit, it would not be altogether prudent to despise. He suggests that there can be no real reconciliation, till the Nepaulese have smelled English gunpowder again. Of this we fancy our Government is fully aware. We can no longer repose with confidence on our pacific relations with this fickle state. The history of our career in India teaches us, that when once a native state, which we had humbled, has begun to entertain contemptuous feelings of our power, and to fancy itself sufficiently strong to try a second issue with us in the field, an outbreak, at a moment when our hands are supposed to be encumbered with other enemies, has always been the inevitable result.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 16.

Belaspoor.—From Loodiana, we are informed that internal dissensions, almost amounting to a civil war, exist in the small Hill state on the Sutluj, of which Belaspoor is the chief place. We believe that, in default of legitimate succession, the state has lapsed to Government; to ward off which supposititious evil, an equally supposititious remedy has been applied, in the discovery of a male child of the late ruler, whom the lieges of Belaspoor have been led astray so far as to place on the guddee, contrary to the wishes and instructions of the political agent. Mr. Clerk has been compelled to call in to his assistance the services of of the Nusseeree Battalion of Ghoorkas, at Soobathoo, and the 20th regiment at

Loodiana have also been warned to be in readiness to march on the town.

A later account, reaching to the 8th inst., states that an old ranee, probably with the desire of placing a connection of her own on the throne, assembled these vagabonds, with the intention of removing from the guddee a rajah we had lately nominated to the Belaspoor possessions. When the troops were ordered out, the Lahore government (not till then) used much exertion to recall the rebels to their own side of the river—for they had even dared to cross into our territory—and the greater part of them withdrew as the Nusseeree battalion approached; they, however, keep possession of one fort, which will be taken from them. Trifling as this affair has been, it will show what we may expect shortly, and as we have our doubts whether the court of Lahore is not at the bottom of it, the sooner we come to a complete understanding the better.

A letter received this morning states that the Sikhs have been expelled from Belaspore and the Fort of Kate, without bloodshed; but that some of our men had died from drinking water from a reservoir which had been poisoned.—*Delhi Gaz., Mar.* 11.

Gwalior.—An express from the political authorities in Bundlekhund arrived at Seepree on the 11th inst., directing Scindia's Reformed Contingent to proceed, with all possible haste, to a fort called Jignah, in which certain turbulent Thakoors have taken shelter, and openly defied the British agents. This hill fort is represented as being of considerable strength, and from the circumstance of these chiefs having shown every determination to resist at all hazards, there is every probability that the fort will hold out, until the guns and howitzers of the Contingent have made a proper impression on it. The Bundlekhund legion had a skirmish, and drove off a large body of men armed with matchlocks. The Contingent marched on the 12th inst.—*Agra Ukhbar, Mar.* 19.

Herat.—From Herat two kafilahs arrived at Candahar in February. From the intelligence brought by them, it appears that Yar Mahomed retains his influence over the Shah, and, according to the Bazar report, is decidedly in favour of the Persians.

EXCERPTA.

Some of the tenures of estates in Sumbulpoor are curious. That of Lehra is held on condition that the possessor attends once a year the durbar of the Raja of Keunjhur, and there presents his tribute (Rs. 250), and a *nuzzur*, dressed in woman's attire, prostrating himself at the raja's feet. The present zemindar refuses to perform this ceremony. The zemindar of Rehrakol had to perform a still more absurd one. When attending the lord of Sumbulpoor with his tribute, he was bound to enact what was termed the *muggur loth*, or 'alligator's roll,' which was this: the zemindar besmeared himself with mud, and when arrived within a stipulated distance, had to lie down, and roll along the ground to the raja's feet, which he saluted, and his *nuzzur* being accepted, he was allowed to rise.

The report of the Docking Association states, that the net profits of the third year (1839) have yielded upwards of 11 per cent. upon the capital: a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the remainder carried to the reserve fund.

The *Probhakur* states, that while the Governor-general was at the Sanscrit College, on the 22d February, a petition was presented to his Lordship by the students, praying that he would be pleased to order the stipends (rs. 5 and rs. 8 each), formerly allowed to them, to be restored. The *Probhakur* says, that since the abolition of the stipends to the students, a great falling off has taken place in their number; the generality of the students being children of indigent brahmins, residing in the country, who could ill afford to defray the expenses attending upon the former lodging in town, and that unless the stipend system is restored, the institution will soon fall to the ground.

The *Bhaskur* gives the following amusing account of Mr. Patton, in female disguise: "In the village of Bahala, a number of young men, of the family of the Shabernos, clubbing together for the Barowaree pooja, used to indulge in mischievous practices. These practices were such as to render it unsafe for doolees with females in them to pass through Bahala. On seeing a doolee, these fellows would stop it, and unless their demands for money were satisfied, the doolee was not permitted to pass. The females would be loaded with such obscene language, that, unable to bear the opprobrium, they would be glad to give up even their jewels and clothes, whenever they had not money with them. Thus they went on in their course for some time, with perfect impunity, till the affair was noticed in the papers, and brought to the knowledge of the magistrate of the twenty-four pergunnahs, Mr. Patton. This gentleman, in order to satisfy himself of the fact, got into a doolee, after the fashion of native females, and proceeded to the haunts of these marauders, instructing the doolee bearers to keep up the joke. On arriving at Bahala, as usual, the young men stopped the con-

voyance and made their demands. Upon this the bearers said, that it was a young maiden they were carrying, who, being unaccompanied by any of her relatives, would not speak, and that she had no money with her. But the marauders laughed at the remonstrance of the bearers, requesting them to bring out the damsel, and they would see themselves if she had any money or not. The bearers replied, that they could not lift up the covering of the doolee, but that the other party might do it if they liked. At this, some of the bravadoes very composedly took up the covering, but what was their consternation to behold a European disguised in female garb! At this unexpected sight, as might be expected, they all took to their heels. The pretended maiden assumed the position of a magistrate, and immediately had several of the party apprehended."

It is in contemplation to work the Mergui coal mines more effectually than at first intended, and every exertion is to be made to obtain a considerable supply before the rains fairly set in. Lieut. Hutchinson, to whom the operations have been entrusted, has already made much progress in sinking shafts, and laying a tram-road from the mine to the bank of the Tenasserim river, a distance of of about 1,200 yards only; and when supplied with more effective means, which are about to placed at his disposal, he will be enabled to meet all demands made on him.

Mr. D. C. Smyth has been appointed commissioner, for the trial of certain charges preferred against Mr. C. W. Steer, of the civil service, formerly commissioner of the Bauleah division. The prosecution is a government one, and its management has been entrusted to Mr. M. A. Bignell.

Col. Tapp has been directed by the Governor General to report on the capabilities of Bughat, a mountain in the first range of hills, as a station for a European regiment, or a second sanatarium, on the plan of that established at Landour. Bughat, from its vicinity to the plains, is as accessible as Mussoorie. Dr. Gerard gives 7,400 ft. as its elevation, which, as a station for a regiment, would have an advantage over Landour, in its proximity to our North Western frontier, it not being more than three or four marches from Roopur on the Sutledge.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, at Dinagepore, gives an account of a fall of meteoric stones at that station. The fall occurred at noon, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, similar to that which precedes an earthquake, with this difference, that the noise was from *above*. Some of the stones were of considerable size, the largest weighing about four pounds. They were all much alike in appearance, with a thin black crust over them, as if they had been intensely heated. The sky was perfectly clear at the time of the fall.

On the 9th March, a Hindoo convert, named Russick Paulit, married a countrywoman of his, at Christ's Church, in Wellesley Square. The Rev. Krishna Mohuna Banerjee, the clergyman of the church, officiated as priest in tying the conjugal knot. This is the first time that a marriage has been performed at Christ's Church.

It is said there is reason to expect, that the nine annuities, prayed for by the civil service, in their memorial of April 1838, will not be granted this season, but that, in lieu, sanction will be given to a continuance for the ensuing year of the six annuities at a quarter premium, 25,000 rs. instead of 50,000 rs.

The widow of a sepoy, in the Government service, lately became a suttee at Patna. It appears that the sepoy had been away from home for four or five years, and his wife, having learnt that he had proceeded to the north western provinces on duty, was going up to see him. As the sepoy was then on his way down, they met at Patna; but, before they had long been together, the sepoy was attacked with cholera, of which he died. The wife performed the funeral ceremony and became a suttee by *unomorun*. She had so managed as to keep it from the knowledge of the police, till after the accomplishment of her object.

The *Jumna* steamer went up the river on the 12th March, with several members of the coal committee, to try coal. The committee had no time to try any but the artificial or brick coal, composed of the refuse of Burdwan coal, charcoal, oil, sugar, river-clay and lime. It was not found to answer by any means so well as the Burdwan coal. The supposed advantage of this artificial fuel is, that it works up the refuse of any coal that would otherwise be wholly lost, and can be packed in a smaller compass. The East India Company gave Mr. Oram, who holds the patent for the manufactured fuel, £1,000 for the use of the patent in this country.

At a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society, on the 11th March, specimens of tea from the Tipperah hills were produced. Mr. Watt, who forwarded the leaves, states that, while on a tour in the Tipperah hills, in February, his party came on large tracts of trees, from which the leaves sent were taken; and considering it to be the tea plant, a quantity of the leaves were taken into camp and prepared in a rough way, by roasting in a fry-pan and then infused in boiling water. The result was, considering the hasty

manner in which the article was got up, the infusion had really a very agreeable flavour of ordinary tea. The examination of the leaf excited much curiosity among the members present, from the circumstance of such an abundant supply of tea being found so near home as the Tipperah hills, although it was difficult from the leaf merely to pronounce whether it belonged to the genus *thea* or *camellia*.

Mrs. Leach, the actress, has issued proposals for building a new theatre by subscription; the list is headed by a donation of 1,000 rs. from Lord Auckland, and another of the same amount from Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Shah Shooja has conferred upon Capt. Outram the second class of the order of the Doorance Empire, as a mark of approbation of his conduct at Ghuzni, in the pursuit of Dost Mahomed Khan, and in the dispersion of the rebel Ghilzies.

There is much comment in the Calcutta and other papers respecting the restoration to the service, by Lord Hill, of Lieut. Keating, who was engaged, some years ago, in a fatal duel with Capt. Hughes. The restoration of this officer, under the circumstances of the case, is severely condemned.

Government has determined, at length, to appoint a public officer to the exclusive superintendence of the Abkaree department, under whom a number of subordinate officers will be placed in such positions throughout the country, as to secure a more vigilant control over the conduct of the liquor contractors. The immediate effect of this arrangement will be to restrain the vice of drunkenness, by checking the cheap and illicit sale of liquors; and, so far, is likely to benefit both the public exchequer and the morals of the people.

The judge of Moorshedabad has lately suspended the moonsiff of Goashey, named Bhoyrub Chunder Bose, on a charge of having received bribes from several parties, whose cases were brought under his cognizance. There have been some curious circumstances attending this case. The judge, in dispensing with the services of the moonsiff, ordered the vacant office to one of his mohurers, but he declined accepting it on the score of his considering the present situation, the salary of which is only Rs. 10, to be more lucrative than that of a moonsiff, who receives a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. This is strange indeed, but men who have common sense can easily account for it.—*Bhaskur*.

The *Probhakar* states that the natives have it in contemplation to establish a well-organized school for the encouragement of the fine arts, which would materially change the habits and dispositions of the people, and be the means in future of giving honest employment to many.

The Governor-general has signified his intention of examining the first two classes of the senior department of the Hindoo College in English composition.

The new police arrangements consequent upon the departure from Calcutta of Mr. McMahon are settled. There are to be three divisions, instead of four. The first is to extend from Chitpore to Colootolah; the second from Colootolah to Dhurrumtolla; and the third from Dhurrumtolla to Birjetullao. Mr. O'Hanlon is to be the magistrate of the first division, Mr. Robinson of the second, and Mr. Blaquiere of the third.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Elphinstone's departure from Tanjore (which he reached on the 29th February) was hastened, in consequence of the breaking out of cholera in his lordship's establishment, no fewer than five members of which, *viz.* three horsekeepers, a cook, and a peon, fell victims to the fatal disease. The governor was expected to reach Trichinopoly on the 7th March, and after a short rest to proceed to his ulterior destination. It is supposed that his lordship will arrive at the Hills by the 14th inst.—*Herald, Mar.* 11.

We understand that the disordered state of the rajah of Tanjore's finances led to Lord Elphinstone's visit to the capital of his highness. — *U. S. Gaz., Mar.* 6.

A correspondent of the *Spectator*, March 7, writing from Tanjore, says: "It is reported that his highness is insane, and that for the good of himself and others he should be placed under restraint; and this report the acts of the rajah himself tend to confirm. He is often found performing the most ridiculous ceremonies, exposing himself in a manner degrading to his dignity; dancing like a common devotee before his idols; bearing them on his shoulders, in a stately palanquin: and obliging his domestics indiscriminately to the performance of services highly unbecoming."

The *Spectator*, March 21, states, that "Lord Elphinstone was, by the last accounts, suffering at Tanjore from a fall from his horse, and may possibly be detained for some time longer at that place; that Capt. the Hon. G. Graves, A.D.C., remained with the Governor at Tanjore:

the rest of the party proceeded on their journey, and had, it is supposed, reached the Hills."

KURNOOL.

We hear that two plans for the disposal of the Kurnool territory are at present under consideration; one is, to divide the district between the Cuddapah and Bellary collectorates; the other, to maintain it in its present state, and administer its affairs through commissioners. We consider the first of these arrangements most probable, from being less expensive than the maintenance of a separate establishment; though both the Bellary and Cuddapah collectorates are sufficiently large at present.—*Ibid.*

The ex-nawaub of Kurnool is to reside henceforward as a state prisoner at Trichinopoly. This measure has been decided on, and the order has passed for its being carried into execution immediately. We hope the treacherous dewan will be compelled to participate in the confinement of his misguided master.—*U. S. Gaz., Mar.* 13.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MURDER.

A most extraordinary murder has been recently perpetrated to the southward, of which the following are the leading particulars, as communicated by a correspondent:—

"Two Brahmins and a Gentoo, inhabitants of Trichinopoly, having occasion to buy some bullocks, collected 600 rs., and started in company for a distant village, to make their purchase. On arriving at a place called Toreyoor, they went to a soukar, of whom one of the party had a slight knowledge, and requested him to take care of their money during the night, as they were afraid of being robbed; the soukar consented, and taking the money under his charge, desired the women of his family to lock it up and give it back to the owners on their departure in the morning. The travellers then ate their evening meal, and lay down to sleep on the chubootra in front of the soukar's house. The soukar had, it seems, a field of ripe grain in the neighbourhood, and was accustomed to go every night to watch it, to prevent depredations. This night he did so, and, on leaving home, saw the three travellers asleep on his chubootra, when the thought came into his mind to murder them and retain their money, with which view he engaged two chucklers, for 50 rs., to go in the night and murder the three sleeping travellers. In the mean time, however, it happened, that a lizard, crawling over one of the Brahmins, awoke him, and as these people are very superstitious, he fancied the spot was unlucky, and, awakening his companions, proposed they should move to another chubootra, a few doors off, and they accordingly did so. It occurred that, on the day in question, the father-in law, son, and son-in-law of the soukar returned, after all the family was asleep, from a *Juttra* in the neighbourhood, and being fatigued, lay down and fell asleep on the chubootra of the soukar's house. In the dead of the night, the chucklers came to the place, and seeing three men lying, as they expected, in the very spot indicated by the soukar, murdered them in their sleep, and taking away the bodies, buried them in a field close by, without any noise or disturbance. At day-break, the following morning, the travellers awoke, and going to the soukar's house, asked for their money, which was immediately delivered to them by the woman, and they took their departure. Two or three hours after the two chucklers came to the house, and demanded their 50 rs., which the soukar's wife demurring to give them, they told her what it was for; at hearing which, she became nearly frantic, partly from horror at the bloody deed itself, partly from the supposition that her own father, son, and son-in-law had been the unfortunate victims, for she knew the three travellers were still alive, and from the continued absence of the above members of her family, she had a presentiment that it must be them who had been murdered. The wretched woman insisted on being shewn the bodies, at sight of which she at once recognized the remains, and the clamour of her grief attracting the notice of neighbours, the murderers were brought to light, and the perpetrators instantly secured and delivered over to the authorities.—*U. S. Gaz., Feb.* 18.

THUGGEE.

A colony of Thugs of a new description has been discovered in the Pooree district, by Capt. Vallancy, who is now busily employed in ferreting out these miscreants, whose principal haunts are supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Khumbah, on the borders of the Chilka Lake, about nine miles north of Ganjam, where Capt. V. and his people are at present stationed, and have been already very successful in detecting and bringing to justice several of the newly-discovered class of Thugs, who have selected for their place of residence one of the most lovely spots on this coast of the Peninsula.—*Ibid., Mar.* 3.

THE CATHOLICS OF MADRAS.

We cannot pretend ourselves to much familiarity with the doings of the emissaries of Rome in Madras. But it is very certain that the labours of that "gentle moralist" and very pure and disinterested patriot, Daniel O'Connell, have of late years operated as a wonderful stimulus upon the British Catholic world; and the pope, moved thereto doubtless by the zeal of the Irish popish priesthood, has lately betaken himself to publish his bulls for the beatification of the faithful *in partibus*, after a very energetic fashion. In the good old days which preceded Catholic Emancipation, the various Catholic dioceses on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts were not troubled with papal bulls or vicars apostolic. Catholicity gently slumbered, nor was its placid repose troubled by papal missives, pastoral letters, or pamphlets. In the various dioceses of Goa and Cranganore, Meliapore and Malacca, the popish ecclesiastics performed their duties to their flocks after the good old fashion which had prevailed for a century or two, and the flock and the clergy were mutually satisfied one with another, and peace and Christian and brotherly love pervaded the Romanist world in this part of the East. Nor did the Pope or the college *de fide propaganda* think it necessary to intervene in the regulation of these several dioceses. Latterly, however, O'Connell's priesthood has been let loose upon the land, and the peace and well-being of the little Catholic world of Madras and Meliapore or St. Thomé appears not to have advanced or profited in consequence. Internal dissensions, and disputes about the management of the temporalities, have sprung up between the old Portuguese incumbents and the newly-imported priesthood. The pope's vicars apostolical, armed with bulls, and rescripts, and letters missive, have appeared on the scene, and their mission has hitherto proved anything but a mission of peace. From our cotemporaries, we learn that the aid of the law has been called in, to the aid of the pope's bulls and letters missive. Between Bishop O'Connor and Mr. O'Connell, who must have sent him on his mission, the funds of the Catholic church in these parts are likely to be in a desperate way—already have the poor Capucins been reduced to a literal observance of their vows of poverty; the vicar apostolical has got *their* funds, and we are told that he, disapproving of the lax discipline and luxury observed and enjoyed by these Capucins of Madras, gives the officiating priests five pagodas a-month, by way of subsistence-money, and distributes the rest of the funds, we presume, amongst those emissaries of Rome, who are "labouring diligently to propagate the anti-christian tenets of the papal church." *Spectator, Mar.* 7.

EXCERPTA.

On the 5th June, the brig *Petrel*, Capt. Turcan, when in 16° 22′. N. long., 84° 34 E., was covered with a fine red dust. The nearest point of the coast directly to windward of the ship was Coringa, distant 400 miles, and the wind was W. S. W. to S. W., blowing hard gales. The phenomenon is thus explained:—the hurricane, which ravaged the coasts of the Bay of Bengal on the 3d, 4th, and 5th June, must have swept over the little land of the Deccan, where it would find plenty of red dust, which it thus carried at least 400 miles, perhaps double the distance.

The *Herald*, March 11, says: "We hear, with much concern, that suicide is increasing to a fearful extent amongst the native community at Madras. Two cases *per diem*, we are informed, are not uncommon. Many of these acts of self-destruction are, however, the consequence of derangement."

A press has been established by the missionaries at Vizagapatam, by public contribution, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Porter: its first fruits is a tract in the Teloogoo language and character.

The mortality from dysentery amongst European soldiers, at every station under this presidency, is said in the *U. S. Gaz.* to amount to about 150 or 200 men annually. A crorespondent of that paper prescribes the following as a never-failing remedy for the disorder: "The remedy I allude to is *Cus-cus* (I believe, poppy-seed) broiled and pounded with Palmyra sugar-candy—the simple use of this sweet, palatable, and nourishing powder will stop the dysentery, however virulent in its nature, or long after the patient may have been attacked. The powder ought to be taken as often as possible during the day and even at night—a table-spoon full at a time—and the patient will find that, by the 3d, 4th, or 5th day, his disease, if not wholly subdued, is greatly weakened, and gradually, after a fortnight or twenty days' use of the powder, the disease will disappear. The course of diet when using this powder ought to be of a nourishing quality. Vegetables and fruits should be avoided for the first week from the day the powder is taken; after which, fruit and vegetables of a good refreshing quality may be used. No stimulants of any kind should be taken for the first seven days after commencing with the powder; but, subsequently, Port wine or good Madeira and Sherry may be taken, not however more than a wine glass at dinner and supper respectively."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Carnac and the ladies of his family, went on board the steamer *Zenobia*, on the 20th March, and sailed for Bancoot, from whence the party proceeded to the hills of Mahabuleshwar.

LORD KEANE.

Baron Keane, of Ghuzni, has been entertained at Bombay with a succession of dinners and fêtes, in honour of his successes in the late campaign. On the 12th March, his lordship honoured Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. with his company, at a splendid entertainment at his house at Breach Candy, where the Governor, the councillors, judges, and about seventy leading members of Bombay Society, were invited to meet him. The banquet was most sumptuous, and on the removal of the cloth, the respected host took his place at the table, and after the usual loyal toasts, rose and read the following speech:

"Gentlemen: I am confident I shall not call upon you in vain, when I ask you to fill a bumper to the health of my noble guest, Lord Keane. Though, in doing so, I did not feel myself qualified to follow him through his long course of service to his sovereign and his country, I have heard enough to be satisfied that his career was one of great distinction before he came amongst us, and I see that he bears on his manly breast many a token of having shared in the glories of many a bloody field. We know him here as the conqueror of Affghanistan; as the successful Bombay general, who has led our army to triumph; who has secured for our empire a frontier which renders us safe from foreign hostility; and who has opened, by his successes, a new field for our merchants, and an extension of our commerce. His sovereign has nobly rewarded his services; let us add our hearty cheers and congratulations. I have to thank him for the honour he has this day done me in accepting this entertainment as a tribute of my respect and admiration. That he may long live, on returning to his native land, to enjoy his honours, is my fervent prayer; and I trust, when in his seat amongst the Peers of England, that he will bear in mind the cause of India, and by watching over the interests of its inhabitants, still add to our debt of gratitude. My kind friend, Mr. Crawford, will be better able to enter into the details of the services of my distinguished guest than I can, and to him I must leave it to do justice to the toast."

Mr. Crawford accordingly made a long eulogistic address, and Lord Keane returned thanks in his warmest manner.

On the 17th, a grand entertainment was given by the inhabitants of Bombay to the noble and gallant peer and his companions in arms, at the Town-Hall, which was richly decorated, and exhibited the names of the different places that had witnessed the exploits of the army of the Indus. About half-past ten o'clock, dancing commenced, and was carried on with spirit for two hours. Among the lookers-on was the captive prince Hyder Khan, who expressed his wonder at the bustle, and exclaimed, with true Musulman feelings, "the English must be a strange people, who can allow their ladies such liberty in public."

At half-past twelve o'clock, supper was announced, when the Governor led Lady Pottinger, and Lord Keane led Lady Carnac, into the Council Chamber, where covers were laid for nearly two hundred. After the refreshment, the Governor proposed the health of the Queen. Sir James then addressed the Company as follows:

"I have now another duty to perform and to propose the toast for the celebration of which we are all specially assembled here. You are all aware of the nature of it. The standard of Britain has been planted on a new soil, where it never before was known. The British empire in India has been extended and consolidated by the most glorious exploits, and at the head of the heroes who achieved them was our noble and illustrious guest. While in him I recognize an old and valued friend, who has long done his duty to his country, it gives me more than double pleasure to find the conqueror of Affghanistan in a general of Bombay, the chief of our own army. Yes, it is to us a source of proud gratification, that the hero who led the army of the Indus to victory is our own. To him and to his numerous co-operators, whom we see around us, this presidency is indebted for the glory they have conferred on it; and this night, in addition to the distinguished honours bestowed on them by our gracious sovereign, Bombay offers them the tribute of its thanks and of its applause."

Lord Keane, in return for the toast, said: "To speak of self is always irksome, but I should be guilty of the grossest injustice to my own feelings if I did not endeavour to offer my warm and grateful acknowledgment in the most acceptable manner. Time, so precious in war, is equally so in reading character; and I trust, in the five years I have passed here, mine has been sufficiently developed to be considered a reasonable person in quiet life, and not exactly a hay-

maker in the field. Indeed, no further proof is wanting to satisfy me than the marked compliment which is now paid me. When I look around, and see the lovely fair who honour and grace this entertainment, possessing all the softer and more endearing interest and affections of our nature, my heart feels a proud expectation and hope that Bombay may long be adorned with so distinguished a circle. What more can I say, than old Thurlow said to his master, 'When I forget this presidency, and the kind and flattering attention I have received in it, may heaven forget me!' Now, gentlemen, in an overflowing bumper, I give you 'The lovely fair,' and may God bless them!"

On the 21st March, the following remarkable address, signed by twenty-one of the most influential Parsees, Hindus, and Mohamedans of Bombay, was presented to his lordship:

"To Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H., &c. &c.

"My Lord: We esteem it a high privilege, in being permitted to address you on the present occasion. You have returned to Bombay, crowned with victory, and honoured with the marked approbation of our august sovereign, and must permit us, your native friends, to add our most sincere congratulations to those you have received, and are receiving, from all classes of people.

"During your career in India, it is with pride and thankfulness we acknowledge, that you have always shown yourself to be our sincere friend, and the supporter of our just rights; and we only pray that, on your return to England, you will continue to hold the same favourable opinions of the natives you have so often expressed while living among us. As the successful leader of the British Indian army, and the conqueror of Affghanistan, your opinions will be received at home with great respect, and your voice will exercise a potential power, when you take your seat as a British peer in the House of Lords; and we beg to solicit, that you will there step forward as our advocate and friend, and secure for us the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of our religion and peculiar customs. We ask for nothing more; and in return, we tender the most devoted loyalty and firm attachment to the British rule in India.

"In saying 'Farewell' to you, we have only to convey our grateful remembrances for many acts of personal kindness, and to express our earnest hope, that you may long live to enjoy the high and distinguished honours that have been conferred upon you.

"With great respect, and sincere personal attachment, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

My lord," &c.

Lord Keane returned the following reply:

"Gentlemen: "I have to thank you exceedingly for this visit; it is a flattering pledge of the good opinion which I am proud to possess, of the native gentlemen of the province of Bombay, in the circle of whom I have many friends.

"During my services in this land, I have felt a deep interest in the well-being and welfare of the native community; and it gratifies me to acknowledge, freely and candidly, that that interest has increased and is warmly appreciated, by being satisfied that your pursuits were creditable and useful, and that your character and conduct, collectively and individually, entitled and gained for you the respect and support of the Government and the friendship of the British authorities, in the number of whom I am classed; and I can with great truth assure you, that it ever will be a source of real gratification to me to hear of the prosperity of the native gentlemen whom I now address, and to be considered in the number of your best friends.

(Signed) "KEANE."

"*Esplanade, March 22d*, 1840."

THE DOORANEE ORDER.

The badge of the Doorance order (which is of massive pure gold) is very handsome, being an exact imitation of the decoration of the second class of the Guelphic order, a Maltese cross resting on two crossed swords in saltire, with the single exception, that, instead of the cognizance of the Guelphs—the white horse surrounded by the sky blue circle and the wreath of laurel,—we have in them a circlet of pearls, and, enamelled in gold, Arabic characters on a greenish-purple ground, as much of the Mahommedan Confession of Faith, and as many of the shah's titles * as can be crowded into the space. Our readers will no doubt be fascinated with the happy idea of inscribing the Mahommedan *Kalimeh* on the Maltese Cross of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who bore it next their hearts, as a sacred emblem of their vow to war without ceasing against the Moslems, and the eight points of which were emblematical of the eight beatitudes the gallant brotherhood hoped to enjoy, as reward for a life of untiring slaughter of these detested infidels! Nor will they fail to admire the extended liberality

* He is thus styled: *Sircar-i-Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, Door-i-Doorin*, the two last words meaning apparently 'Pearl of all Pearls.'

which has induced the worthy shah not only to establish an order of knighthood (an institution essentially Christian, and originally founded with the view of exterminating his own progenitors), but also to give its members the titles of "Grand Crosses" and "Commanders," designations utterly abhorrent to all Mahommedans, who have learning enough to understand them, as having characterised the chief persecutors of their faith in the olden time amongst the templars and hospitallers, and even to adopt what his countrymen and his fellow-believers usually designate "the accursed emblem of the Nazarenes," as the distinctive badge of his new chivalry, when he had every other symbol under the sun to pick and choose from. Our Government avoided this preposterous mistake in the order of British India, which, instead of being a *Cross* is a gold *Star*, suspended by a ribbon. The Turkish order of the Crescent was circular; that of the Lion and Sun, as worn by Sir John Malcolm, was oval, and the decorations of the Delhi emperors, the *Mahi Murateb*, was in the form of a fish. Mahomed Ali Pasha distinguishes his officers with an anchor and a diamond crescent, but we never heard till now of a Mahommedan sovereign conferring a cross; and we much fear that the bad taste and historical ignorance displayed in selecting such a badge for the Door-i-Dooranee, will tend to throw ridicule on it, particularly on the continent of Europe.—*Gaz.*, *Mar.* 9.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under the new act (III. of 1840), the Governor fixed the 12th March for the holding a general meeting at the Town Hall, of the persons whose names are inserted in the schedule annexed to the act, for the purpose of electing the first directors of the bank of Bombay.

At the meeting so held, Brig. Gen. Valiant in the chair, a report of the provisional committee was read, in which they recommended a protest against the increase of the capital of the bank, the same being, they conceive, an illegal act, as well as one injurious to the property of the shareholders; "but it is far from their wish or intentions," they add, "to interfere with the commencement of the bank, it being rather intended to fortify any ulterior measures you may deem it advisable to adopt, with a view to obtain remuneration, and the adoption of the resolution need not interfere in any way with your proceedings to-day, nor with the opening of the bank as provided for by the act. Your committee cannot take leave of their constituents without once more expressing their deep disappointment that the course the Vice-President in Council of India has adopted towards the proprietors of the bank of Bombay, has caused them so much vexation, loss, and embarrassment; and your committee must also deplore the serious effects it has had on the commercial interests of this great port, which in fact cannot be separated from your's. Nevertheless, your committee have at last the gratification of seeing their efforts brought to a successful issue as far as regards the main object in view, against the powerful opposition, and they will now look forward to those benefits which have invariably followed the establishment of well-managed banks in every part of the world."

The protest was agreed to *nem. con.*

The following is a list of the nine directors, three official, and six elected by the share-holders.

Official: James H. Crawford, Esq., acc. gen. (chairman).
Lestoc R. Reid, Esq. sec. for finan. dep.
W. R. Morris, Esq., sec. in gen. dep.

Elected: H. G. Gordon, Esq.
James Wright, Esq.
Lieut. Col. G. Moore.
F. M. Davidson, Esq.
Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.
Capt. J. Swanson.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The following arrangements are announced, under date 13th March, as having been sanctioned by the Governor in Council, for the conveyance of the English and Indian mails, by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf routes, during the approaching monsoon.

Red Sea Route.—A steamer is to be despatched from Bombay on the 30th of April, and will probably arrive at Suez on the 19th of May; will leave Suez on the 24th of May, and will arrive at Aden probably on the 2d of June, where she will remain, her mails being brought on to Bombay by a sailing vessel. A steamer is to be despatched from Bombay on the 23d of May, and arrive at Suez probably on the 19th June; will leave Suez on the 24th of June, and may be expected at Bombay on the 13th of July. A sailing vessel is to be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of June for Aden, where she will transfer her mails to the steam vessel that will have been detained there, to be conveyed by her to Suez, where she will arrive probably on the 19th of July. She is to leave Suez on the 24th of July, and on reaching Aden, is to transfer her mails to a sailing vessel, by which they are to be conveyed to Bombay, where they may be expected on the 14th of August. A sailing vessel is to be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of July for Aden, where she will transfer her mails to the steam vessel still detained there, to be conveyed by her to Suez, where she will arrive probably on the 19th of August. She is to leave Suez on

the 24th of August, and may be expected at Bombay on the 10th of September. A steamer is to be despatched from Bombay on the 31st of August, and may be expected to reach Suez on the 19th of September; to leave Suez on the 24th of September, and to reach Bombay on the 10th of October.

Persian Gulf route.—A steamer is to leave Bombay on the 22d of June, with a mail for the Persian Gulf, which may be expected to reach Alexandria *viâ* Beyroot by the 27th of July. A steamer is to leave Bombay on the 23d of July, with a mail for the Persian Gulf, which may be expected to reach Alexandria *viâ* Beyroot by the 27th of August.

THE GUICOWAR.

Every friend of humanity will participate with us, in the joy we have experienced, in learning from an authentic source, on which we can rely, that his Highness Syajee Row Guicowar has followed the example lately set him by the present Rajah of Sattara, by abolishing suttee throughout his highness' dominions. No act could confer greater honour on the Guicowar or be more gratifying to the British government. We trust that we shall yet live to see the day when suttee will exist only in remembrance, and be regarded by all our native princes and fellow-countrymen, in that light of detestation, in which it can never fail to be viewed in every civilized and enlightened land. We heartily congratulate our esteemed governor, Sir J. Carnac, on the success which has attended his administration in suppressing this cruel practice.

This proceeding is not the only instance in which his highness has manifested his eagerness to meet the views of our government. He has received into his favour most of the families, enjoying British guarantee, who had incurred his displeasure for appealing to the British government against his acts. He invited Meer Surfraz Uli and others, offering to reinstate them in their offices and possessions, of which they had been deprived by his own arbitrary mandates. The only thing that remains to complete the reforms necessary in his highness' durbar, is the dismissal of the confidential associates of Veneram. We are afraid that, as long as these men are allowed to remain around him, there is every chance that their evil counsels may some times produce consequences as bad as those which have resulted from the administration of Veneram.—*Durpun, Mar.* 6.

EXCERPTA.

On the 15th February, a durbar was held at Brouch, by Mr. J. H. Pelly, sen. of the civil service, the collector of continental customs and excise, for the purpose of investing a highly respectable and enterprising Parsee gentleman, named Merwanjee Hormusjee (late native commercial agent), with a pair of shawls, authorised to be bestowed on him by the government, as an additional mark of the sense entertained of his energetic and spirited exertions in improving and extending cotton cultivation. This very individual received a similar mark of honour from the hands of the late governor, Lord Clare, at Bombay.

A prize of one hundred rupees is advertised for the best essay written by a native on the following subject:—"What is the present condition of Hindoo females, as regards their employments, the treatment they generally receive, and the degree of respect paid them? And what are the steps proper to be taken, with a view of raising them to the position which Providence intended them to occupy, in their social and religious character?" The essays to be given in to the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Bombay, on or before the 1st of August 1840.

Prince Hyder Khan, who arrived here on the 25th February, and who graces the triumph of the Baron of Ghuznee, is located in the admiral's bungalow on the Esplanade, with an allowance of 1,000 rs. a month, independently of all *et-ceteras*.

The number of covers despatched by the *Atalanta*, on the 29th February, was 17,069; as many of them contained various enclosures, that of the letters may be supposed, without exaggeration, to exceed 24,000.

Letters from Aden describe matters there as being in a very unsatisfactory state.

We had nearly forgotten the Bhewndy affair, and thought, that as the Mohurum did not coincide with the Ram Nowmee festival this year, there would be no more similar disturbances. We have heard, however, that at Sopara, a small village near Basseen, a serious affray took place between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos of the place. The true believers not only insulted the Holee of the villagers, but commenced an actual fight, in which many of the Hindoos were severely beaten and injured. The matter is now under investigation by the mamlutdar of Basseen.—*Durpun, March* 27.

On the 29th March, the *Berenice* steamship arrived, having on board a number of the officers and soldiers who had been wrecked, on the night of the 17th in the *Hannah* transport, on a sand-bank in the mouth of the branch of the Indus, called the Hujamree. On that morning, the *Hannah* weighed anchor and dropped out of Kurachie harbour, having on board Lieut. Colonels Croker and Pennycuick,

1 captain, 2 asst. surgeons, 9 subalterns, 300 men, and about 50 followers of H. M. 17th regiment, also Lieut. Col. Ottey, asst. surgeons Thatcher, Bellett, Pinkerton, and Ensign Wiseman, with their followers, 1 child and aya of Dr. Bellett's, 3 officers and about 60 of the ship's crew, altogether upwards of 450 people. About 9 in the evening, the vessel struck on a bank, and could not be got off. No assistance could be got till the 19th, and on that day and the 20th all were safely landed. Dr. Bellett died on the 20th. No other lives were lost.

Ceylon.

The excessive heat and drought in the interior have completely burnt up and destroyed those young and tender plants on the coffee estates that had not been watered. The unusually long continuance of dry weather, it would appear, the subordinates (who have the management of the coffee plantations) were not prepared for, as they had not attended to the important duty of watering these young plants. There had not been one shower of rain for the two months in Kandy! Most of the estates in the neighbourhood of Kandy have a sickly appearance, for want of water, and although some of the leaves are not yet completely destroyed by the drought and heat, yet they continue to droop exceedingly. The natural consequence of this state of things is, that not a few of the planters are alarmed lest the next year's crop should fall short.

We cannot avoid congratulating both the colonists and the natives on the daily increasing number of capitalists who are becoming located among them, and whose extensive means and judicious spirit of enterprise cannot fail to realize for the colony the most brilliant results both intellectually and physically. — *Herald, Mar.* 10.

We regret to learn that the government agent of Kandy considered it necessary officially to call the attention of the district judge of Matelle to accusations made by some Bhudist priests against the native missionary, and his brother, the interpreter of the court, at the latter station. The statements of these priests, forwarded by the government agent, were evidently an exaggerated account of some religious disputation, and accused the interpreter of using offensive language towards the priests, of having a brass image of Bhudhu at the end of a string, swinging it about, and calling them to see the miracles their Bhudhu was performing. They also stated that he asserted the relic in the temple of Kandy was a pig's tooth, which the priests deluded the people into a belief was a tooth of Bhudhu. The priests, however, contradicted each other, for whilst some asserted the missionary joined in this offensive conduct, others affirmed that he did not. The government agent expressed himself to be "naturally interested" in the result of the inquiry which he recommended,—an expression we do not exactly comprehend. On the 13th, several priests appeared before the district judge at Matelle, saying they had been *ordered* to attend by the government agent; and on being directed to reduce to writing whatever complaints they might have to make, they stated they had no complaints, as they attended merely because they were ordered to do so.—*Observer, Feb.* 20.

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

We continue to hear very sad accounts of the disturbed state of the inhabitants on our side of the Salween. They have no peace, it seems, neither day nor night, and some of the little villages and cultivated grounds are left desolate. Detachments from the Bileng Burmese force have taken up their quarters in the villages and other places on the opposite bank of the river, from whence at night they come over in strong parties, using the most abusive language towards the people on this side, and threatening them with all manner of cruel treatment, stealing their paddy and driving off forcibly their buffaloes, thus depriving them of the means of cultivating their rice and other plantations. There are authentic accounts of more than a hundred buffaloes having been taken off by these subjects of King Tharawadee from different villages, and crossed over the river into his territories. A buffaloe is valued at least at 15 Rs. so that property in this way has been forcibly taken off to the amount of 1,500 Rs. to say nothing of the depredations perpetrated on other species of property, and the losses inevitably sustained in the deprivation of the means of cultivation. Our Government, we must say, is extremely remiss in its duty in defending these its subjects, and this the latter keenly feel. The gun-boats, which have been despatched up the river for protecting our people, are objects rather of ridicule than fear to these military detachments from Bileng, and are not likely to prove effective, being manned with some ten or fifteen lascars, carrying only muskets, and the boats wholly incapable of coming up with the long and swiftly propelled ones of the Burmese.—*Maulmain Chron., Jan.* 29.

The state of affairs up the Salween has, we hope, improved a little since the despatch of the gun-boats. The inhabit-

ants, at least, have gained some confidence and feel better prepared for defending themselves from the military plunderers detached from the Bileng force. Still, we believe, the gun-boats are not quite so efficient as they should be, as muskets are the only arms on board. We do not understand how it is that these *gun*-boats have no *guns*.—*Ibid., Feb. 5.*

Burmah.

Military Rabble at Rangoon.—Reports from Rangoon are unvarying as to the fact of a continual increase of military rabble at that place. Whether this circumstance is to be attributed to the fears of Tharawadee that war with the English must be inevitable, as a consequence of the departure of the Resident, and to show his military preparations, and determination to defend his territories, is uncertain—nothing more so. They may be predatory bands, sent down the country to annoy and terrify the people on this side the Salween; and in case, under their bravados and insults, we remain peaceable and lamb-like, and, in their opinion, become very much afraid of them, they may attempt to drive over to their territories men, women and children, instead of driving off the cattle and stealing rice, which feats now form their first essays.—*Ibid.*

Steamer Ganges.—The H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, Captain Russell, arrived from Calcutta and Kyouk-Phoo on Sunday last, and put into Rangoon on her way. We understand that the Rangoon authorities were very civil, and supplied about 6,000 billets of wood to the steamer, declining all compensation for the same, on the ground that "the two great nations" being at peace, they could not think of taking pay for so small a trifle.—*Maulmain Chron., Feb. 5.*

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper, writing from Rangoon, says: "On the 24th February, the myo woon went out in state, having in his retinue twelve carts loaded with handsome wives and concubines. The object seems to have been to make a peace-offering to the thoonghee, or priest, in the shape of a good dinner. While the myo woon was absent from town, his parasite peons entered by the back way into the residence of Capt. Robson, to seize Capt. Robson's only wife or concubine, whom they beat and dragged by the hair of her head, because she lived with a foreigner. This act is a true symbol of the means to be used to expel foreigners out of this country, and a true index of the aggressive spirit and letter of the orders of Tharrawaddie. On the next day, the wife was restored, on payment of about fifty rupees. At the same time, an Englishman (a pilot) was flogged and put in the jail, for having proceeded down the river, without leave, to bring up the ship *William Wilson*. From the Burmese not being a tax-paying people, Tharrawaddie must monopolize the trade of the country to maintain a standing army. The sooner, therefore, our government establishes a second Loodiana, on No-man's land, between Bo-moo and China, either from Suddiya or from Maulmain, the sooner our merchants will find an outlet for British manufactured goods, independent of Tharrawaddie; and the sooner Tharrawaddie will feel the evil of our displeasure."

We understand that shocks of earthquake continue to be felt to this day in the neighbourhood of Ava. This is, indeed, a most extraordinary circumstance, and highly calculated to act on the superstitious minds of the Burmese. It is a pity the subject cannot be investigated by men of science; for though occasional shocks are often felt there, yet none have ever been known of such violence and constant occurrence as within the last few months. It was on the 23d March last, that the first and most severe shock was felt, which in one sense shook the empire to its foundation; for scarce a brick edifice within it was left uninjured. Since that, almost daily tremblings have, we learn, been felt, of greater or less violence, though none approaching to that of the first shock, which also has been the only one that extended as far as these provinces.—*Maulmain Chron., Feb. 26.*

Siam.

Attack on Zimmay.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Bankok, dated December 16th, by which it appears that it was understood there, that the Burmese were meditating an attack on Zimmay, in retribution, we suppose, for the inroads made by the people of the latter province into the Burmese territories. We do not learn, however, that the court of Siam felt much disturbed on that account. His Majesty had been extorting money, to a considerable amount, from cock-fighters and little fish-fighters, which operated as a check for some time upon these idle and vicious sports. Opium dealers he subjected to most rigorous treatment. Six vessels, European and others, had, since March, gone into that port from Europe and elsewhere, and obtained cargoes, and others were expected. The Siamese general had returned victorious from the Quedah war, with 10,000 prisoners, in so wretched a condition, that not more than half could be expected to survive the year. It is stated, that one of the chief officers of the Government, on being informed of the progress and success of the Army of the

Indus, said, "O, yes, the English can fight them well enough. They are only poor '*kecks*,' but they (the English) are afraid of the Burmese and China!" We presume that, in one respect at least, the tone of this officer must, ere this, have undergone some change.—*Maul. Chron., Feb. 5.*

Cochin China.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

Being persuaded that any circumstance, connected with the church of Indo-China, and the deplorable persecution which the clergy and professors of the Catholic faith are enduring in the kingdom of Cochin China, will be found interesting to our readers, we lay before them the following translation of letters just received by our Vicar Apostolic:—

Extract of a Letter from Pere André, dated 7th July, 1839, to Monseigneur D'Isauropolis.

"I have to announce to you the death of two Tonquinese, who here shed their blood for the faith on the 12th of June, 1839. They were beheaded near the port of Cua-thuan-an, the principal port of Hué. Their bodies were first cut into five pieces and then cast into the sea. I present you an abridged account of what concerns these two martyrs. In 1836, in the persecution which took place in the prefecture of Thanh-dinh, at the period when the prefect was examining those who belonged to the religion of Jesus, these two men were both soldiers, and served in the canton of Hai-duong. Many of the soldiers yielded to the violence of the tortures, but three from amongst them, in spite of the most cruel torments, remained firm, and the scourges, tortures, and heated pincers of the executioner found them unshaken. The artful caresses of the mandarin gained no more than these torments. Conquered at length by these heroes of the faith, the mandarin wrote to the king, that he had employed every means to subdue them, but that he had not been able to succeed in making them obey the king or apostatize from their faith. The king, irritated at the information, severely chid the mandarin: 'What!' he wrote in reply, 'have the mandarins of the other provinces been able to make my orders listened to, and cannot you do so too?' The king afterwards charged him to try to seduce the martyrs by persuasion; to give them money, to cheer them up, and to induce them to obey him. Docile to the orders of the king, the mandarin faithfully executed his wishes; he put every resource into action, he called them to him in private one after another; nevertheless, he could obtain nothing from them. At last, the mandarin ordered ten ligatures to be given to them, saying, take each of you these ten ligatures and go your ways. If any body asks you the reason why the mandarin has pardoned you, answer him: 'Our affair is terminated.' Our three champions having gone out, began to say amongst themselves, we have received this money from the king, and though we have not trampled on the holy cross, people will not fail to look upon us as apostates who have trampled on it; perhaps even the mandarin will write to the king and say that we have obeyed his orders. With this, the three valiant champions took up each his ten ligatures, and carrying them back to the mandarin, surrendered them, saying, 'We have not trampled on the holy cross; why then does the mandarin give us these ligatures? The mandarin will announce to the king, that we have apostatized; we cry out against this falsehood; and we will go and present ourselves before his majesty, to belie this untruth, for fear his majesty should be imposed upon.' The mandarin, seeing the firm resolution of these brave soldiers, and fearing lest they might execute their project, and that thus he himself might be accused of having deceived the king, endeavoured by sweet words to engage them to return to their homes. Arrived there, they resolved to repair to the capital, Hué, to protest before the throne of his majesty, that they had not abandoned the religion of Jesus Christ, and that they had not taken the money which the mandarin wished to give them in the king's name. Thus, about the month of May, two of them repaired to the capital; the third was stopped and confined at home by his relations. The other two had also been stopped by their friends, but, during the night, they escaped and set out. These two generous confessors presented themselves at the audience of the mandarin of the grand criminal tribunal, and to the interrogations of the mandarin, they replied with the same firmness which they had displayed before. The king, being informed of their resistance, gave orders to the officers to gain them by persuasion, to give them money if they obeyed his will, and to send them back to their own province. Our two champions were insensible to all these fine promises. At length, on the anniversary of the king's birth-day (4th of June), his majesty ordered new efforts to be made to persuade them to obey, and added, 'If they are still rebellious to my orders, let their bodies be cut in pieces and thrown into the sea.' The two heroes of the faith replied, 'This is the accomplishment of our most ardent desire.' Thus, then, (June 12th), they were beheaded at the port of Thuan-an,

which is at the entrance of the river that leads to the capital. One of them was about fifty years of age, the other near forty: the former was named Nicholas The, the latter Augustin Huy. They were born in the canton of Duong Hai, in the prefectship of Thanh-dinh, in the kingdom of Tonquin. These two valiant soldiers are a model that covers many others with confusion."

Extract of a Letter from Mgr. Cuenad, Bishop of Metellopolis, Coadjutor in Cochin China, to Mgr. D'Isauropolis:

"July 29, 1839.—Last year, I sent you an account of the project of the Mandarin Xuan Can, so famous in our annals. (This project was a kind of agrarian law or division of land, which Can proposed.) The king at first rejected the project, but this mandarin having been recalled to Hué, and having been raised to a still higher dignity, presented his project once more, and the king has now accepted it. The edict on this subject has already arrived at the prefecture, but is not yet published. Of ten parts of land, eight are taken away, and two left to the original possessor. Those who have only five perches of land are left undisturbed, but eight-tenths are taken of what is above five perches. In consequence, we lose all that here remained us. *Dominus dedit; Dominus abstulit; sit nomen Domini benedictum!* I have received letters from Lower Cochin China. Father Linh is gone to visit the Christians of Cambodia. The exiles from Duong Son are still there to the number of five. (There are not more than fifty Christians in that part which borders on Cochin China.) A new edict has been published against the Catholic religion this month, and if it is executed with rigour, M. Delamotte will be exceedingly embarrassed. I am much afraid that the affair will end in his arrest. He wrote to me on the 29th of May, that the village of An Do had again accused the village of Di-loan of observing our religion, of holding assemblies, and of concealing a chief of the faith. One of the first prefects of the province summoned the Christians before him and said to them: 'Prepare yourselves; we shall come some day to make you a visit.' This same mandarin, before the new edict, threatened to make a new examination of the disciples of the religion of Jesus."—*Bengal Catholic Expositor.*

Dutch India.

TEA IN JAVA.

The *Journal of Netherlands' India* contains the following account, by Dr. S. A. Buddingh, of Java, of the tea-cultivation in Leaok, in that island:

"The tea is exclusively grown in the hilly country, where a moderate temperature of 65° to 75° (Fahr.) is found. The cultivation in the district of Leaok already consists of 1,200,000 plants, of which 185,000 are in a fit state for gathering. By the close of this year, the number will be increased by 700,000 plants more, whilst in the year 1840, twelve tea manufactories will be at work. The tea plants are placed in gardens four square feet apart, having been previously grown from seed in separate beds. After the plant is full two years old, it may be reckoned ready for plucking. About this time, in every garden of 70,000, 90,000 or 100,000 plants, separate manufactories are erected for the preparation of *black* and *green* tea. In every garden and manufactory, from twenty-five to thirty native families are placed, at moderate wages. Their occupations consist in keeping the gardens, gathering the leaves, preparing the tea; also in making garden implements; and other articles required for the working and packing of the tea, are made by the members of these families. The tea harvest takes place once every year, during the rainy season, and generally lasts six months. Before the harvest, the plants are lopped, being then one and a half to two feet, in order that they may produce many and tender leaves.

"The manufacturing of the *black* tea takes place in the following manner. Early in the morning, the families, men, women, and children, assemble in the tea-gardens, and gather the leaves ready for manufacture; these are carried to the manufactory, to be exposed to the sun on bambu trays, till the leaves are sufficiently withered, when they are taken into one of the apartments of the manufactory, excluded from the exterior air, to ferment there: this is promoted by the constant turning over the leaves with the hands. When the leaves obtain a certain degree of flavour, the manufacturing commences. This is done in iron or steel pans, placed on horizontal furnaces, in which a moderate fire is kept up. A quantity of leaves is then put into the pan, and constantly stirred with the hand, till they become a gummy substance, or as it is termed *baked;* at this stage, they are taken out of the pan and forcibly rolled in the hands. After which, they are allowed to cool under some light covering, not to let the flavour escape, and again baked, rolled, and cooled. The drying process proceeds on a moderate fire of charcoal, in bambu-baskets, termed fire-baskets, in the centre of which is fixed a sort of sieve, on which a quantity of rolled tea is placed, in the shape of balls, to retain the flavour in the leaves. When the exterior is sufficiently dry, the tea balls are successively turned, opened on the sieve, until the tea is quite

dry. The fire-baskets are papered on the exterior, and covered on the top, to a certain extent, in such a manner that the tea does not lose its flavour, neither is it burned. The tea, thus dried, is then sorted as may be required; that is, the coarser is separated from the finer; this is, however, principally done with the more common sorts: to the sorting of the first qualities attention is chiefly paid at the gathering of the leaves. The black and green teas seldom produce more than three or four qualities in this island; however, the several qualities are principally obtained through the difference of soil and climate; whilst different qualities are often met with in the tea plants themselves; wherefore it is very probable that, after the lapse of some years, a considerable difference in the flavour of the same qualities may be discovered.

"The *green* tea is manufactured in the following manner:—The gathering of the leaves takes place in the same manner, and is produced from the same plant, as the black tea. After the plucking is completed, the leaves are taken to the manufactory without being subjected to withering in the sun and fermentation, baked and rolled, which takes place twice or thrice in a pan placed horizontally, as the black tea, except that, after the first rolling, the juice is wrung out with the hand. Afterwards, this green tea is put into another inclining steel pan, which is fixed in a furnace of oblique construction, and is there rolled with the hand until perfectly dry.

"The *pekoe* and the *jos* tea are obtained from the buds or uppermost tops of the tea branches.

"The tea is conveyed to Batavia in bambu baskets (*krand jangs*), the interior lined with bambu leaves, to prevent the access of air. Regarding the quantity each tea plant produces, sufficient experience has not been had to form an exact calculation; but it may be supposed that a successful tea plantation of 100,000 plants can produce 5000 to 6000 pounds of dry tea, and consequently the leaves of sixteen to twenty plants are required for the produce of one pound of dry tea. The district of Leaok alone will produce, within a few years, more than 150,000 pounds of tea."

Singapore.

We noticed the arrival of the first China junk of the season, in our number of the 9th inst.; three others have since arrived, and we hope to see the average complement in, before the usual season for their arrival closes. According as they come from different ports on the coast, they give different accounts regarding the state of affairs arising from the prohibitory measures against opium. In some places it appears that all is quiet, and that smuggling goes on smoothly; but a nakhoda from Chonglim complains that the prohibitions against opium are rigidly enforced, and seems in no very good humour with the emperor in respect of his proceedings against the drug. The junks now arrived have already imported about 10,000 chests of tea, and as they paid less for it in China than in former years, and are obtaining unusually high prices for it here, their profits will no doubt more than indemnify them for the losses which, according to their own account, they sustained last year on their returns in Straits produce from this. The existing state of affairs in China thus tells in two ways in favour of the junk traders to this part—for while it enables them, in consequence of the state of trade at Canton, to purchase teas at their own ports at low rates, the effect of the same state of affairs upon the English market, re-acting upon this, enhances the price of the article here, and secures it a higher market than it probably ever before obtained in Singapore.—*F. P. Jan.* 30.

China.

We have a very slender supply of news from China; the latest accounts, by the way of Singapore and Ceylon, are to the 20th January. From Canton an imperial edict was issued on the 5th, declaring the English to be outlawed, ordering the trade with our nation to be immediately and entirely stopped, and threatening the severest punishment to any other people who conveyed or disposed of English goods. This edict was issued in consequence of H. M. ships *Hyacinth* and *Volage* having commenced, as it is said, the horrors of war.

Another imperial edict applauded the valour displayed by the Admiral Kwan and the officers and crews of his fleet, in driving away the two English ships of war from Chuenpee, on the 3d November last. The emperor is highly pleased with the conduct of the veteran Kwan, who, according to his majesty's edict, valiantly faced the enemy's fire, leaning gracefully but boldly against the mast of his junk during the engagement. His majesty promises the admiral that if, in six engagements (including the one at Chuenpee) against the English, he is equally successful, he is to be raised six steps in rank, and equal promotion is held out to other officers who shall on six different occasions, when fighting against the English, be victorious.

On the 8th of January, Mr. Gribble,

not having been released by the Chinese authorities, Capt. Smith, of the *Volage*, had, at the instance of Capt. Elliot, issued the following official public notice:—

"Whereas a British subject, seized by the officers of the Chinese government on the 27th ult., has been detained in captivity to this date, notwithstanding formal demands for his release, in the name of her Majesty; notice is hereby given, that it is my intention, at the requisition of the chief superintendent, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton on the 15th inst."

The general feeling of the mercantile community is represented to have been strongly opposed to the measure, as a step by no means demanded by the circumstances of the case, particularly as Mr. Gribble had himself apprized Capt. Smith that he was kindly treated by the Chinese, and that the only impediment to his immediate release was the appearance of H. M. ships at the Bogue. Mr. Gribble was, however, released from confinement at Canton on the 14th. The *Volage* and *Hyacinth* continued blockading the Bogue until Mr. Gribble's arrival there.

Captains Smith and Elliot, when walking on shore one day, near Chuenpee, were nearly taken by a number of Chinese soldiers, had not their swift retreat, and the guns from the Queen's cutter, bearing upon their pursuers, saved them.

It is stated to be a fact, that the commissioners sent to the frigates at the Bogue a present of beef and cabbages, which was not, however, accepted.

An edict had been issued from the commissioner and hoppo, who, being disappointed at not being likely to get any duties from three American ships, which had entered the port empty, caused the hoppo to visit the ships in person, and finding that, though without cargo, the ships had not brought funds sufficient in dollars wherewithal to purchase a home cargo, these dollars are to be weighed by the hoppo and then to deposited in the consoo-house, the hong-merchants to act as treasurers to the Americans, that these vessels may take away no more cargo than they brought money to pay for.

Two ships, the *Dansche Koenge* and the *Norden*, that appear to have been sold by the English, and under Danish colours, were seized at Whampoa and confiscated, on the ground of their being still in reality English property.

Letters from Macao state that the introduction of British goods, by American or other vessels, continued to be effectually guarded against; and that no shipments of the kind had taken place since the publication of the late peremptory mandate from the emperor on that subject; that the Chinese authorities had promised to release Mr. Gribble by the 15th, and the *Volage* had proceeded up to the Bogue, with the intention to commence a blockade of the port, in case that gentleman should be detained a day beyond the period that had been named for his enlargement. "This appears to us," says a writer, "to be rather a strong proceeding: there is nothing we have seen stated, whether in the public papers, or private letters, regarding the seizure and detention of Mr. Gribble, that brings home any charge of unnecessary violence or severity against the Chinese in their treatment of that gentleman. He was pursued and taken, with arms in his hands, while in the act of openly violating the regulation regarding river-boats—it is even stated in the *Canton Press* that he actually discharged his pistols at the people of the mandarin-boat as they approached to capture him, most fortunately without effect. For this he is imprisoned in the Consoo-house, allowed competent medical attendance, and no further personal restraint or violence of any kind is attempted. What is there in all this that affords reasonable ground of complaint against the Chinese? For the same offence elsewhere, imprisonment for a period of several months would have been considered a very lenient punishment. But Capt. Elliot himself has not only set the example of resisting, but even of attacking, Chinese officers in the execution of their duty; and things have now come to such a pass, that it seems to be regarded as altogether unnecessary to inquire whether the Chinese are in the right or in the wrong in anything they may do affecting British subjects or British property. And why should it be otherwise? We can beat them at the *argumentum baculinum*; and that is the criterion of right in all disputes with those whom we deem barbarians!"

The English ship *Mars*, Capt. Gardner, from Manilla to China, was lost on the Prata Shoal, on the 13th January. The crew reached the island in the long-boat, where they remained five days until the gale subsided. They then saved provisions from the wreck, when Capt. Gardner volunteered to leave with part of the crew in the boat, which was a small one, in the hope of reaching China or being picked up at sea, when relief might be sent to those who remained. The boat accordingly left on the 23rd, with seven persons, selected by lot, who, after encountering great dangers, and when in sight of Pedra Branca on the 25th, were picked up by the *Bombay Castle*, on board which vessel they arrived at Tunkoo on the 26th. H. M. S.

Hyacinth went immediately to the relief of the six persons who had been left on Prata Island, and having succeeded in rescuing them, returned to Tungkoo.

Cape of Good Hope.

PORT NATAL.

Extract of a letter, dated Port Natal, 2nd February:

"The English troops have left us, and the Council immediately stationed some of the burghers at the point. A port office hasbeen established; merchandize will have to pay a duty of three per cent. Many new inhabitants have lately arrived at Boschjesmans Rand, belonging to the party of Buchner, so that our force is becoming pretty strong. The new election has taken place, and 24 members have been chosen to rule over us; they consist of the most fit persons amongst us, and there is now a prospect that things will go on better. The commando has marched against Dingaan, about 500 strong. Panda has joined our commando, but his people have gone to place themselves in the rear of Dingaan; he therefore cannot escape. We have also got hold of Dingaan's chief general, Tambousa. Our friendship with Panda has hitherto been very advantageous to us, and as to his conspiracy with Dingaan, it daily appears that he is his enemy; Tambousa has actually reproached him, that he is the cause of the fall of the Zoola nation. Panda is our friend, but we do not trust him much. I intend to make a fine tour to the Amaponda chief, Faku; I have been chosen by the Council to go thither, to make some arrangements with Faku, especially as to the boundary; but my journey is postponed, because Faku is waging war with Capaay. On new year's day, we had races at Pietermauritzburgh, and a ball in the evening; every thing was conducted in a decent and proper manner. A number of clever young farmers and handsome young ladies had come there, so that things went on pretty well. The farmers are busily occupied in the cultivation of their erven."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Want of Labourers.—Complaints continue to be made of the want of labourers. The *Zuid Afrikaan* maintains, that so far from the allegation, "that the present negro, as a freeman, now performs the work of three former slaves," being true, "the present negro, as a freeman, does not perform half the work he was wont to do formerly, either as a slave or as an apprentice." A declaration, subscribed by a justice of the peace of the Cape district, and farmers of the Constantia, Wynberg, Rondebossh, and Houtbay division, contains the following propositions:—1st. That the farmers have not the ordinary number of labourers necessarily required for their agricultural labour; 2d. that they are not able to obtain the necessary number for that purpose, not even at a high rate of wages; 3rd. and that even those labourers who are obtainable, and who do engage as such labourers, do not perform half the work they were wont to do. The consequence of such a state of affairs is, that cultivation is not only at a stand, but that even what has been cultivated cannot be supported or maintained.

The governor, in reply to a petition from Stellenbosch, praying for a government inquiry into the subject of want of labourers throughout the colony, declines instituting such inquiry, on the ground that it would be expensive, uncertain, and unsatisfactory. In regard to wages, his Exc. believes, that many a master cannot afford to meet the expectations of the labourers, although his own interest must show him the necessity of giving what he can afford. "If labourers will not hire with him on those terms, it is his misfortune, and cannot be remedied either by legislative enactment or by executive authority; and of this the memorialists must be fully sensible. The rates of wages offered is, therefore, matter of little importance. The memorialists say they are high, the labourers may say the contrary; and whichever way the truth may lie, the result would still be the same. The memorialists have pointed to immigration, as affording the only remedy for the disabilities under which they at present labour, and his Exc. informs them, that he has joined the Council in strongly recommending that the existing impediments in the way of immigration from Europe may be removed. In regard to imported labour from other quarters, he is not prepared to say that the checks put upon it are improper, although fully admitting, that many of the objections made to it, as regarding other British colonies, are not applicable to the Cape. In regard to vagrant laws, his Exc. urges the numerous and solid objections, that stand in the way; but he trusts that much benefit will be found to follow the promulgation of the law between master and servant, which is now on its way for her Majesty's allowance."

Captured Slaves.—Two Portuguese slavers have been captured, of which one, the *Escorpao*, arrived at Simon's Bay on the 22d December, with about 720 slaves, most of them young, which were given out as apprentices by the magistrate. The British men-of-war of this station were chasing more Portuguese slavers, which, according to information received, had left

Mosambique. The governor issued (30th December) a proclamation, permitting the disposal of these negroes, and of such others as may hereafter land in this colony under the like circumstances, amongst such inhabitants of this colony, as he shall deem desirable, upon these conditions: that the duration of the contracts of service or apprenticeship, to be entered into upon the part of the said negroes, shall be—for males of seventeen years or upwards, and for females of fifteen years or upwards, a contract of service for the space of one year; and for males and females under the said ages, respectively, a contract of apprenticeship to continue until the male or female apprentice shall attain the ages of eighteen years and sixteen years, respectively; that no contract shall be made until after payment, by the person proposing to take such servant or apprentice, of one pound sterling, for each servant or apprentice so proposed to be contracted; and that in every case in which any such contract of apprenticeship shall have two or more years to run, there shall be annually paid by the master or mistress of such apprentice, for every year, after the first year, ten shillings.

Subsequent to this proclamation, the small-pox (or some disease of that character) broke out amongst these negroes, and others landed from the *Anna Feliz*; and by another proclamation, dated Jan. 7, the assigned negroes were required to be given up and placed under medical care.

Excerpta. — On the 11th December, Graham's Town was visited by a storm, attended by phenomena of very rare occurrence in this part of the colony. The day had been warm; about six o'clock, heavy masses of clouds began to spread themselves out, evidently much agitated by conflicting currents of air. The wind was in a similar perturbed state, whirling aloft in eddies the dust and every small particle of loose matter within its vortex. The lightning was extremely vivid; the rain was inconsiderable, but the hail was such as is not remembered by the oldest resident. It was a shower of large masses of ice, some of them eight inches in circumference, and a proportion of them half that size.

A return, under the head of Stellenbosch, of the number of horses which, in that district, have died during the late prevailing horse-sickness, shews a loss, to that district alone, of 6,657 horses, at a value of upwards of £48,750. Stellenbosch is not generally a horse-breeding district, and, with some exceptions, all those horses were employed as the necessary means of performing agricultural labour.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the letter which gave rise to the "medical fight" recorded in last vol., p. 375. It exhibits the literary accomplishments and courtesy of manners of the Dutch medical profession in the interior in an intense light:—

"Wagonmaker's Valley,
26th Nov. 1839.

"Smeerlap,—It is in the name of Jacobus van der Merwe, the son-in-law of Willem van der Merwe, that I send you back the medicine which you did order for his daughter, one of my patients, that man is very surprised that you took the liberty to visit his house, and I *vilain*, feel me forced to tell you that you are a dispisible man, a Doctor with the name only, the parents of that girl are not in want of your advice, they are convinced that I wont order to save the head of their daughter, like it was ordered for Mrs. Eksteen, Most infamous, dispisible caracter,—it will serve you as a lesson, beggar of patients, *peddlar*, Itinirant Merchant, advising without being called. If you don't put stop to your childish actions, I assure you that every where where I meet you, I will horsewhip you; if it does not help, I shall put up in all the streets of the Paarl your chemefull and cowardly conduct, you *vilain* don't pretend to have not received this letter, else I shall publish a duplicate in the newspaper.

"Remember that I am ready to give you the choice of arms.

(Signed) "REQUIER, M. D."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The governor has announced to the legislative council the intelligence that "her Majesty's government have arrived at the conclusion that transportation to this colony *shall forthwith cease.*" Future importations of convicts are only to remain here until the necessary arrangements are concluded for their conveyance to Norfolk Island.

We have gleaned some additional information respecting the system of convict discipline, purposed to be introduced in the projected penal settlement at Norfolk Island. It is said that the British government purpose erecting an extensive penitentiary on the island, following the model of the American state prisons at Singsing and elsewhere. The convicts are to be kept in solitary confinement, and each is to be taught some particular trade, by which he may be enabled to gain an honest livelihood on his return to society. This is understood to be the

general outline of the plan which it is intended to adopt. We have further been informed that it is intended to send out a powerful steamer, to be employed in conveying prisoners between Sydney and Norfolk Island. The expense of carrying these arrangements into effect has been estimated at £200,000.—*Sydney Gazette.*

A Miss Byrne, having renounced the Roman Catholic creed, and been excommunicated by Dr. Ullathorne, the Catholic vicar-general of New South Wales, was attacked, on her return from the episcopalian church at Paramatta, by two Catholics, who attempted to assassinate her. They were arrested, tried, found guilty of a common assault, and have been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. Sir James Dowling was severely censured by the press for presuming the possibility of these men being actuated by no malicious motives, arising out of the change of that lady's religion, and the notoriety that attached to her from some publications reflecting upon the Catholic religion, in which she bore a conspicuous part. Great excitement had existed upon this trial.

Sir. Maurice O'Connell has brought a host of ejectment actions against the possessors of landed property, to which he lays claim. The Government has undertaken to defend these actions—and in so doing, it does but an act of common justice. When Col. O'Connell was Lieut.-governor of New South Wales, land anywhere might be had for asking—it was then almost valueless. Col. O'Connell left the colony, regardless of his "dirty acres;" he remained abroad near thirty years, not having in the mean time done anything to show that he meant to retain possession of the lands in question. This is apparent from the fact of the Government permitting other parties to enter upon those lands. Then how does the matter stand? Here are parties in possession, either by grant or by purchase, of certain property, upon which they may have expended large sums of money—which they have made of considerable value. Sir M. O'Connell, after a lapse of some twenty years, receives the appointment of commander of the forces in New South Wales: he comes out here—he finds that land is at a high rate—he sees that the "garden smiles" where he only remembers a bush; that there is a comfortable dwelling where he does not remember a bark-hut to have "reared its head.' "Oh!" he exclaims, "this is mine. and I will have it!"—and forthwith he brings his actions of ejectment! Is not the Government bound to protect parties in possession of land acquired under its sanction?—*Sydney Herald.*

Sandwich Islands.

The following sketch of the crater of Kirauea, Hawaii, by Count Strzeiecki, a Polish nobleman, and scientific traveller, who is now visiting various portions of the Pacific in H.M.S. *Fly*, appears in the *Hawaiian Spectator*:—

"Having visited most of the European and American volcanos, I find the greatest of them inferior to the Kirauea crater, in intensity, grandeur, and extent or area. The abrupt and precipitous cliff, which forms the N.N.E. wall of the crater, elevated 4,104 feet above the level of the sea, overhangs an area of 3,150,000 square yards of half-cooled scoriæ, sunk to the depth of 300 yards, and containing more than 328,000 square yards of convulsed torrents of earths, in igneous fusion, and gaseous fluids constantly effervescing—boiling, spouting, rolling in all directions, like waves of a disturbed sea, violently beating the edge of the caldrons, like an infuriated surf, and like surf spreading all around its spray in the form of capillary glass, which fills the air, and adheres in a flaky and pendulous form to the distorted and broken masses of the lava all around; five caldrons, each of about 5,700 square yards, almost at the level of the great area, and containing only the 12th part of the red liquid; the sixth caldron is encircled by a wall of accumulated scoriæ, of fifty yards high, forming the S.S.W. point—the *Hale mau mau* of the natives, to which the bones of the former high chiefs were consigned—the sacrifices to the goddess Pele offered—the abyss of abysses—the caldron of caldrons—exhibiting the most frightful area, of about 300,000 square yards, bubbling red-hot lava—changing incessantly its level—sometimes rolling the long curled waves with broken masses of cooled crust to one side of the horrible laboratory—sometimes, as if they had made a mistake, turning them back with spouting fury, and a subterraneous, terrific noise of a sound more infernal than earthly; around are blocks of lava, scoriæ, slags of every description and combination, here elevated, by the endless number of superimposed layers, in perpendicular walls of 1,000 feet high—there, torn asunder, dispersed, cracked, or remoulded.

"No where does the solution of the great problem of volcanic fires, by Sir Humphrey Davy, receive a more palpable illustration than here; the access of the water to the ignited masses of these minerals of alkaline and earthly bases, by which that great philosopher explained the convulsions of volcanic fires, is dis-

played here in most portentous, most awful effect. It is only to those millions of vents all around the crater through which the superabundance of steam escapes—to the millions of fissures through which the sulphurous and sulphuric acids liberate themselves from beneath, that the preservation of Hawaii from utter destruction, by the expansive force of steam and gasses, can be ascribed. The nature of the volcano, with its uncommonly intense heat, and so many wide and easy openings, is, to eject nothing without alteration, and to sublime every variety of substance which the concomitants of the volcanic fires embrace. Thus: here is the rare volcanic glass in capillary forms, and many perfect vitrifications; the muriate of ammonia in efflorescence, often conchoidal, often in elongated hexahedrals—and in one single instance, even in that rare form of a cubic crystal; thus, the sulphuret of arsenic, both as realgar and orpiment; the sulphur itself in most beautiful incrustations, crystalized in cubic or truncated octahedrons; the petro-aluminaries of Scolfa, (Italy) or alkaline sulphate of alumine, imbedded sometimes in crevices of lava, sometimes in argilacious earth; thus, the singular and rare cavernous lava, known hitherto to exist only in Iceland—its large tumefactions in blisters and bubbles from a crust of the finest gloss to an arch of four feet thick, forming caverns through which the superabundance of lava in the crater discharges itself, as through subterranean channels, in all directions of the island."

SUPPLEMENT.

The *Canton Press*, January 11th, contains a detailed account of an interview of Mr. Hill, surgeon of the *Sunda*, (the officers and crew of which vessel was wrecked on the coast of Hainan, were kindly treated by the Chinese and Commissioner Lin, and conveyed to Canton,) on the 14th of December. They proceeded from the Consoo House towards the city, escorted by the linguists and a group of attendants. The streets were lined on both sides with soldiers, presenting rather a formidable appearance. They were conducted to a large Joss house, or temple, dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, distant about 300 yards from the gates, the outer court-yard of which was completely filled with palanquins and horses belonging to the mandarins and hong merchants. After waiting for about an hour, they were told that the commissioner was gone to breakfast with the governor, immediately after which he would visit them. The linguists took an opportunity of redoubling their exertions in order to persuade them to bend the knee, which they persisted in refusing. In about two hours the firing of the cannon, beating of gongs, and shouting, announced the approach of the Yumchae. Four palanquins, containing the commissioner, governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, proceeded up the court-yard. The commissioner first made his exit, upon which the hong merchants, linguists, &c. prostrated themselves for a short time, his Exc. at the same time bowing most condescendingly. The same ceremony was repeated towards the others in succession. In about ten minutes they were informed that his Exc. was ready to receive them. The Yumchae was seated at the upper end of the room, having the governor on his right, and the lieut.-governor on his left, and the hoppo second on his right, also seated. In person, the Yunchae is rather stout and short, and apparently about forty-five years of age; his countenance has rather a pleasant expression, with a small dark and piercing eye, and a fine intellectual forehead. His voice is strong, clear, and sonorous; he was very plainly dressed, while the other dignitaries were invested with all their insignia of office. Mr. Hill says: "On being conducted into his presence, we uncovered, and made a polite bow, which he returned, and immediately after commenced the conversation. He began by stating his regret at our melancholy shipwreck, and hoped that we had been treated kindly by the different mandarins on our journey to Canton. He then asked when we left England? and whether any account of the disturbances in China had reached England previous to our departure? When and where did we first hear of them? &c. He then said he was very sorry on account of the differences which at present existed between England and China; and that for the last 200 years the Chinese and English had been on the most friendly terms, during which time every thing had gone on smoothly for the interest of both. He regretted that these happy days had fled, and would rejoice to see them back again. The English had caused these disturbances by deluging the country with opium, the importation of which they knew to be strictly prohibited by the Chinese law. He then dwelt at considerable length on the injurious effects of the use of opium on the system, and the iniquity of our introduc-

ing it into China being doubly aggravated from our knowledge of the severe penalty inflicted upon those found making use of it, or in any way engaged in its traffic. He then mentioned the dreadful extent to which it had increased of late years, and the determination of his sovereign to put a stop to it; that he had been sent down by the emperor for that purpose, and was firmly resolved not to return until he had done so. He was well aware, he said, of the handsome profits made by us upon other articles of merchandize, and why should we not be content with those, but introduce a pernicious drug? He would appeal to our own hearts if it was not a monstrous crime to engage in the opium trade? He was certain that the gods could not approve of it, and that the conscience of any one engaged in it would never allow him to be at peace on this earth. He then instanced the melancholy fate of Mr. M**, and said that other similar cases were not uncommon. In order to show us the iniquity of the opium trade, and its increase during the last few years, he handed us Mr. Thelwall's pamphlet and a work upon China, from which the title-page was torn (Davis, I think), a few extracts from which he requested us to read. Several portions of both works were translated into Chinese, and pasted on the corresponding pages. He also had five or six of the East-India Company's cards, showing the quantity of opium sold during the season. He next adverted to the murder of his countryman Lin Weihe, and expressed his great dissatisfaction at the murderer's not having been delivered up. He could not conceive how we were unable to find out the murderer, especially as we knew five men who were engaged in the affray."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Bombay, March 30.

The native gentlemen of Bombay have been the first to celebrate the arrival of Lord Keane, by entertainments given in his honour. Jagonathjee Sunkersett, a rich Hindoo banker, issued invitations for a large party, at his country mansion at Girgaum, which, as the approved phrase runs, "was numerously and fashionably attended." Arrangements were made for a concert, ball and supper, and there were Nautch girls, in a spacious room on the lower floor, for those who preferred native to European dancing. The concert, of which programmes were regularly presented to the company, was under the superintendence of Signor Ventura, a professional gentleman of great merit; but the all-engrossing waltz and quadrille, and a profusion of fire-works, proved so attractive as nearly to supersede the musical performances. The mansion of Sunkersett is one of the handsomest on the island, and is particularly distinguished for the beauty of its garden. From a fine open apartment, or verandah, over the porch of the house, which, according to the excellent fashion in this country, is large enough to admit carriages to drive through it, the company looked out upon an illuminated garden: all the parterres were edged with lamps, all the trellices hung with them, and beautiful blossom-like clusters were suspended from the trees. Sunkersett's garden has been laid out in the improved Italian style, with fountains and flowers, and stately cypresses, mingling with other ornamental trees: at the extreme end is a pagoda, which, upon this occasion, seemed constructed of fire, the whole scene being brilliant, magnificent, and in the best taste. The admiration elicited by these illuminations was augmented by a splendid display of fireworks; fountains of fire played upon the wide gravel-walks, trees of fire sprang up in all directions, and the whole atmosphere was tracked with gold, and filled with wandering stars from the continual discharge of rockets. A daughter of our host, a beautiful child, and some of her young female relatives, all superbly dressed in the native fashion, and richly bedecked with jewels, were introduced at this party, which ended in a banquet exceedingly well served, and tastefully decorated with flowers. A considerable number of native gentlemen were present, several being Parsees and Mohamedans, circumstances which mark the increasing liberality of feeling; while the courteous attentions, hospitality, gentlemanly, and indeed highly polished manners, of the host could not fail to impress all his guests with sentiments of esteem and respect.

Two days afterwards, a still larger party met at the splendid house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in Rampart row, in the fort, upon which occasion, independently of the supper-rooms, seven or eight spacious and highly-decorated apartments were thrown open for the reception of the company. The dancing-room was lighted by seven superb chandeliers, one at each angle, and three down the centre. The wide spaces between five doors on one side, and five corresponding windows on the other, were filled with large looking-glasses reflecting the lights from splen-

did lustres, which matched the chandeliers. At either end there were marble tables ornamented with a few choice china vases, and backed with immense mirrors. The drawing-room beneath was fitted up in the same style, with the addition of a rich carpet of silk, which covered the whole of the floor; the other apartments, though eclipsed by these two, were very handsomely furnished, and set out with card tables and chess tables, for such of the company who chose to amuse themselves in that way. The band in attendance were stationed in an anti-chamber to the ball-room, one side opening on the stair-case, the other to a handsome drawing-room, while at the back, a splendid verandah or rather corridor, open to the quadrangle below, was laid out for refreshments; this led again to a wide terrace, having an awning over it, and its balustrades being decorated with vases of flowers, while a profusion of lights shewed off the whole to the greatest advantage. One of the most interesting incidents of the evening consisted in the assemblage of the ladies of Jamusejee's family, who made their appearance in one of the drawing-rooms below the floors appropriated for dancing, and received those ladies and gentlemen who sought an introduction, fifty or sixty entering the room at the same time. The group of Parsee ladies who thus set a most praiseworthy example, in breaking through one of those prejudices which opposed the greatest barrier to improvement, were distinguished alike for the beauty of their persons, and the splendour of their dress. They were clothed from head to foot in a fabric of silk, of the richest and softest brocade, and made also a most enviable display of jewels, consisting besides other ornaments of many strings of large pearls and diamonds. The greater number were exceedingly fair, with small and delicately-formed features—there were five or six, all remarkably handsome, who were introduced to, and received the company, standing together in a group; others of their friends and relatives were seated round the apartment, and all seemed well pleased at thus mingling, as it were, with the guests. Nor was this the only proof given by our host of his liberality of mind, and his determination to break through the trammels imposed by tyrant custom. He seated himself at the supper-table, with his guests, and actually drank the health of the Queen from the same bottle which passed round to others. I believe this to be the first instance of such an act of loyalty from any native British subject, and, as a sign of the times, it is most important. Several Parsee gentlemen have, in my presence, declined taking wine with their English friends, not from any scruple which they themselves felt, but upon account of the clamour which such an outrage, upon the prejudices long sustained, would be likely to produce. The moral courage of Jamsetjee, therefore, in shewing this public example, cannot be too highly estimated. I was fortunate in having a seat at the supper-table nearly opposite to the host, and, therefore, can vouch for having seen him identify himself with his guests upon this occasion, instead of standing aloof from them, and drinking from a separate bottle. A Parsee friend of mine came to the back of my chair immediately afterwards, and *begged me to note it down in my journal, as something most worthy of remark.*

I cannot dismiss Jamsetjee's entertainment without endeavouring to describe the truly scenic effects displayed from the open windows of his house. The road, which divided the mansion from the rampart, was filled with groups of well-dressed natives, in flowing white garments, coloured turbans, &c. The rampart beyond was illuminated with lamps, disposed in the form of fountains; beyond this, across a plain, a few moving lights were seen, the sea forming the distant back-ground, shining beneath the pale gleams of a yet young moon, which faintly lighted the landscape around. Every point that an artist would have seized upon to heighten some theatrical representation, was here; and, indeed, one of my companions rather profanely observed, that the moon was "quite a Drury Lane moon." It was certainly just in that very position in the sky, in which a painter would have placed it, shining there as if on purpose to reveal the ocean mirror which lay beneath, but not in the slightest degree detracting from the flood of artificial light poured out from the mansion, and the illuminated rampart; or preventing the effect of the contrast of a darkened plain between, with its glancing lights, from the carriages moving to and fro.

I omitted to notice a very tasteful decoration of Sunkersett's country-house: the frames of all the doors and windows, in his drawing-room, were surmounted with gilt baskets, which, upon this occasion, were filled with roses, and, as it is usual at all native entertainments, bouquets were presented to the guests.

The ball given at the town-hall, March 19th, in honour of Lord Keane, was very creditable to the Committee of Management. The town-hall is a handsome building, and its exterior was, upon this occasion, illuminated in the best taste; the outline of the building being indicated by rows of lamps placed close to each other. The monument to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, in front, was decorated in the same manner, and seemed built of luminous materials. The inte-

rior adornments were equally elegant, and nothing in either was overdone. The hero of the evening was, however, completely eclipsed by his captive, Hyder Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed, who, upon this, to him eventful night, was, for the first time, introduced to an European assembly. The prince is a remarkable-looking person, so exceedingly stout, that, although not deficient in height, he looks as broad as he is long. His head, which might pass upon the shoulders of a genuine John Bull, corresponds with his figure, being round, and rubicund; in fact, in vulgar parlance, we might say, that he had a face like the full moon. At first, his highness was "put out of sorts," in consequence of being obliged to give up a chair, in which he had seated himself very comfortably, to a lady; such a necessity sadly disconcerted his notions of dignity; but when the dancing commenced, the clouds that had obscured the light of his countenance, rolled away, and it shone forth in all the splendour of restored good-humour. He made no attempt to conceal his delight and surprise. It was wonderful, he exclaimed; the scene was that of enchantment. Every now and then he could not help reflecting on the extraordinary state of manners that permitted such things, gentlemen running after other gentlemen's wives, and other gentlemen permitting it. Then the Saibs, Lord Saib and all, the soldier of Ghuzni, dancing; those, who fought so well, now binding themselves in silken fetters, and figuring away in quadrilles, and waltzes. He was asked, what he thought of the beauty of the ladies? It was marvellous, he replied. There certainly were some *fair* specimens of the sex present. The waltzing surprized him; couple after couple, whirling round with a rapidity of motion that the dancing dervishes could scarcely excel, while others flew down the long apartment in a *galoppe*, at a killing pace. When asked what was the most extraordinary thing which had occurred to him, he said, finding his own head upon his shoulders; for that, when taken prisoner, he expected it would have been struck off the moment he reached Bombay; instead of this catastrophe, to be conducted into a splendid saloon, flooded with light, and to be surrounded by dancing girls, of amazing beauty, set off by all the aids of dress, was quite enough to fill his mind with wonder. Hyder Khan, to do him justice, never appeared to be tired of looking at the dancing. The company, upon returning from the supper-room, which he did not enter, found him at his post, and there he remained, delighted, as long as the civil and military officers of Bombay, and the fair ladies of that presidency, indulged him with the exhibition of their skill. There were a very considerable number of native gentlemen present, who, accustomed to European amusements, were nearly as much diverted as the Christian spectators, with the amazement of the Affghan prince. Hyder Khan was attended by a few followers, who would cut a good figure in Cruikshank's illustrations of the "head of an Ogre family." Never could there be a personage better calculated to terrify little children. The sight of him would be invaluable in every nursery of spoiled brats in England. He was armed to the very teeth, wore a turban like a citadel upon his ample brow, and had contrived to bundle himself up in such uncouth habiliments as completely to lose the appearance of the human form divine, By the way, a little of his superfluous drapery would be well bestowed upon the naked Pagans of this presidency.

There were also two troopers in attendance upon Hyder Khan, belonging to the Bengal cavalry, who appeared as if they enjoyed the *tomasha* quite as much as the prince to whom they were attached.

The public examination of the students of the Elphinstone College took place on the 16th inst., in the presence of the Governor Sir John Awdry, Sir Henry Roper, the members of the Council, &c., without any theatrical attempt, for there was not the slightest tincture of affectation or display; it was a most animating and interesting scene. The zeal and industry, exhibited by the pupils and the masters, show that both equally merited praise for their untiring exertions; the one in diffusing, the other in seeking knowledge. The truly benignant manner in which the Governor, Sir James Carnac, distributed the prizes would have won for him, had he not already secured the esteem and respect of all classes of the community, a high degree of popularity. The pleasure with which he bestowed the rewards of successful exertion upon all who merited them, whether the fortunate candidate for the highest honour or the poor little infant—for many had not reached the age of ten years, who in clean, but ragged garments, came for the book he had earned by his diligence—must live in the memory of every person who had the gratification of witnessing the proceedings at which he presided. I wish that the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge would send out copies of their publications as prizes at the Elphinstone College, or as additions to the library attached to this institution. They would be well bestowed upon a body of students, unrivalled in their thirst for those elements which can only be obtained at the purest fountains.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 6.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of discussing certain propositions connected with the affairs of

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.) acquainted the proprietors, that the Court was specially summoned, in pursuance of a requisition signed by nine proprietors, to consider of four resolutions contained therein, relative to the proceedings in the case of the late Rajah of Sattara. The requisition should now be read.

The clerk then read the requisition as follows:—

To William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

Sir; We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, request that a Special General Court of Proprietors may be convened at the earliest period, to take into consideration the following resolutions proposed to be submitted to them:—

"1. That the proprietors cannot but express their surprise and regret that, notwithstanding the deep interest taken by them in the case of his highness the Rajah of Sattara, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control should have proceeded with such unnecessary haste to confirm the deposal and banishment of that prince, not only without ordering a full and fair investigation of the charges, if any there be, against him, but without having afforded the proprietors an opportunity of considering the grounds on which the directors have sanctioned a measure of such extreme degradation and punishment.

"2. That the proprietors, therefore, call upon the Court of Directors to lay before them their proceedings in the case of his highness the Rajah of Sattara, together with the dissents of such of their colleagues as may have declined to concur in their decision.

"3. That there be laid before the proprietors copies of such despatches as may have been received by the Court of Directors from the Bombay Government on the subject of the sudden death of Balla Sahib Senaputte, commander-in-chief of the forces of his highness the Rajah of Sattara.

"4. That there be also laid before the proprietors copies of such information as may have been received by the Court of Directors from the Bombay Government on the subject of the appropriation of the money and jewels claimed as the private property of his highness the Rajah of Sattara, and said to have been delivered over to Appa Sahib, the rajah's brother."

(Signed):—Charles Forbes, Charles Grant, A. Hogg, John Poynder, F. C. Brown, James Malcolmson, Robert Jones, S. M'Morris, and George Forbes.

Sir *Charles Forbes* (having been called on by the Chairman) proceeded to submit his motion. He observed, that if he had felt regret at having been obliged to address the Court on a former occasion, he felt still greater regret on the present, when he had to complain not only of the injustice done to the Rajah of Sattara, but also to the proprietors of East-India Stock, whose rights had been overloooked in the recent proceedings of the directors and the Board of Control. In calling, with his friends who had joined him in the requisition, for a Special General Court of Proprietors, it was not his intention to trespass at any great length on the attention of the Court, by entering into the merits of the rajah's case, as that case would be the subject of future discussion, when all the documents connected with it would be in the hands of the proprietors. He intended chiefly to confine himself to remarks on the course taken on this question since the last General Court. In the first place, he must express his surprise and regret that the directors and the Board of Control should have proceeded with such great haste to confirm the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, and his subsequent banishment to Benares. When it was recollected, that it was now four years since the charges against the rajah had been first brought —that the rajah and his friends had constantly complained of the delays that had prevented his having, by means of a full and fair trial, an opportunity of showing his innocence of the accusations brought against him; when those circumstances were borne in mind, one could not but regret the rapidity with which the directors and the Board of Control had came to a final decision, without giving to the rajah the means of exculpation which he had so earnestly sought, or without allowing the Court of Proprietors an opportunity of considering (as they had a right to do) this act of their executive. In September last, Sir J. Carnac, the Governor of Bombay, went to Sattara, soon after which the rajah was deposed. In November, the new rajah was appointed, and in December the deposed rajah was compelled to set out under an escort on his way to Benares. That journey was forced on with such unnecessary haste, that it occasioned the death of the commander-in-chief of the rajah's horse, his first cousin and most intimate and confidential friend, who would not desert his master in his hour of adversity. This was an event which all who knew the character of the rajah and of his faithful friend and confidential adviser, must deplore. Had less haste been used (where indeed none at all was required), it was probable that the life of that individual would not have been sacrificed to his zeal. With this circumstance, how-

ever, he would admit that the directors had nothing to do. What he complained of at present, as to the decision of the directors and the Board of Control, was—the haste with which the despatch, affirming the proceedings of the local government, had been sent out. On the first of April, a despatch was made up, confirming all that had been done by the local government in India—and, in three days after, that despatch had been forwarded to India. He would ask whether there had in the interim been sufficient time for considering the whole subject fully? The despatch had been sent to the directors on the Wednesday, and forwarded on the Saturday following. Indeed, he (Sir C. Forbes) had heard it stated, that the despatch had been sent "ready cut and dry" to the Court of Directors by the Board of Control, and adopted by them. This, he would contend, was in direct contravention of the right of the Court of Proprietors to review, and, if necessary, to rescind and revoke, the proceedings of the Court of Directors, in matters relating to the government of India. He would put it to the law advisers of the Company, whether the Court of Proprietors had not the right to revise and consider any despatch of the Court of Directors, relating to the government of India, before it was submitted for consideration to the Board of Control. Let it be borne in mind, that at the last Court, when the motion calling on the directors to suspend their opinion until a full and fair investigation had been entered into was under consideration, the question was decided by a majority of 30 out of 82 proprietors. Of that majority, there were 26 or 27 directors and ex-directors. Now he would leave it to the Court to consider whether the directors should have voted on such a question. He would leave it to the public to say what must be the moral effect of such a proceeding on the part of the directors. But, leaving the directors out of the last division, the majority would have been but four against the motion. Under such circumstances, he thought it would have been but courteous on the part of the directors to have suspended their opinion until they had at least submitted the matter to the consideration of the proprietors. That course, however, they had neglected to take; and he must repeat, that in so doing, they had overlooked the rights of the proprietors. If there were any doubt of the rights of the proprietors in this respect, he might refer to a very able publication, for which they were indebted to one of the servants of the Company, Mr. Thornton. That gentleman had done him the honour to send him a copy of his work, for which he felt obliged. The work, he thought, was one which ought to be in the hands of every person who took an interest in the proceedings of the Company. Indeed, he thought it would be money well laid out to have a couple of hundred copies of the work purchased and placed in the hands of those who would make good use of it. He said this in justice to the merits of that excellent work, which he thought would be still more valuable with some little additions that could be easily suggested. In support of the right of the Court of Proprietors to consider—and, if it thought necessary, to rescind and revoke the decisions of the Court of Directors, in matters relating to the government of India, Mr. Thornton quoted the act of the 33d Geo. III., cap. 52d, which said, "And be it farther enacted, that no order or resolution of the Court of Directors of the said Company, touching or concerning the civil or military government or revenues of the said territories and acquisitions in India, after the same shall have received the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall be liable to be rescinded, suspended, revoked, or varied by any General Court of the said Company." Now, the fair and natural inference from this clause of the act was—that *before* any such acts of the directors, touching the government of India, its territories or revenues, was sent for the approbation of the Board of Control, the Court of Proprietors had the power of considering, revoking, or rescinding them, if it so thought proper. This was perfectly plain and clear; but, by the precipitation with which the directors had acted, and of which he complained, the proprietors were deprived of the exercise of this right, which confessedly belonged to them. It was on this ground that he and those friends who joined with him in the requisition for calling the present Special General Court expressed their surprise and regret, that notwithstanding the deep interest taken by them in the case of his highness the Rajah of Sattara, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control should have proceeded with such unnecessary haste to confirm the deposal and banishment of that prince—not only without ordering "a full and fair investigation" of the charges, if any there were, against him; but also without having afforded the proprietors an opportunity of considering the grounds on which the directors had sanctioned a measure of such extreme degradation and punishment. As to the general question of those grounds, it was not, he repeated, his intention, after the two days' discussion which this question had undergone in February, to enter into them; but, before the close of the day's proceedings, he would state the contents of certain papers which he had obtained from the same source as those to which he had alluded

on a former occasion—that was from the rajah himself—and which he thought were deserving the serious consideration of the Court. Before he brought those documents under the notice of the Court (which he would do in moving the 3d and 4th resolutions), he would say a word or two as to the position of the rajah, and as to the manner in which the Government of Bombay, sanctioned by the General Government, had acted towards him. He would contend that either the Rajah was to be considered as an independent prince or he was not. If he were an independent prince, the question was, had he done that which justified us in taking away his kingdom by force? And, if he had, why had we not proceeded to that course at once, as we ought to have done? But the fact was, the rajah was not, and never had been, considered as an independent prince. There was no such thing as an independent prince in India, as connected with our dominions in that country. On this point they had the important testimony of Mr. Trevelyan, who was examined before the select committee of the House of Lords in the present session, on the equalization of the sugar duties. Mr. Trevelyan was asked,

736. What is the state of our relations at present with Mysore?—Mysore is a portion of the British dominions in every thing except in name. The government is administered by us in every respect. The country is divided into districts, which are managed by English collectors and magistrates, on the system of our own provinces; and these officers are superintended by a commissioner, residing at Bangalore, and are guided by a set of regulations based on our general system.

740. Was the government taken possession of temporarily, or with a view to permanent occupation?—Our occupation of the country is in effect permanent. The tenure by which we hold it is very peculiar.

741. Will you state what it is?—It is the continued incapacity of the rajah to govern his country; but, under existing circumstances, it is a very secure tenure; there is no probability of the government being given back to the rajah.

742. In the event of the rajah's decease, would the government revert to us?—Yes.

743. The absolute sovereignty?—Yes; the country originally belonged to us, and it would lapse to us, as a matter of course.

744. What is the state of our relations with the state of Travancore?—That of supreme political control on our part, and dependent alliance on their part. Internally they are independent, but externally their relations are managed by us.

752. What is the nature of our relations with the territory of the Nizam?—That of dependent alliance on his part, and of supreme political control on our part. His government is internally independent, and externally dependent.

756. What is the state of our relations with the chiefs of Bundlecund, and generally of central India?—Our relations with all the states of India is that of dependent alliance on their part, they having the entire absolute government of their own territories; but they are not able to form any external alliances, or carry on any external negotiations, without our leave. Sindia and the ruler of the Punjab alone are nominally independent, but their real position towards us is the same as that of the others.

Here, then, on the authority of Mr. Trevelyan, a gentleman well known and whose opinions were entitled to the greatest weight, it was shown that the native princes of India were not only in a state of dependence, but in one of actual slavery. They might be said to belong to (at least so far as subjection and dependence were concerned) the Company. If so, then they ought to have the same privileges as other subjects when any charges were brought against them. Now what was the course which the act already quoted authorised the Governor-general in Council to take, in cases where reasonable grounds of charges appeared against British subjects resident in India? Here again he had to quote from the excellent work of Mr. Thornton. By the xlv. section of the same act, 33d Geo. III., it was enacted, that "for securing and detaining in custody, any person or persons, suspected of carrying on mediately or immediately any illicit correspondence dangerous to the peace or safety of any of the British settlements or possessions in India, with any of the princes, rajahs, or zemindars, or any other person or persons having authority in India, or with the commanders, governors, or presidents of any factories established in the East Indies, by any European power, or any correspondence contrary to the rules and orders of the said Company, or of the Governor-general in Council of Fort William aforesaid, and if, upon examination upon oath, in writing, of any creditable witness or witnesses, before the Governor-general in Council of Fort William aforesaid, there shall appear reasonable grounds for the charge, the said Governor-general shall be and is hereby authorised and empowered to commit such person or persons, suspected or accused, to safe custody, and shall within a reasonable time, not exceeding five days, cause to be delivered to him or them a copy of the charge or accusation on which he or they shall have been committed, and that the party or parties shall be permitted to deliver in his or their defence in writing, together with a list of such witnesses as he or they shall desire to be examined in support thereof, and that such witnesses, and also the witness or witnesses in support of the charge, shall be examined and cross-examined on oath, in the presence of the party accused, and their depositions and examinations taken down in writing; and if, notwithstanding such defence, there shall appear to the said Governor-general in Council reasonable grounds for the charge or accusation, and for continuing the confinement, the party or parties accused shall remain in custody until he or they shall be brought to trial." By another clause of the same act, the like powers, with respect to suspected persons, were given to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay. This was the course pointed out to be followed in the case of charges

brought against British subjects resident in India. Now what he (Sir C. Forbes) complained of was, that, looking to the position of the Rajah of Sattara—(whom he sincerely hoped to see reinstated, for he was sure that justice would eventually prevail)—but he would say that, looking to the position of the rajah, with respect to us, he was, to all intents and purposes, a British subject; and having a charge brought against him, under one of the heads mentioned in the clause just quoted, he was entitled to all the privileges which, under such circumstances, a British subject would have a right to claim; and he doubted whether the legal advisers of the Company, or indeed any legal authorities, would question the right of the rajah in this respect. But how had he been treated? Had he been confronted with his accusers? Had he received a copy of the charges brought against him? It was true, a copy of some of the charges had been given to him, but it was almost immediately withdrawn. He was not allowed a list of the witnesses against him, or permitted to send in a list of those on whose testimony he might rely to disprove the accusations made against him. There was, it was true, a sort of court of inquiry appointed, to examine into the conduct of the rajah; but had he been confronted with the witnesses whose evidence was to support the allegation? Had he had any opportunity of cross-examining them? Nothing of the kind. Indeed, he (Sir C. Forbes) had heard that one cause why a full and fair investigation had not been gone into, as to the several charges, was, the fear that such a trial might have ended in an acquittal; and the consequence of that would have been found extremely inconvenient to the Government of Bombay. If that were so, it was in good keeping with all the rest of the proceedings with respect to the unfortunate rajah. On the whole, he would say, that this prince had been most unjustly, most illegally dealt with; for, as he was amenable to the Government of India, like any British subject in that country, he ought to have had all those advantages which a British subject in India had a right to claim when accusations were brought against him. He would not trespass longer on the attention of the Court, but would now read the first resolution. The hon. baronet here read the resolution; and demanded —What was there in the resolution, the truth of which could be denied? Had the rajah been allowed a full and fair investigation of the charges against him? Had the Court of Proprietors been afforded an opportunity of considering, as it was their undoubted right to do, the grounds on which the directors had sanctioned a measure of such extreme degradation and punishment? Could it be denied that the punishment was severe in the extreme? Why, if the rajah had openly revolted and shed British blood, he could not have been treated with greater severity. He was dethroned—and not only that, but he was deprived of all his property. Now, supposing for a moment that he was an independent prince, the Company had no right (even if the alleged charges were true) to dethrone him, and to take from him all his property. They had no more right to do that in his case, than they had to deprive any other sovereign of his throne or possessions. The whole case, he maintained, was one of unheard-of cruelty and oppression, which would redound little to the credit, and tend less to the stability, of our government in India.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. *Lewis* rose to second it. It was, he observed, a mere corollary to the motion which he had had the honour to second at the last Court, when this subject was before them. It had been truly remarked, that when men enter upon a wrong course of action, they seemed to feel that bringing the matter to a speedy conclusion would enable them to throw off a disagreeable load. This would in some respect account for the precipitancy with which the directors and the Board of Control hurried to confirm the acts of the Bombay Government. When he considered the haste with which they came to this conclusion, he owned that he could not reconcile their judgment, in this instance, with many of their former decisions. They appeared to him to have been eager to confirm the deposition of the rajah, as if at once to save themselves from farther trouble on the matter, and at the same time to do that which would be most agreeable to the local authorities. He would admit that the Court of Directors and Board of Control had done that which they considered to be good policy; but, unfortunately, policy, as it was construed with relation to our Indian government, was not always synonymous with justice. It was, however, fortunate for that part of our possessions, that there were those who would do justice, without regard to consequences. It had been once said, in a petition to Parliament, that Indian interests were not sufficiently represented in our legislature. If so, the greater was the responsibility imposed on the Court of Proprietors; since that Court was now almost the only place where Indian grievances could be heard with any chance of being attended to. It was therefore of the highest consequence to India that the proprietors should have the opportunity of considering important questions relating to Indian government, before the

decision of the directors with respect to them was submitted for approbation to the Board of Control. It might be said, with respect to the motion before the Court, that it implied a censure on the Court of Directors. He owned that he should not like it the less on that account; and, as far as it did imply such censure, it had his concurrence. That, however, was not the point for consideration. Whether it did so or not, he would contend that, considering what had been done at the last Court—looking at all the facts and circumstances of the case, the course taken by the directors and the Board of Control fully justified the language of his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) in the resolution before them. As this question had already undergone much discussion with respect to some of its details, and as the whole subject would, no doubt, come on for full discussion on some future day, it was not his intention to enter into all its peculiar circumstances at present; but he would, with permission of the Court, state, by way of recapitulation, the strong grounds on which the first part of the case of the rajah rested. The treaty of 1819 had clearly defined the extent of the territories of the rajah; but, notwithstanding that, the Bombay Government laid claim to certain jagheers. On this the rajah applied to the Government to do him justice. Every kind of delay was interposed. The rajah at last sent his case to the Court of Directors, and they transmitted an order to have the jagheers restored. But the Bombay Government, acting in a manner which would have formed a ground for an indictment for a misdemeanour, refused to obey, or, at all events, did not obey that order; and, to this day, the jagheers had not been restored. This was within the knowledge of an hon. proprietor present, who for years had filled the office of Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. *Warden* said that the hon. and learned proprietor should confine himself to the one case in which a jagheer had been withheld.

Mr. *Lewis* said, that, looking to all the circumstances, he had a right to assume that none of the jagheers had been restored. He would next come to the second ground of the rajah's case. It was admitted that he (the rajah) had shown a disposition to obey the Government of India; and that, as far as his own subjects were concerned, he had done every thing in his power to promote their interests. Was this denied? Had it not been testified by three hon. and gallant officers who had been successive residents at the court of Sattara, and who, appealing to documents for the truth of statements confirmed by their own personal observations, had held up the rajah as a pattern for Indian princes? What was the third ground of this case? It was that the rajah had been condemned unheard. Had any contradiction been given to that fact? Had any been capable of being given? None whatever. What was the answer given to this part of the rajah's case? It was this—that the offence of which he was accused was a political offence, and therefore that he could not be brought to trial. Now, see to what straits and inconsistencies men were driven when they sought to defend a wrong course. The Bombay Government, having grounds (be they well or ill founded) for suspecting the conduct of the rajah, appoint commissioners to inquire into the case—have witnesses examined, and judges (so he might call them) to decide on their evidence against the rajah; but, when they are asked to give the rajah the same advantages of showing his innocence that they had enjoyed to prove his guilt—to let him have his witnesses examined, and have an opportunity of cross-examining those of his accusers—they turn round and say that it is a political offence with which he is charged, and that he cannot be brought to trial. Suppose it was rebellion or treason of which he was accused, would they try him without giving him an opportunity of defending himself? Would such a course receive the sanction of any government having any regard for the name of justice? But he (Mr. Lewis) understood that there was another reason for not bringing the rajah to a full and fair trial—namely, the fear that an acquittal would be the result. The Indian Government were not certain that he would not have been acquitted—and an acquittal, under the circumstances, would no doubt be extremely disagreeable to the Bombay Government. Having stated those facts, let him now come to the manner in which the rajah's case had been met by the Court. It was said, that all the statements made with respect to him had been *ex parte*—that the whole of the case, and the evidence by which it was supported, extended over 6,000 pages, and that many weeks must elapse before any one, however diligent in his perusal, could make himself sufficiently acquainted with all the facts to be able to pronounce an opinion on them. They (the friends of the rajah) contended, that he had not got a full and fair trial. What was the answer at the other side? Why, the evidence on which the rajah's friends relied was *ex parte*, was obtained from spurious sources, and that to come to a right opinion as to the rajah's guilt, the whole evidence must be gone through. Now, let him say that the whole of that evidence was of no more

value than so much waste paper, unless the party against whom it was brought had been confronted with the witnesses, and had had an opportunity of cross-examining them. Without that, evidence might be heaped up to any extent, and not be worth any thing as conclusive of guilt. Let him suppose a case, by way of illustration. A person is charged with a conspiracy, and brought to trial. The case is opened to the jury—the evidence is laid before them—they consider it—pronounce the accused guilty, and the judge passes sentence on him. Suppose that, after this, a petition is presented to the executive government on behalf of the prisoner, alleging that he had not a fair trial, and that there were circumstances which, when fully enquired into, would establish his innocence; and suppose the minister of the crown, to whom the application was made, were to say, "We have evidence which will satisfy you that the accused is guilty, though we admit that that evidence was taken in his absence." Would not the party to whom such language was addressed boil with indignation at such an assumption of guilt? What would be thought if the life, the liberty or property of a British subject were put in peril by such a mode of dealing out justice, or rather by such a perversion of its principles? Change the names in the supposed case to those of that before the Court, and the principle was the same. The principles for which he contended were those of truth and justice, which, he must say, had been grossly violated in the person of the deposed rajah. The principles for which he contended were those which a nation, valuing its character for honourable and just dealing, would respect and practise. That these were the principles of ancient Rome was proved by authority which none could controvert. "It is not," said the apostle Paul, addressing the Roman governor, "it is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have license to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him." (*Hear, hear!*) The book from which this was quoted was prized by them all as the acknowledged word of God. Would to God that they would all act on its principles! Would to God that those principles had been strictly adhered to in the case of the unfortunate rajah! We acted on those principles every day in matters relating to charges brought against some of our fellow-subjects. It was quite a common case, when a man pleaded guilty to a crime with which he stood charged, for his judge to urge him to withdraw that plea, in order that he might have all the advantage of a full and fair trial; and even after trial and conviction, and the passing of sentence, it was usual, when any circumstance occurred which rendered the guilt of the prisoner doubtful, to make most minute investigation as to the facts; and if any were found favourable to the prisoner, to let him have the benefit of them. In this way, as was well known, many persons were rescued from the extreme penalty almost on the eve of execution; and others had their previous sentences commuted to a milder punishment. These were all advantages possessed by British subjects. They were the results of that full and fair investigation, as to charges of crime, which was the right of all. Why, let him ask, should similar advantages be denied to our Indian subjects? His hon. friend, the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), had quoted the clause of an act by which the Governor-general in Council is prevented from proceeding to trial with a British subject accused of particular offences, until that subject has been supplied with a copy of the charges against him. Why, let him again ask, should our Indian subjects not have the advantage of similar privileges? That the Rajah of Sattara was entitled to claim such privileges no one could doubt who read the terms of the treaty with him, by which he was prevented from entering into any alliances without our concurrence. When this subject was before the Court on a former day, it was said that all the documents necessary to the full understanding of it were not yet before the Court. When he heard that, he thought it was intended to produce the documents; but when an amendment was made to that effect, it was negatived; and what was it that was then contended? Why, that the Court of Directors being the executive of the Company, the whole of the rajah's case should be left to them. This, he must say, was an insult to the Court of Proprietors. Did not they know that the proprietors had selected them, as the executive, to carry on the business of the Company? But in this the proprietors had never surrendered those rights which belonged to them, to revise and consider, and, if necessary, to rescind, resolutions of the directors before they were transmitted to the Board of Control. Why, then, did the directors say, that the whole responsibility rested with them? The proprietors had heard of the injustice with which the rajah had been treated; they had heard of the conduct of the Governor of Bombay in that affair. That hon. gentleman was the friend of the Governor-general of India; he was the particular friend of the President of the Board of Control. He had many friends in the Court of Directors, and in that Court, and therefore his acts were to be approved; and yet, with all this, the directors said, that they

were the responsible executive, and that all these matters should be left to their decision. And what did they do? They asked the proprietors to wait until the mass of evidence had been gone through and considered; and, after six weeks, they pronounced a decision confirming all that the Government of Bombay had done. He would beg to ask the directors, whether they did go through the whole of the evidence? Had it been read? Had each director read it? He had heard, that, in a few days after the despatch had been drawn up, it had been forwarded to India. He had heard that five or six of the directors had raised their voices against this decision; but they were, of course, in a minority; and their protests or dissents were shewn to be disregarded, by the haste used in sending out the despatch. Was not this, in effect, depriving the opinions of those directors of that due consideration to which they were entitled—and also depriving the natives of India of the advantage which they had a right to derive from the expressed opinions of all the directors? What was the use of permitting dissents to be entered at all—but that those dissents and the despatch should go together to the Board of Control, and be both considered together? But he would go farther, and maintain, along with his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes), that the Court of Proprietors should have been consulted in the matter. They were, however, deprived of that power;—or at least denied its exercise. It was true, they could not rescind or alter a despatch after it had been sent to the Board of Control. But the clause by which this was enacted shewed that they had formerly had that power, and that even now they had a right to revise and alter any despatch of the directors relating to the government of India *before* it was sent to the Board of Control. As it was, there appeared to be not a little illegality in the whole of this proceeding. If it were true, as had been stated by his hon. friend, the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), that the despatch had come down originally from the Board of Control to the directors, he would contend that it was of no more authority than so much waste paper. The Board of Control was **not** the Company—neither were the directors. The Proprietors constituted the Company, of which the directors were only the executive body. If the President of the Board of Control had sent down the despatch, he had altogether exceeded his duty; and the Court of Proprietors would neglect theirs if they sanctioned such a proceeding. The whole, he repeated, was tainted with illegality by the exclusion of the proprietors from the exercise of that right which belonged to them. Looking at the entire case, he would confidently appeal to every proprietor, who valued his rights as such, whether, under the circumstances stated, the terms of the first resolution (the resolution now before the Court) were not fully borne out and justified? The whole case was, he maintained, as foul a blot and stain as could be attached to the British name in connection with the government of India.

The *Chairman* said, he felt it to be his duty to meet the motion now before the Court with a direct negative. The hon. bart. who introduced this question had opened it in language at least courteous to the directors. Not so the hon. and learned proprietor who had just addressed the Court. He charged the directors with having been influenced by personal motives—by feelings of partiality towards Sir James Carnac—which induced them to confirm his acts as related to the deposition of the rajah. Sitting there amongst those by whom he was well known, he did not feel it necessary to enter into any explanation on that part of the case. He would, therefore, confine the very few observations he had to make to a statement of the grounds on which he should meet this motion with a direct negative. The hon. and learned proprietor had said, that the censure on the directors, which the motion was supposed to imply, formed one of the reasons why it should have his support—that, in his opinion, they (the Directors) deserved that censure, because they had approved the proceedings of the Governor of Bombay without due consideration, or without giving to the rajah the means of a full and fair investigation of the charges brought against him. Did the hon. proprietor recollect, that this question had undergone a discussion of two long days in the month of February last? The motion then was, that the Directors and the Board of Control do suspend their judgment on the whole case of the rajah until it had undergone a full and fair investigation. To that an amendment had been moved, to the effect that the Court deemed it highly inexpedient to interfere with the proceedings of their responsible executive in the matter. After, as he had said, a discussion which occupied two whole days, the amendment was carried by a majority of nearly two to one. No doubt, the hon. bart. and his friends who supported the original motion were highly respectable—but they were not the Court of Proprietors. That Court had left the matter in the hands of its executive—the directors—and they had gived it their best consideration. To pronounce any opinion upon the decision to which they had come on the subject, would be to decide without the papers. How could the Court come to any con-

clusion on the question until they had the opportunity of seeing those documents which the directors had had before them? On this ground, and because he would not assent to a censure on the directors, which he knew was undeserved, he must oppose the motion.

Mr. *Lewis* (in explanation) said, that he had not charged the directors with having been actuated by personal considerations; but that, in deciding, they might have been influenced by the consideration, that, in this motion, it was meant to pass a vote of censure on themselves.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* would briefly state the reasons why he could not give his assent to this motion. In the first place, he did not think the Court were in a condition to come to a correct decision on the subject in the absence of the documents. In point of fact, the Court did not yet know officially that any despatch had been sent out to India. To offer any opinion, therefore, on the subject of that despatch, before they had official cognizance of its existence, would be putting the cart before the horse. Another ground of his objection to the motion was, that it cast a censure on the Court of Directors. Now, as he claimed for himself the right of giving an independent vote, and to decide in that way which he conscientiously believed to be correct, he must accord the same right to others. He was bound to believe, and he did most firmly believe, that his colleagues acted from the purest motives and a strict sense of what they considered right, and that afforded no ground for passing a vote of censure upon them. He would candidly state his own opinion, that the judgment of the majority of his colleagues was most erroneous. That was his honest conviction; but, in that opinion, he might be wrong. However, as it was his opinion, he felt bound to state it, and to adhere to it, until he was shown to be wrong. He regretted deeply that the despatch had been sent out by the Court of Directors; but, while he adhered to that opinion, he was precluded from going into the grounds on which they had come to that decision; because, as he had said, the documents were not before the Court. Let those who said that all the documents were not read, have them called for. If they wished to have all the documents on which the judgment of the Court of Directors was furnished, he would support the motion for their production. He thought it necessary to the credit of the directors themselves, that those documents should be produced; because an opinion had gone abroad, that a great wrong had been done. That, he must say, was his own opinion; and on that ground he should wish to have all the documents before the Court. When he said "*all*," he did not mean the evidence taken before the Commissioners of Inquiry—that would not be necessary, and it would not be understood. What he should like to have produced were the minutes of Governor Sir Robert Grant, of Sir James Carnac, and of Lord Auckland. These, and the correspondence arising out of them, he should wish to have produced. When they and the dissents were before the proprietors, he should be ready to defend the opinions which he entertained on this important question;—but until these were brought under the consideration of the Court, he could not support this motion.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he was rather surprised at what had fallen from the hon. gentleman who had just sat down; for he commenced by saying that he would not go into the matter, as the documents that were necessary to form a correct opinion were not before the Court, and yet had pronounced his judgment, that a great wrong had been done. *(Hear, hear!)* The fair inference from the decision of the Court of Directors, to whom the proprietors had referred the question, and who had had the documents before them to found their judgment upon, was, that a great wrong, instead of being done, had been prevented. He concurred, however, with the hon. director with regard to this resolution, that it had very much the appearance of putting the cart before the horse. The hon. bart. should have put his second resolution before his first. But what said the present one? That the Court of Directors had proceeded with unnecessary haste in confirming the deposal of the rajah—not only without ordering a full and fair investigation of the charges against him, but without having afforded the proprietors an opportunity of considering the grounds of their decision. The only new feature in the present motion, from that which was made on the 12th of February, was the charge of unnecessary haste in the Court of Directors having come to a decision. If this meant any thing, it was that the haste which had been used precluded due deliberation, and which charge appeared to him (Mr. Weeding) to be entirely groundless. Gentlemen would remember that this question was discussed in the Court of Proprietors on the 12th and 13th of February last; and that, at that time, the subject was admitted to be under the consideration of the directors —how long the Court did not know— and the motion of the hon. bart., seconded by the learned gentleman on that occasion, required that the Court of Directors would suspend their judgment on this matter until a full and fair investigation had been made of the charges preferred

against the rajah. He (Mr. Weeding) did not, however, concur with the gentlemen who brought the question forward at that time; nor did the General Court, for they superseded the hon. baronet's motion by an amendment, which left the decision of the question entirely to the Court of Directors. The directors were bound then to proceed to an immediate consideration of the subject. They owed it to their own character as men of business; they owed it to the recommendation of the General Court, which had referred the question to their decision; they owed it to a sense of justice to the accused; they owed it to the consideration of the good government of India—of that country, whose government they were appointed to administer; they owed it to all these considerations, that they should come to a decision with all promptitude and without delay. They took nevertheless forty-seven days after the discussion in the General Court before they decided. It was not till the 1st of April that they sanctioned the dethronement of the rajah. Surely there was no ground here for a charge of precipitation. The stoutest advocate for due deliberation must admit the charge of unnecessary haste was entirely without foundation. With regard to the latter part of this motion, that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control had proceeded too hastily "to confirm the deposal and banishment of that prince, not only without ordering a full and fair investigation of the charges, if any there be, against him, but without having afforded the proprietors an opportunity of considering the grounds on which the directors have sanctioned a measure of such extreme degradation and punishment," he thought that his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes), and the learned gentleman who seconded him, should have complained of that in reference to the Court of Proprietors and not to the directors. The blame should have been bestowed on this Court. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors would have disobeyed the orders of the Court of Proprietors, if they had acted differently from what they had done. (*Hear!*) Did not a majority on the last occasion—(there were 56 to 26)—decide that the whole question was in a state that made it unadvisable for that Court to interfere, and that it was better to leave it in the hands of the directors? He hoped the hon. baronet would not be disposed to find fault with the Court of Directors for obeying the orders of the Court of Proprietors. With regard, then, to all the points of the present motion, he thought the Court would at once see that they were quite groundless, and would, therefore, reject it. He would not go into the merits of the question, unless they were taken notice of afterwards; but he was surprised at the mistaken view entertained by the hon. baronet, and particularly by the learned gentleman. They considered the Rajah of Sattara as a British subject, and that he ought to be tried by a jury the same as in this country. (*Hear!*) Nothing could be more incorrect—nothing more absurd. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah was an independent sovereign, though he held his throne on certain conditions; which conditions he had not fulfilled. (*Hear, hear!*) There was no tribunal in India to judge of the rajah's political acts. The British Government was the sole and proper judge of them. As the ruling power, it could not submit the adjustment of its political rights to the judgment of a subordinate tribunal. He was therefore surprised that the hon. and learned gentleman, lawyer as he was, should not have discovered the difference between the two cases. In conclusion, he would say, that it was indispensably necessary for the good government of India, where there were many native princes, some of whom had been removed, and whose relations were still anxious to resume the government of those provinces of which they had been dispossessed by the British power in India, that the greatest vigilance should be observed by our Government there, in detecting and stifling the first appearances of hostile aggression. It must be remembered that political discord began by degrees; it was timid and feeble in its outset, like that of the Rajah of Sattara. As was said by the ancient poet, in his description of Fame,

"Parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo."

It was to prevent this rising to a height, this stalking upon the land, that the British authorities in India were necessarily alive to the first appearance of political hostility. He trusted that the proceedings of the native princes would be carefully watched, and that Sir James Carnac, in the duty which belonged to his office, a duty which on this occasion he had endeavoured to exercise with justice and mercy, would not fail to be most vigilant in that respect. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *St. George Tucker* explained. He did not mean to say, that he had himself pronounced his judgment that a great wrong had been done; but that such an impression had gone forth amongst the proprietors, and that his own opinion certainly was of that nature. His argument was, that it was necessary for the Court of Directors to show that a great wrong had not been done, by producing their side of the case. It was with that view he had urged the necessity of bringing forward the papers; and he cautiously called on the Court to have all the papers

before them and not to take his judgment on this matter. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Salomons* said, the course which this question appeared to be taking inclined him strongly to regret that there was not, on the former occasion, an assurance given by the Hon. Court of Directors, that, at the earliest moment, the proprietors should have possession of the documents to enable them to judge of the facts of the case, and to pronounce their opinion on the conduct of the Government of India and of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) Had such an assurance been given, the discussion on this day would have been avoided. He was one of those who thought that the best mode of ensuring good government was by placing the strictest reliance upon those who administered the government. (*Hear, hear!*) He was unwilling to weaken the power of the executive, but he held them responsible for their acts; and how could they be held responsible unless the proprietors were enabled to express their opinions? (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted, therefore, that no determination had been manifested by the directors to lay those papers before the proprietors, to enable them to judge of the conduct of the Court of Directors, in reference to this unfortunate prince. He would just observe, that, keeping a watchful eye upon the native princes in India, and treating them with justice, would afford the best assurance that this country could have for their good conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, the Rajah of Sattara was allowed, on all hands, to be a most amiable man, and far more cultivated than most other native princes of India. The Governor of Bombay, too, was also on such terms with him as to endeavour to persuade him to comply with the terms proposed by the Bombay Government. But who could be surprised that a prince with his ideas must have felt disinclined to comply with them, unless a fair inquiry had taken place? (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Salomons) did not know whether a full investigation had taken place; and he could not give an opinion on the subject, unless such documents were placed before the Court as would enable him to judge. (*Hear, hear!*) He confessed that, in his opinion, there were many circumstances connected with this case that did not place the Government of Bombay and the Court of Directors in the most favourable position. (*Hear, hear!*) What had been the conduct of the Governor of Bombay? We had deposed the rajah—he had then gone to a traitor, and offered to compound his treason, and to seat him on the throne. (*Hear, hear!*) Now that placed the Government of Bombay and this Court in a very serious dilemma, and more than anything else required that documents, and ample documents too, should be laid before the Court, to enable them to judge of this proceeding. But whilst he expressed this opinion, he took the same view of the matter as when it was last before the Court. He regretted that the question had been brought forward at this time; for, without information, the Court was called on to adopt a resolution, which amounted to a severe censure on the Government of Bombay and the hon. directors in this Court. Now he had that opinion of the directors, that they would never act unjustly to any individual; and that, in their conduct towards the native princes of India, they would always endeavour to act mercifully and justly. (*Hear, hear!*) But that was only an opinion; and he really thought it would have been far more decorous, and far more proper, that the directors (nominated as they were by the Court of Proprietors) should have came forward and voluntarily placed all the information in their hands before this Court, without waiting until it should be called for by the legislature at large, or be given to the ministers of the crown. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it only right that the directors, in a case of this importance, should place the proprietors in the best position, and give them the earliest and best means of judging of the conduct that had been pursued towards their fellow-subjects in India. (*Hear, hear!*) Disagreeing, therefore, with the hon. baronet as to the first part of his motion, he begged to call the attention of the Court to the other parts of it.

The *Chairman* reminded the hon. gentleman that the first resolution only was now under discussion.

Mr. *Salomons* resumed.—If, then, he were allowed to speak only to the first part of the motion, he would not trouble the Court with many further observations; for he thought the present discussion only a continuation of the last. They, at that time, found the rajah sentenced to a very heavy degradation by the Governor of Bombay; and he thought the friends of the rajah were right in bringing the subject forward, and calling the attention of the Court of Directors to it. He thought also that it was the duty of the directors, at that time, to assure the proprietors that, as soon as they came to a decision, they would lay the papers before this Court. He held them responsible for what had been done; but he hoped that in doing justice to the rajah, they would likewise do justice to themselves. He would, however, wait patiently for the production of the papers, trusting that they would be supplied without delay, and that he should find the Government of Bombay were justified in the

decision they had arrived at. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Shepherd* thought, that if the documents were laid before the Court, the hon. baronet would be much better able to judge whether the resolution he now proposed ought to be proceeded with; and he therefore hoped that the hon. baronet would consent to withdraw it for the present. (*Cries of "No! No!"*) He thought that course would be very desirable; for, to decide on it without the documents, was to decide on an *ex parte* statement. This first resolution called on them to declare that the Court of Directors had acted with unnecessary haste; but it was possible that his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) might be wrong, and that the directors might be considered by a majority of proprietors to be right. Then why press this first resolution, which implied a censure on the directors? When they came to the second resolution, he would most cordially concur with the hon. baronet; but he trusted that, under the circumstances, the resolution now proposed would be withdrawn. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hogg* said, he thought his hon. friend need not be under the least apprehension that the first resolution would be refused by that Court. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) There was very little danger on that score, as far as he could judge of the feelings of hon. proprietors. After what had been stated by the hon. mover and the hon. and learned seconder of this resolution, he hoped that it would not be withdrawn, but that the feeling of the Court would be for justice towards the directors, as a body of gentlemen elected by themselves, and sworn to do their duty; and that they would think that a resolution which imputed to them a neglect of their duty ought to be met by a most direct negative. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He should have scarcely risen, had it not been for some imputations which had been thrown upon the Court of Directors, independent of the resolution itself. It was stated, both by the hon. baronet who moved the resolution and the hon. and learned gentleman who seconded it, that the directors had not shown a becoming deference to the opinions and wishes of that Court. For himself, he repudiated that imputation; and he knew that he might do the same on the part of his brother directors. Ill would it become them, who owed the situations they occupied to the favour of the proprietors, to forget that kindness, and not to show every desire, as far as they conscientiously could, to meet their opinions and wishes; and he hoped the day would never arrive, when the two bodies should be opposed to each other. But if it would ill become the directors generally, still less would it become him, to forget that kindness which he had so lately experienced. Let the Court look to the resolution, and what it recited. Was it not a censure on the Court of Directors and the Board of Control? But, was not a censure on the Court of Directors the greatest censure they could pass on themselves? (*Hear, hear!*) The worthy Chairman had begged the hon. baronet, and the hon. and learned gentleman who spoke after him, to consider that they were not the representatives of the whole Court of Proprietors. (*Hear!*) He wished them to remember that. The Court of Directors, then, were to be censured for obeying the orders of the Court of Proprietors;—for having done that which they had declared it was their bounden duty to do, when they agreed, on the 13th of February last, to the motion, moved, as an amendment, by the hon. chairman—"That this Court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines, to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara." He did hope that this Court did not take a bit more interest in the case of the Rajah of Sattara than they would in the case of each and every prince in India (*Hear, hear!*); and that no reason influenced them with reference to the Rajah of Sattara, that would not have equally influenced them with regard to the interests of every other person in India. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore objected to the recital in this resolution. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not like that recital, or its individuality (*Hear!*), and he knew that the hon. baronet, whose feeling of benevolence was so widely extended (and however much they might differ on other matters, they never should disagree on that score), would feel that it was impossible to press this resolution; for the Court of Proprietors had said it was the bounden duty of the directors to proceed with this matter immediately, and that they would leave it in the hands of the responsible executive; and, when an amendment was moved by an hon. proprietor opposite, agreeing with what he had again stated to-day, that the papers should be produced, that amendment was negatived, and the Court of Proprietors said to the directors, "We do not want papers; it is your duty to determine what it is right to give us, and when you do that, it will be proper for us to judge of the matter." He hoped that the Court of Proprietors would always preserve their control over the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) He admitted its salutary effect; but he trusted that the conduct of the directors would never be "improvidently, rashly, and captiously," brought before the public. (*Hear, hear!*) He would contend that nothing was so likely to destroy that control as a requisition like the one in this case. (*Hear!*) He

observed that five or six of the gentlemen who signed this requisition signed the preceding one.

Sir *C. Forbes.*—Why not?

Mr. *Hogg.*—He believed that his hon. friend was very hard up to get any one to sign it. (*A laugh.*) He could not get nine new parties to subscribe their names to it, notwithstanding all his influence and all his popularity (*Hear*); and was, therefore, obliged to take the old signers. In point of fact, this was only the old discussion renewed. He would not say one word on the merits of the case; they were not before the Court; and he regretted that any opinion on that point had been given on either side. (*Hear, hear!*) It was impossible that a correct conclusion could be arrived at without having all the particulars before them. He was sorry, therefore, that any hon. proprietor should form an opinion without having the means of knowing who was right and who was wrong; but he hoped that this Court would bear in mind that whatever had been done to the Rajah of Sattara, had been done with the concurrence of the Governor-general of India and his Council, and of two successive Governors of Bombay and their Council.

Sir *C. Forbes.*—This is going into the merits of the case.

Mr. *Hogg.*—His hon. friend could not so confuse things as to say that this was going into the merits of the case. He was only saying that the Court had as yet no means of judging; but that what had been done, had been done with the sanction and concurrence of the Governor-general of India and the Governor of Bombay; and at least with the sanction of a majority of the directors and of the Board of Control.

Sir *C. Forbes.*—You know that officially.

Mr. *Hogg.*—This much the Court of Proprietors knew; and he thought they might put that as a fair set-off against the opinions of the hon. baronet and the hon. and learned gentleman who seconded the motion. And yet this resolution, admitting that the Court of Proprietors had not the means of judging of the merits of the case, was allowed by the hon. and learned gentleman to be a direct censure on the Court of Directors; and he was pleased to add, that it would have been far more acceptable to him if it had been couched in stronger and more violent language. (*Hear, hear!*) He could have said a great deal in answer to what was suggested by both the hon. mover and the hon. and learned seconder, with respect to tribunals; but he would only just observe, that there was a clear distinction between a tribunal to decide matters that affected private individuals, and one to decide matters that concerned two sovereign states. How his hon. friend could not see the difference between the two, he was quite at a loss to understand. His hon. friend had first attempted to prove that the Rajah of Sattara was a British subject, and had taken up a book to confirm that statement—

Sir *C. Forbes.*—I wish you would make a better use of that book. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. *Hogg.*—He had then proceeded to say, that we had deposed a prince whom he called independent.

Sir *C. Forbes.*—I never called him an independent prince; he's a slave. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. *Hogg.*—And then the hon. baronet said he ought to be tried according to the rules of a British court of justice. But he would not detain the Court farther. His object in rising was only to refute the charge of a want of deference on the part of the directors to the Court of Proprietors; and, in according to this Court the right of exercising in all matters their own judgment, to demand from them, in return, the privilege of exercising his own judgment according to the best of his ability. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* said, that happening to be one of the raw recruits who had signed Sir Charles Forbes's last requisition, although not one of the "squad" who looked so "awkward" in the same hon. director's eyes, as forming a part of the hon. baronet's first march to Coventry, he should now publicly defend the views of himself and of the present requisitionists. It was sufficiently known to the Court, that nothing could be less in conformity with his own habits than to take part there in any discussion purely secular or political. It had rather been his fortune, for now nearly twenty years past, only to advocate the cause of those great moral and religious objects which, although the directors, as a body, had never failed to resist and retard on every occasion, he was happy to say were now better understood by the whole Christian population of England; and in spite of all the opposition, both of the home and foreign authorities of that Company, were acquiring every day such fresh strength and support as must insure their full reception and complete success at no very distant period. If, therefore, he were asked why he chose to support the hon. baronet in his defence of the Rajah of Sattara, he would reply with the Roman dramatist, "*Homo sum! humani nihil à me alienum puto.*" He had already, at two General Courts, attempted to show the gross injustice and cruelty with which the rajah had been imprisoned, plundered, and dethroned, without even such a mockery or semblance of a trial as were to be found in the worst periods of

British and foreign history—in the case of accused parties whose destruction was still determined on. In the absence of all shadow of proof against this prince, he must, at the risk of subjecting himself to the declared censure of the chairman, express his conscientious conviction that the rajah was an injured victim of the foulest injustice and treachery; and that it had happened here, as in the case of so many other usurpations in India and elsewhere, that the wretched creature who had forced him from his seat was just the most unfit person in the world to have occupied it. In all this, indeed, there was nothing out of course. The principal cause of regret appeared to be, that the Company at home should have supported its Government abroad in abetting a case of oppression and wrong; and that at a period when it more than ever behoved us to take care that our hands should be more clean, and our motives less suspected, than ever. The evidence on which he supported these views was not founded upon the authority of any statements which he had himself received from India; but it rested on the uncontradicted statement which had been publicly produced by the hon. baronet of Sir James Carnac's extraordinary visit to this unhappy chief; and equally upon the oral testimony of the residents and agents, of unimpeached honour and integrity, present in this Court, who had, in their own persons, at the two former Courts, supplied himself and his brother proprietors with testimony of the very highest value. He had a right to say this; because every one knew, who knew any thing of the value of human evidence, that by far the most precious and desirable proofs which could be adduced on any subject were those of living witnesses, themselves bearing part in the whole transactions they reported, who might be subjected to cross-examination on the spot, and whose characters, for integrity and accuracy, were placed above all dispute. It was on the evidence of such even as these that he now felt himself entitled to repeat, that the late rajah was a man of great ability, and of amiable deportment, and that he had been the victim of a long course of intrigue and oppression, which—after depriving him of such territory as was not merely originally awarded to him, but was afterwards ordered to be restored to him, on an appeal—finally succeeded in first depriving him of this territory, and next in deposing him from the throne of his ancestors, in favour of a notorious drunkard and profligate, in the abused form of a brother, who was clearly shown to have been the prime mover of all the disgraceful acts which preceded the overthrow of the rajah. When, therefore, the hon. director (Mr. Warden) had gone out of his way, in answer to the hon. and learned seconder (Mr. Lewis), to defend the spoliation of the rajah's territory, he (Mr. Poynder) was bound to affirm, that the single evidence for this rested on that gentleman's simple assertion; while the entire proof of the series of spoliation and wrong which, after a course of years, had ended in the rajah's overthrow, was both established upon the documentary evidence adduced by the hon. and learned seconder, and on the report of the most unexceptionable witnesses, who had themselves had a share in the whole transactions. It was true, indeed, that the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) had derided the idea of the rajah's appeal for justice; and contended, that the case was too high, as a charge of treason, for the ordinary tribunals of the country; but this was a sophistry which could not for a moment be supported. The rajah never asked to be tried by the subordinate legal tribunals; but to be heard by himself and his witnesses, before the same authority which charged him with guilt, no matter whether the Governor of Bombay, or the Governor-general of India. It was this sort of trial which he sought; and it was this which he had been repeatedly refused. The hon. director (Mr. Hogg) supposed he had placed the supporters of the rajah in a logical dilemma, by attempting to make a distinction between the rights of private individuals and those of sovereign princes; but if the substantial ends of justice could thus be defeated by a quibble, and the refusal of a fair trial in the present case should come to be adopted as a precedent in future, the agreement in question would leave without all remedy hereafter any one in the situation of the rajah, and preclude others, as well as himself, from all possibillty of a just and righteous adjudication. The hon. director (Mr. Hogg), however, had declared that the present motion, which was expressive of regret at the course which had been pursued, would involve two other dilemmas, *viz.* first, that of censuring the Court of Directors, without the possibility of knowing whether they were wrong,—inasmuch as no official papers had yet been printed—and secondly, of censuring the Court of Proprietors, who had determined, by a majority, to leave the question to their executive body. In reply to the first proposition, he would ask, whose fault it was that the proprietors were still without these papers—and whether it was in good taste to visit them thus with the consequences of an involuntary ignorance of the entire facts, when they yet possessed sufficient evidence to help them to a correct decision? and, as to the second point, he must once more protest against incon-

siderable majorities of Courts of Proprietors, actually composed of the directors themselves, being quoted, as now, against the Court of Proprietors. The Court would remember how frequently, of late years, he had been obliged to deplore the abuse of the directors turning out as one man, on divisions; and that, even where the whole offence of the Court of Proprietors was a mere recommendation to the directors to pursue any definite course. He should never cease to contend, that the directors possessed no legal right to interfere with or overthrow what was simply intended as the proffer of friendly advice in the shape of a recommendation. Their duty was clear in all such cases; common decency required that they should never proceed to stifle and shut out all inquiry in its origin by negativing a simple recommendation of the Court of Proprietors. Let them only determine not to be judges in their own cause, and they would still retain their clear right and remedy as directors, in the event of their ultimately thinking that it would be contrary to the real interests of the Company that any particular recommendation ought not to be adopted. Let them only do us the justice to consider and deliberate upon every recommendation of this body, and then say, if necessary, that they have done so, but that they felt compelled to dissent from it, and he (Mr. Poynder) would always be the first to move the adoption—not of the proprietors' recommendation, but of the directors' refusal; but he again earnestly contended against the unwise and injurious practice of suppressing and silencing, *in limine*, the honest intentions of this general body, composed of both Courts, by the members of one Court interposing to prevent the expression of the honest sentiments of the proprietors at large; which could be conveyed in no other or better way. The hon. baronet had fairly this day complained, that on this very question he was unjustly defeated by a very small majority, formed, as usual, by the directors themselves, against a mere recommendation (for it was nothing else) which he moved in February. He (Mr. Poynder) had repeatedly made the same complaint, and now heartily joined the hon. baronet in thinking that such a course was the height of injustice, especially when he remembered how often measures of the greatest magnitude brought forward by himself had been negatived by the undue assumption of the same power. It was only too well known to all whom he addressed that the very same men, who, in secret conclave, had, under the state pretext of "danger to our Indian empire," prevented for a series of years the most important moral and civil blessings being conferred upon India—had been enabled as frequently to defeat, in this Court, the same purposes of mercy, by the same instrument of a small majority, in defence of their own mistaken and short-sighted policy. It was for these reasons that he (Mr. Poynder) thought there was little of argument in the appeal of the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) to the late majority against the hon. baronet, while he also considered that the reference made by that director to the opinions of the Board of Control and the Governments of Bengal and Bombay weighed no heavier in the scale of truth; first, because there was notoriously now no longer any Board of Control whatever, since the whole world of India rested on Sir John Hobhouse, as the only Atlas of oriental responsibility; and, secondly, because it was equally notorious that the foreign Government had been often deplorably in error upon the greatest moral questions, and had afterwards come to discover, and, in not a few instances, to acknowledge, their error. Let it, however, be admitted that neither the legislative body of proprietors, nor the executive body of directors, were in a condition to arrive at a correct decision. Then how did it happen that the directors chose, with 6,000 printed pages awaiting their perusal, to precipitate the despatch to India, confirming the deposal of the rajah, which it was not contradicted that they had transmitted? He would not act so offensively as to ask even the directors who had signed this despatch to declare, on their honour, that they had read such a mass of evidence; but he would only say, that if they had not, they had then acted upon no better information than the Court of Proprietors possessed. Yet the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) designated this requisition for further information and fuller consideration as both "captious" and "improvident." He (Mr. Poynder) could not but agree with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) in thinking that there was only too much ground to conclude that the haste which had been used was intended to deprive that Court of the power of coming to a conclusion upon the facts of the case, and that the whole affair was tainted with pregnant suspicion of having been conducted with the same precipitancy, and for the same reasons, as one of old advised, when he said, or was supposed to have said,

> "If 'twere done; 'twere well it were done quickly."

Reverting once again to the case of this unfortunate prince, he must contend that, from his earliest history, so far as it had come before the Court, down to the last *ex parte* condemnation, by Sir James Carnac, as the sole judge and jury in the cause, the entire conduct of the rajah's enemies appeared to have formed a com-

plete parallel to the fable of "The Wolf and the Lamb," with which they had been acquainted from their infancy; illustrating, as it did, the ineffectual exhibition of innocence and weakness on the one hand, and of force and fraud on the other; and never, assuredly, was the maxim of "*sic volo, sic jubeo*" more completely exemplified than by the whole behaviour of Sir J. Carnac. For all this, indeed, the doctrine of "expediency" had been resorted to, as a sufficient justification. It was "expedient," when you had once imagined a case of delinquency (no matter whether you could prove it or not), that you should refuse the means of defence to the accused party, lest, perchance, he should put you in the wrong, by proving his own innocence. But "expediency" was only a more modern word for "necessity," which was as old as Milton:

> "So spoke the fiend,"
> "And with necessity, the tyrant's plea,
> "Excus'd his devilish deed."

The hon. chairman had, indeed, characterized this motion of the hon. bart. as both offensive in its language, and as conveying a direct censure upon himself and his colleagues; but why all this morbid sensitiveness on the part of the directors, where the worst that the proprietors were asked to do was to express their regret at the undue haste which had now confirmed the dethronement of a sovereign prince, without giving them the intermediate opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject? Was the subversion of a throne, under circumstances (as was alleged and believed) of fraud and injustice, to go for nothing, merely because the feelings of the directors were not to be offended? Was it merely a technical argument to contend that the proprietors were excluded by the amendment of the late chairman, carried by such a majority as had been adverted to; and that they were, therefore, bound to leave the whole question to their executive? As well might it have been contended, that, because, not long since, a small majority of proprietors, at the bidding of the directors, and composed of those directors themselves, determined to leave, in future, all religious and moral questions to the same executive, therefore, the Court of Proprietors was bound for all time to have no religious or moral opinions, and to pass no religious or moral resolutions. The practical fruit of that proceeding had been, that, after publicly protesting against such a resolution, as contrary alike to law and policy, many proprietors, and he (Mr. Poynder) among the number, had never ceased, and certainly never should cease, to originate and discuss all such questions, precisely as if no such resolution had ever been passed. The directors, indeed, had said, "*Stet pro ratione voluntas;*" and a small majority of the proprietors, on the same day, and without any previous notice of motion, had become the registrars of their edict; but it was utterly absurd for the directors, in this free and Christian country, to have expected any other result than disobedience; and, in point of fact, the resolution in question had been repeatedly broken, even since it was carried, down to the period of the last Quarterly Court. Adverting to the speech of another hon. director (Mr. Tucker), he could not but congratulate his own colleagues upon the honour and honesty which had distinguished his address. He had, indeed, proceeded further, in the warmth of discussion, than he at first intended to do; for, after reminding the proprietors that they did not officially know that any despatch had been sent by the directors, he had inadvertently admitted the transmission of such a despatch, and had actually quoted a part of its contents. All this, indeed, might be well excused in an energetic debater; but while it reflected no discredit on the hon. director, it served to shew that his honesty had got the better of his technicality; and that, while he wished to contend that the present motion was legally premature, because the proprietors could not know that a despatch had been sent out, he had not been lawyer enough to conceal from the Court the fact that the despatch in question had, notwithstanding, really been sent; and, therefore, that it might fairly become the subject of discussion, which was all for which the supporters of the motion contended. But he would ask the hon. chairman, whether the despatch he had just alluded to emanated from the Court of Directors, or the Board of Control? (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* rose to order.

The *Chairman* said, he should certainly deny all right, on the part of the hon. proprietor, to put such a question. At the same time, the hon. gentleman was well aware of the constitution of the direction; and he would therefore say, that the assertion was utterly unfounded. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* resumed.—Then he was entitled to the thanks of the Court, for having given the hon. chairman an opportunity of denying such an imputation.

The *Chairman* said he was almost sorry he had answered the question; and would repeat, that it ought not to have been put. (*Hear.*)

Mr. *Poynder* said, that it did appear to him that the delay in the production of the papers was intended to prevent the proprietors from coming to a just conclusion on this subject. He would not, however, further detain the Court, but would apologise for the time he had occupied, and would gladly leave the defence

of the Court of Directors in the hands of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), whom he had unfortunately preceded, and who, it was sufficiently well known, would apply himself in the way of his vocation, and with his usual perseverance, to vindicate the directors through thick and thin; inasmuch, as the hon. proprietor invariably appeared to act upon the maxim of the lover, who, when addressing his mistress, said,

"Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy:
"Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I."

Mr. *Fielder* said, that, in the first place, he must do justice to his own character; and never should it be said that Thomas Fielder had acted in any other manner than according to his own conscientious conviction, in either supporting or opposing others. It should never be said, in this or any other Court, that he had sided with the Directors except conscientiously. (*Hear, hear!*) He must say—without intending any offence to his hon. friend, Mr. Poynder, if he could allow him to call him so (*Hear, hear!*)—in answer to the hon. proprietor, that he (Mr. F.) went through thick and thin in support of their executive; he would tell that hon. proprietor, that though he would not say that the hon. proprietor ever did go through thick and thin in his sentiments, he would venture to reply that he knew no one in either the Court of Proprietors, or in any other Court, that so nearly went through thick and thin as the hon. Proprietor (Mr. Poynder) did in the various matters he moved. He wished when hon. proprietors looked to the Court of Directors for consistency, that they would look a little to their own conduct and act consistently themselves. On the former debate on this subject, the resolution, in the shape of an amendment, agreed to by the Court, was—"That this Court deem it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines, to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara." That was the amendment prososed by the worthy chairman to the original resolution, moved by the hon. baronet, and was carried by a majority of the Court of Proprietors. When it was stated that the Court of Directors carried that amendment, he would deny it. They did not know the Court of Directors in this General Court. The directors sat here as individual proprietors, (*Hear, hear!*), and having been appointed directors, because they were considered men of honour and integrity, he thought the Court of Proprietors were bound to believe that they would act with as much honour and integrity as other proprietors, when they voted on any question that came before the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) Although the hon. Director (Mr. Tucker) had given his opinion on this subject, he (Mr. Fielder) must do him the justice to say, it was not his opinion, as a director, but as an individual proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*) It was the Court of Proprietors and Court of Directors coming forward as individual proprietors that thus sustained the East India Company. Were they not to meet in that character, there would soon be an end to the Company; and some few of those who have met in this Court would be packed off to Whitehall, or Downing-street, or elsewhere, and they would never meet here again. (*Hear!*) He was in hopes that the hon. baronet would not have so soon brought the matter again before the Court, and that the hon. and learned seconder would have acted with that good judgment which he evinced on all other occasions—(and no one would he consult sooner than that learned gentleman in any difficult case)—and that they would not have proposed such resolutions. He would ask every man present to consider the first of these resolutions. What did it say?

That the proprietors cannot but express their surprise and regret that, notwithstanding the deep interest taken by them in the case of his highness the Rajah of Sattara, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control should have proceeded with such unnecessary haste to confirm the deposal and banishment of that prince, not only without ordering a full and fair investigation of the charges, if any there be, against him, but without having afforded the proprietors an opportunity of considering the grounds on which the directors have sanctioned a measure of such extreme degradation and punishment.

What right, he would ask, had any one to say there had *not* been a full and fair investigation? Had the Court the authentic proceedings and documents upon which the Government of India acted before them, to enable them to from a sound judgment? The hon. and learned gentleman who seconded the motion had forgotten his usual practice in the courts of law. He had come forward with his brief, but not one proof had he to rest on. They were to take his *ipse dixit* when he came forward and assumed that there had been unnecessary haste. (*Hear!*) He would put it to the learned gentleman himself, whether he could go on with the first resolution. But what did he say next? The resolutions went on to say—"The proprietors, therefore, call upon the Court of Directors,"—

The *Chairman* would just remind the hon. proprietor that he could not speak on the second resolution until the first was disposed of.

Mr. *Fielder* would not then take up the time of the Court unnecessarily by saying more now, and would postpone his further observations until the second resolution came under the consideration of the Court.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that after what had been stated, he should have, or rather

he should have had, great pleasure in saving the time of the Court by acceding to the recommendation of the second hon. gentleman who had spoken from behind the bar (*Hear!*); but he knew they would not agree to that; that they would not lose the pleasure of negativing his motion. (*Laughter*). Now it might save time if he followed their recommendation; but he would not withdraw his motion (*laughter*): he would not indeed (*continued laughter*); and he would give his reason why he would not. (*Hear!*) It would be in the recollection of the Court, and particularly of his hon. friend (Mr. Salomons), who, with so much honour to himself, had spoken as an independent proprietor on this subject, that, on a former occasion, he (Sir C. Forbes) had offered to withdraw his motion to make way for that gentleman's amendment. That amendment, as he had stated at the time, went much farther than he could possibly hope for. (*Hear!*) It was for the production of papers. Now all in this Court knew how such a motion was invariably met there. (*Hear, hear!*) It was almost always rejected, except when the papers that were moved for tended to support any views of the gentlemen within the bar, whether directors or proprietors; for one day the Court was told they were directors, and another day that they were denominated proprietors, and they seemed to adopt either character as it might suit their purpose. But he would say, that hon. gentlemen (he meant within the bar), relying on the strength of their number, 27, consisting of directors and ex-directors, or proprietors, or whatever they were, generally opposed and almost invariably defeated any proposition coming from the outer side of the bar, which called for information on even the most important questions that ever came before the Court. As he had said before, he had offered to withdraw his motion on a former occasion (which motion was only a very temperate and reasonable recommendation about the Rajah of Sattara), provided he could be assured that his hon. friend's amendment could be carried; and which amendment was—

> That the case of the Rajah of Sattara be recommended to the attentive consideration of the Court of Directors, and that such documents connected with his dethronement as can be conveniently produced, be laid before the Court of Proprietors, as soon as a decision shall have been come to on the subject.

Now it had been erroneously stated, that that amendment was negatived; but he would inform the Court, that that was not the case. It never was negatived, because it never was passed. (*A laugh.*)

The *Chairman*.—It was rejected by the original motion having been negatived, and the chairman's amendment carried. (*Hear.*)

Sir *C. Forbes* begged the chairman's pardon, but that account was not quite correct. There were three amendments proposed; the chairman's, Mr. Salomons', and Mr. Weeding's; and gentlemen would recollect that the division was taken on the original motion. That motion was negatived, and made way for the chairman's amendment, and therefore there was no room for Mr. Salomons' amendment. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court, therefore, had not negatived it. In like manner, Mr. Weeding was perfectly astonished to find that his amendment was not allowed to be put. After the feelings manifested on this subject, both within and without the bar, he felt it his duty to call on the directors to lay before the proprietors their proceedings in the case of the rajah, and the dissents of such of their colleagues as may have refused to concur in their decision. However, as the Court had negatived the first resolution, he would alter the second, so as not to make it dependent or consequent on the previous one, and would leave out the word "therefore," to shew that he did not call for this information in consequence of the first resolution. Let him not be understood as intending to ask for the production of the whole six thousand pages of evidence, of which they had heard so much. What he wanted was, the correspondence and minutes transmitted by the Governor of Bombay and the Governor-general, with the "dissents" of those directors who had refused to concur in the decision of the majority of their colleagues. He did not want *ex parte* statements. He wished, as far as it could be done, to have before the proprietors all the documents necessary to a fair statement of the case on both sides.

The second resolution (as given above) was then put in, and read by the clerk.

General *Robertson*, in seconding the resolution, observed, that all who had an opportunity of knowing the Rajah of Sattara, and of being acquainted with the circumstances connected with his deposition, must feel convinced that he was an innocent and much-injured man. From the first to the last, he had constantly asserted his innocence, and earnestly sought for a full and fair investigation of the whole of the charges against him. For his (the gallant general's) part, knowing so much of the case as he did, he could not but regret that so little sympathy had been evinced for the unfortunate rajah in that Court. If the members of the Court were as fully impressed with the real bearings and merits of the case as he was, he was sure that not only

would they feel a deep interest in it, but would go out of their way to see justice done to the unfortunate prince. That great injustice had been done in this case, he (General Robertson) felt perfectly convinced, and he was equally satisfied that it was a case in which the proprietors ought to interfere. It had been said (and much stress was laid upon the observation), that the Governor of Bombay and the Governor of Bengal had acted conscientiously in this matter. He had no doubt of it whatever; but that was not the question. The question was, not whether they had decided conscientiously on the evidence before them, but whether they had before them all the evidence on which they ought to have decided? whether they had before them all the evidence they might have had—all the evidence they ought to have had? He was not, under any circumstances, disposed to pay the same respect to a decision of of the Governors of Bengal and Bombay that he would to that of the fifteen judges of England; but he could not respect or value the decision of any tribunal, be it constituted how it might, if he saw that its decision was founded on *ex parte* evidence. That was the case here. Whatever might have been the nature of the charges brought against the rajah, it was most certain that he had not had a full and fair trial, as he was entitled to have had, and as he constantly begged that he might have: yet upon these *ex parte* statements—upon this partial inquiry, he had been condemned and deposed, and banished from his country and his people. Honourable proprietors might talk of "expediency,"—of the "expediency" of getting rid of the rajah, and of putting one more compliant in his place. Why, it might be expedient to do this, or that, or the other thing; but the expediency of a thing did not always bear out the justice of it, and most certainly not in the present case. Expediency! The word was ill chosen, and said nothing whatever for the proceedings against the rajah. He could say a great deal more on this subject, as it was one of which he knew much. He would not, however, take up the time of the Court further. He hoped the information called for would be given; and that the whole of the documents necessary to a fair view of the case on both sides would be laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said that the resolution now before the Court called on the directors for an account of their proceedings in the case of the rajah, together with copies of all dissents of those directors who did not concur in the decision of the majority of their colleagues. His first objection to this motion was, that it was made to rest on the previous resolution, which the Court had already negatived.

Sir *Chas. Forbes.*—No. I have struck out the word which would connect the present with the previous resolution.

The *Chairman.*—So far, that removed one objection; there were, however, others, which he would state to the Court. But, in the first place, let him declare, on his own part and on the part of his colleagues, that they would be quite glad when the time came to have the whole of the documents sought for laid before the proprietors. He and his colleagues would rejoice to have the whole case laid before the Court and fully discussed. They were anxious for this; because they knew that great misapprehensions had gone forth on this subject—misapprehensions calculated to produce most mischievous effects in India. He should wish to have such misapprehensions and misstatements accompanied to India by the substantial proceedings of the Government of India on this matter—and also by those of the authorities at home:—and when the proper time came, he should be glad to lay all those accounts on the table of the Court.

An *Hon. Proprietor.*—Why not now?

The *Chairman.*—As far as the feelings of himself and his colleagues were concerned, there was no objection to producing them at that moment; but then there were circumstances which would prevent their production for the present. The proprietors were not aware, that a very large portion of the correspondence connected with this affair was carried on at first in the secret department of the executive. To those portions, even the directors, as such, could not have access, without the permission of the Board of Control. That permission having been given, the whole of those documents were brought under the consideration of the directors—Sir John Hobhouse, the president of the Board, intimating, at the same time, that in a short time he would lay those documents before Parliament. It would not, then, be respectful to the Board of Control to have those documents given up by the directors, and the intentions of the president anticipated. Indeed, he doubted whether, looking at the circumstances under which those documents, or the greater part of them, had been allowed to come before the directors, from the secret department, the directors had power to lay them before the Court of Proprietors without permission. At all events, they did not think it would be right to anticipate the president of the Board; and they would, therefore, object to this motion. However, whenever or wherever they might be published, they would show that many points of the case of the rajah had not been known before—many of them not understood—and that

upon the case, as a whole, very great and very general misapprehension existed. This misapprehension would soon be removed, when the documents came before the Court; but that could not be yet.

Mr. *D. Salomons* did not consider the statement of the hon. chairman to be at all satisfactory. It appeared, from his statement, that the proprietors were not to have those documents without the permission of the President of the Board of Control.

The *Chairman* had not said so in positive terms. He said he had some doubts whether that part of the documents which came, by the president's permission, from the secret department, ought to be published without it. At all events, he thought that, as those documents had come from Sir John Hobhouse, or by his permission, and as he intended to lay them before Parliament, it would not be right to anticipate their publication.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, that was the point to which he was objecting, and which he did not at all consider satisfactory in the statement of the chairman. That statement was, that as those documents had been laid before the Court of Directors by permission of Sir John Hobhouse, they (the directors) ought not to publish them without his permission, or at all events to wait until he had laid them before Parliament. From that opinion he ventured, with great respect to the hon. chairman, to dissent. The Court of Proprietors did not know, and did not require to know, from whence the documents came. All they knew was, that they were those on which the directors had founded their judgment; and that, in order to form an opinion as to the correctness of that judgment, the Proprietors ought to have the advantage of equal access to them. It was of the utmost importance to the rights of the proprietors; it was of the greatest importance to India, that the proprietors should have access to all important documents on which the judgment of the directors had been formed on any great question relating to the government of India. Why was it that India was better governed than any other of our colonies? It was because of that Court; because of its close superintendence of all matters relating to the welfare of that country; and yet now they were to be told, that they were not to have access to documents relating to a most important Indian question—a question involving the security, not of one, but of all the native princes of that country—until a public functionary, in another place, chose to lay them before Parliament. He hoped the Court would assert its right to have the whole of these documents laid before it, or at least so much of them as was necessary to a full examination of the rajah's case, If there were any matter of state necessity urged against their production; if the directors appealed to that confidence which the Court ought to repose in them, as the executive of the Company, and asked, on the ground of that confidence, that the proprietors should not press their demand for the documents in question—he for one would be ready to mark his confidence by opposing the motion. But here nothing of the kind was urged. All that was said against the motion was, that the directors admitted that the papers ought to be produced—but that the proprietors must wait until they had first been laid on the table of the House of Commons. He, of course, could have no objection to their being laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament; but he saw no reason why the Court of Proprietors should be made to wait for that proceeding. That would be to make the Court of Proprietors a mere cipher—and their assembling there, no more than an idle pageant. What did the proprietors assemble there for, but to take into consideration any important matters that might be submitted to them relating to the affairs of India, and on which it was necessary that they should pronounce their opinions? He would contend, then, that, for the honour and character of the Court, it ought to insist on the production of those documents. Here was the case of a native prince deposed and banished from his dominions; and perhaps unjustly deposed. At all events, he was punished far beyond what the nature of his offence required—as far as that offence was known to the Court. It was not his, (Mr. Salomons') wish—and he was sure it was not that of the Court of Proprietors—to pronounce a censure on the directors for their approval of what had been done; but they had a right to sit in judgment on the decision of the directors, and to know the grounds on which that decision had been made. He would say, —let the directors meet this question manfully and fairly. They were connected with the proprietors by the strongest ties and the interests of each should be common to both. It was the true interest of the directors to assert and maintain the rights of the proprietors—for on them they might always rely for support in the discharge of their executive functions. Under these circumstances, he did hope that the directors would not oppose the motion.

The *Chairman* begged again to say, that he and his colleagues did not object to the production of the papers required. It was only a question as to the time. The papers, in the ordinary cause, would soon come before the Court; for, by one

of the bye-laws, papers relating to Indian affairs, when laid before the Houses of Parliament, would also be laid before the proprietors. It would not be necessary to reprint them; and as Sir John Hobhouse had given his permission to have some of the documents from the secret department laid before the directors, and had declared his intention to lay the whole before Parliament, it would, he repeated, be proper to wait until he had done so.

Mr. *Poynder.*—Suppose Sir John Hobhouse should change his mind, and not lay those papers before Parliament, what would you then do?

The *Chairman.*—Should such a case occur, I shall be prepared to answer the question.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* said that the able speech of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) had left him little to add in support of the motion. He certainly was for the production of the papers. His hon. friend in the chair had said, that it was his wish that they should be before the Court. Then why not produce them now? The directors had decided on a most important question; and it was but fair to all parties to have the grounds of that decision made known. He could not now enter into the merits of the rajah's case. He was precluded from doing so then by the absence of the documents on which he had formed his opinion. That opinion he had placed on record; but he could do no more now than allude to the fact that he had done so. He could not touch on the particular points on which he had decided. The question before the Court was not so much whether the documents should be given, as whether they should give precedence to the Board of Control in the matters. He had a high respect for the right hon. gentleman who was placed at the head of that Board; but he thought the Court should act an independent part and decide for itself. It was quite clear that the papers must be given sooner or later; and, whether they were printed by order of the House of Commons, or by that Court, mattered very little. He thought that his hon. colleagues should have an opportunity of explaining the grounds of their decision; but they could not do so until the documents were before the proprietors. When that time came, he should state the grounds of his opinion, and refer to the papers on which that opinion was formed.

Mr. *Weeding* could not support this motion. At the same time, let him say, that he did not think the cause assigned by the chairman for refusing the papers a good one; because he thought, as a general principle, that the documents which were on the table of the directors, to help their judgment, should be also before the proprietors, to guide their decision. But he looked at this case on other grounds. It might be remembered, that when this question was under discussion on the 12th and 13th of February last, he had objected to the motion then before the Court, and moved an amendment; which was, however, shut out, and not put to the vote. He had opposed the motion for calling on the directors and the Board of Control to suspend their judgment on the question, until a full and fair investigation of the whole case of the rajah should have been gone into. He opposed that motion on the ground of the confidence which the proprietors ought to have in their executive. He had still the same confidence in that body; and saw no reason why the decision which the Court then came to should be now altered. The ground on which the proprietors then decided was, that it was highly inexpedient that they should interfere with their responsible executive in the matter. What, let him ask, had occurred since then to justify the proprietors in rescinding that resolution? The affair was now closed. It was no longer an open question. What use, then, was there in producing the dissents of hon. directors, and the documents on which they were founded? In cases of the highest political importance, the decision of the great majority was held binding on the minority. Even the most radical members of another and well-known assembly would not press a case of this kind after a formal decision had been come to respecting it. The Court of Directors had already decided (and that decision had had the concurrence of the Board of Control) that the rajah had been properly put aside. Why, then, should the Court of Proprietors revive the consideration of that measure? It was, it appeared, expedient that he should have been put aside, and the world was governed by expediency. A comparison of abstract justice and expediency was not the question before the Court. Under these circumstances, he asked the Court to pause before they came to a decision which must give predominance to the opinions of the minority. He would not attempt to enter into the merits of the case; but he must observe, that, according to the admissions of hon. proprietors, who had been residents at the court of Sattara, the rajah had been often warned as to the consequences of the course he was pursuing. He had, therefore, himself only to blame for what had followed. But the case was now at an end; and he must repeat his opinion, that it was utterly useless to renew it. On these grounds, he must oppose the motion.

Major-general Sir *J. Lushington* said,

that, for the reasons given by some of his hon. colleagues, he would support the motion for the production of the papers; and also because he knew that when they came to be examined, they would shew that the directors were right in the decision to which they had come. The hon. baronet having withdrawn the offensive part which coupled the present with the previous resolution, he hoped, as the principle was admitted, that the Court would assent to it. As there might be some who might not like the exact form in which the motion of the hon. baronet was drawn up, he would suggest that it should be in a shape to which he did not anticipate any objection. He would not have the Court wait till the documents were laid before Parliament; for he thought that the sooner they could be conveniently forthcoming the better. He would, therefore, now move, as a substitute for the motion of the hon. baronet —

That the Court of Directors be requested, at the earliest convenient period, to lay before the proprietors their proceedings in the case of the Rajah of Sattara, together with the documents upon which they are founded; including any papers recorded by individual directors.

He repeated, that when the whole of those documents were before the Court, it would appear that great misapprehension existed with respect to the question; and that the directors had taken that course only which the justice of the case called for. The hon. and gallant officer then moved his motion as an amendment to that before the Court.

Mr. *Astell* said, that he would also vote for the production of the papers, on the same grounds as those mentioned by his hon. and gallant friend near him. He concurred with his hon. and gallant friend in thinking, that, as the offensive part of the motion was withdrawn, and its principle not disputed, the Court ought to grant the papers sought. He trusted, that, as it was most probable that the Court would concur in the amendment of his hon. and gallant friend, the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) would not object to its standing in the place of that which he had moved. In giving his assent thus to the motion for the production of the documents, he thought the proprietors ought to have confidence in the directors, and leave it to them to fix the time when it might be convenient to lay them before the Court. Until they were before the Court, it would be idle to talk of what took place in the Court of Directors, when, in strictness, no one could know—(at least know officially) any thing on the subject. Yet hon. proprietors seemed to be as familiarly acquainted with what was passing there as if they were present. However, he believed, when they came to look at the documents, they would have reason to approve of the course taken by the directors. Let him now say a word as to the charge brought against directors for voting as proprietors on questions which related to themselves as a body. This subject had often been mooted in that Court, and he thought that, in principle, it had long been settled. Was it, let him ask, to be argued, that, because he was a director he was the less a proprietor—or the less qualified to vote as one? What qualification did any proprietor possess, as such, which did not belong in an equal degree to him as a director? The director had also this advantage, that he had better means of knowledge, as to the general affairs of the Company, than could, generally speaking, be supposed to belong to one not in the direction. What was meant by a Court of Proprietors? A Court in which every proprietor, duly qualified, had a right to sit and vote. Why was the director to be excluded from acting in that Court? He claimed to sit and vote as a proprietor, and no more. On what ground of justice or fairness could that claim be resisted? But, hon. proprietors talked of the "indelicacy" of directors voting as proprietors. Let them consider another point, namely, the "injustice" of denying them a right which was as undoubtedly theirs as it was that of any proprietor not in the direction. (*Hear, hear!*) Some hon. proprietors had said, that the directors had not done their duty to the proprietors, in having passed them over, and not having submitted to their consideration the case of the Rajah of Sattara. He must, in his own name, and in the names of his colleagues, repudiate the charge in the strongest terms which the English language would allow him to apply to it. For himself, he must say, that he had always done his duty, honestly, openly, strictly, and conscientiously. (*Hear, hear!*) When he entertained a strong opinion on any matter brought under his consideration as a director, he fairly avowed it, and, while he claimed for himself the full right of voting as he thought proper, and as his sense of duty and of justice prompted him, he most freely conceded the same right to others. (*Hear, hear!*) To say, then, that he had neglected his duty, because he had acted honestly and independently in the discharge of it, was to assert that which had no foundation whatever in fact. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said, that a wrong had been done to the Rajah of Sattara. That no doubt was the opinion of those who so stated, and, in the absence of the documents, there might appear to be some foundation for that opinion; but, when the information sought for should be before the Court—when the real truth and the whole truth came to be known—he had no doubt

that the proprietors would see things in a very different light.

Mr. *Mills* begged to deny that it had ever been the wish or intention of the directors to stifle the voice of the proprietors by voting in their own favour. The hon. proprietor who held that opinion was very strong in it. Why did he not, then, resort to the sense of the proprietors at large, by calling for a ballot? It would be then seen how far the voice of the proprietors had been stifled. So far, however, from censuring the directors for voting in that Court as proprietors, he thought the proprietors at large (nineteen out of twenty of whom were absent from most of the General Courts, and rarely took any active part in the business of the Company) were much indebted to them for their attendance, and for their care and watchfulness over the interests of the Company and its dependencies. If this voting of the directors, as proprietors, were an evil really felt by the proprietors at large, it was one to which they themselves might at any time put an end. He was quite sure, however, that the proprietors generally considered the practice to be (what it really was) a great advantage to their interests.

Mr. *Poynder*, as he was alluded to personally by the last speaker, wished to say a few words in explanation. Notwithstanding the very strong opinion given by that hon. proprietor, he (Mr. Poynder) would repeat, that, in his view of the case at least, it was the very height of indelicacy, indecency, and impropriety for directors to come there and vote as proprietors (thus putting aside or swamping the voices of the proprietors), with respect to matters in which proprietors only ought in fairness to vote. He would admit that the practice of which he complained was one of long standing; but it was not the less against the spirit of the constitution of the Company. Directors, as the executive of the Company, had a right to attend the General Courts, in order that they should be ready to give such explanations as they might think requisite on matters connected with the interests of the Company; but he contended that they ought not to vote. How had it happened, that, over and over again, he had called the attention of the Court to, and submitted motions against, the collection of idolatrous revenue in India, and that his motions were defeated owing to this practice of directors voting on matters on which common delicacy, if no higher feeling, ought to have kept them silent? How was it that——?

An *Hon. Proprietor* here rose to order, and said, that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) was going quite out of the question, which related only to the production of the papers. The hon. proprietor, however mindful he might be of the *homo sum in his own person, seemed altogether to forget the homines sunt*, at the other side of the bar.

The *Chairman* had already admitted, that the removal of the offensive part, connecting the present with the previous resolution, had obviated one, and the main objection to its adoption. The other objection was, as to the time; for, as to the principle of producing the documents, he had already stated that he did not object to it; the objection as to time would be wholly removed by the amendment of his hon. and gallant friend (Sir J. L. Lushington), which would leave it to the directors to fix the time. Under these circumstances, he assured the Court that he should do all in his power to hasten the production of the documents.

Mr. *Poynder*.—But you name no time; why not fix some definite period?

General Sir *J. L. Lushington*.—I think the hon. proprietor will find, that the terms of the resolution which I have moved as a substitute for that of the hon. baronet are strong enough as to this point. They call for the production of the documents "at the earliest convenient period." What would the hon. proprietor have more?

Mr. *Twining* said, he rose for the purpose of congratulating the Court on the amendment moved by the hon. and gallant general, which was calculated to release the Court from some embarrassment. It was, in his opinion, very desirable that the documents should be produced; and that, at the same time, the Court should be freed from the question as to allowing the President of the Board of Control precedence in laying them, in the first instance, before Parliament. That question the hon. and gallant general's amendment had happily got rid of; and the Court were now unanimous, or at least nearly so, as to the propriety of having the documents before them. After all they had heard, and from all they knew, of Sir James Carnac, it was desirable that the documents on which the judgment of the directors had been formed should also be laid before the Court, to assist that of the proprietors. On this he believed they were now all agreed. It was not, on all occasions, that the strength of the Company could be felt; but the present was one in which the object sought must be obtained, because they all acted together in seeking it. Before he sat down, let him say a word as to the practice of directors voting as proprietors. For himself, he must say, that it was a practice which he should never desire to see altered. It would be making the directors pay too highly for their seats if they were to be deprived of the

right of voting as proprietors. Besides, on other grounds, the discontinuance of the present practice would be found to work much inconvenience to the Company. Those proprietors who were frequent attendants at the General Courts, must have observed, with much satisfaction, the deep interest taken by the directors in all matters relating to India, and the very prominent part which they bore in the discussions on all Indian matters. Were they to be prevented from continuing that useful course, the loss would indeed be a most serious, and, he would say, irreparable one to the affairs of India. On those grounds he hoped this very useful practice would never be laid aside.

The *Chairman* then read the minutes of the former Court, and said that the division having been taken on the original motion, and that motion being negatived, the Chairman's amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative; but, of course, it would not have been agreed to by the Court, if they had preferred Mr. Salomons' amendment.

Sir *C. Forbes.*—Well! however that might be, he hoped to be able to arrive at that conclusion, to which so many hon. proprietors appeared to be anxiously looking, by means of the second resolution, which he intended submitting to the Court, and which he hoped would be carried. (*Hear!*) But he must offer one word in refutation of what the hon. director had so wittily said, in speaking of his (Sir C. Forbes's) being driven to the wall to get signatures to the requisition. Now, did the hon. director, Mr. Astell, join the other hon. gentlemen in that assertion?

Mr. *Astell.*—"I do! I do!" (*Laughter.*)

Sir *C. Forbes.*—Then he could only tell Mr. Astell, that he might have got half a hundred signatures, if he had chosen; but he took those who resided nearest to him—(*Hear, and a laugh!*)—who lived within a stone's throw of his own house. (*Hear!*) He might, if he had gone canvassing (*Hear!*), as the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) and he used to do in former times, have easily procured 100 names. His hon. friend (Mr. Poynder) had made a very important observation, in alluding to the proceedings towards the Rajah of Sattara; namely, that they were neither more nor less than an illustration of the fable of the wolf and the lamb. Now, that brought to his recollection a story, which had been told him, some time ago, by that fine fellow who had left the country in disgust, the Nabob of Oude. "The way in which you act," said he, "towards the native princes of India, when you wish to obtain possession of their territories, reminds me of the tiger and kid, who happened to meet together in a boat, crossing a river. The poor kid crouched up in a corner of the boat, while the tiger kept yawning and opening his jaws, most anxious to fly at him. At last, the tiger said, 'what are you doing here, kicking up this dust?' 'There is no dust to kick up here,' said the kid; 'there is nothing but water: but if you want to pick up a quarrel with me, and to eat me up, why do so at once.'" Now, that appeared to him to be the case with respect to the conduct of the British Government in India towards the native princes. There was a strong impression on his mind, that the Government intended, in a similar way, to get possession of the dominions of the Rajah of Sattara, (*Hear!*) and he believed they would second him in that intention. (*Hear.*) They had prevented the rajah over and over again from adopting a son, which he was not only entitled to do, but bound to do by his religion. Appa Sahib, who had succeeded the rajah, was also without children, and he would not be allowed to adopt an heir; so that ultimately the possessions of the Rajah of Sattara would fall, as a matter of course, into the hands of the British Government, like the kid into the jaws of the tiger. Thus would the British get these possessions into their power; and we might judge of what the rule then would be by what it was in every other part of India, where the East-Inda Company had taken possession of it. (*Hear, hear!*) It could not be denied, that wherever English Government had gone, it had carried devastation with it. (*Hear.*)

Mr. *Weeding.*—"No, no."

Sir *C. Forbes.*—The hon. proprietor ought not to interrupt him. He was saying nothing that was incorrect; and he would not be contradicted by him or any other man in this Court. But, in reference to the Rajah of Sattara, he would take the liberty of saying what he thought the Government ought to have done. They ought to have taken the advice which Lord Hastings had given, with respect to the King of Ava. What was that? The noble Marquess was told, on his way back to Calcutta, in 1818, by an envoy from the Burmese sovereign, in the most insolent manner, that the territories of the Company in Bengal should be laid waste with fire and sword, if they did not give up certain possessions to the Burman empire. What was the conduct of the noble Marquess on that occasion? He sent this dignified and very proper answer:

In my way back to Calcutta in July 1818, I received a rescript, brought by an envoy from the Burman monarch, whom we incorrectly call King of Ava, from one of the great divisions of his empire. The purport of this curious paper was a requisition for our immediate surrender of all the provinces east of the Baugrutty, even including Moorshedabad; with a menace that, should the demand not be obeyed, he would lay waste our territories

with fire and sword. I sent back the envoy with an intimation that the answer should be conveyed through another channel. It expressed that, 'I was too well acquainted with his Majesty's wisdom to be the dupe of the gross forgery attempted to be palmed upon me; wherefore I sent to him the document, fabricated in his august name, and trusted that he would subject to condign punishment the persons who had so profligately endeavoured to sow dissention between two powers reciprocally interested to cultivate amity.' By this procedure I evaded the necessity of noticing an insolent step; foreseeing that his Burman majesty would be thoroughly glad of the excuse to remain quiet, when he learned that his secret allies had been subdued.

Now even suppose that this unfortunate petty rajah, or slave—for all the native princes in India were slaves—had done any thing to draw down upon him the indignation of the Government of Bombay; suppose he had been guilty of those ridiculous freaks which were charged against him—but which he could not believe that any person of the rajah's acknowledged strength of mind could have been foolish enough to attempt—would it not have been much more creditable to the Government of Bombay to have sent him such advice as that contained in the answer of that noble-minded person, Lord Hastings, whose remains were lying at Malta without a stone to mark the spot where they reposed, and without any statue being put up in that court, as it ought to have been, and as he hoped it would be, to preserve his memory. (*Hear, hear!*) But he was going to say, he should have been disposed to withdraw his resolution, had not the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) said that that would not do—that would not suit his palate—it must be negatived; and, therefore, having made these observations, he would let the motion take its chance. He did not much care whether it was negatived or not; negativing it could not alter his opinion, nor the opinion of many gentlemen on this side of the bar. (*Cries of "Withdraw, withdraw!"*) No, he would not withdraw it. He would go to a division and take his chance, and the Court might negative it or not as they pleased. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Mills* wished to say one word with respect to the charge which was made as to the directors endeavouring, on this and on other occasions, to stifle the voice of the proprietors.

Mr. *Poynder* begged to interrupt the hon. director. If the hon. director intended to attack him, he should, of course, claim the right of answering him. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Mills* then resumed his seat; and the Clerk having read the resolution, it was put from the chair, and on a show of hands, was negatived, without going to a division.

Sir C. *Forbes* had but little to say on this amendment, anxious as he was that this discussion should terminate in the harmonious manner in which the hon. director had wished it. But, in reference to the time when these papers were to be laid before the Court of Proprietors, he hoped they would not be delayed until they had been delivered in to Sir J. Hobhouse, and he had been allowed to garble them, as he had done others—especially those relating to China, (*hear, hear!*) and then dole them out, bit by bit, and scrap by scrap. (*Hear, hear!*) No! he had no confidence in the Board of Control, (*Hear, hear!*) or in the right hon. gentleman who was the President of it; and who, according to his own authority, was the Board of Control itself. (*A laugh.*) He had no confidence in him; he knew him well. (*Hear, and laughter.*) He had often said, in another place, that he was not obliged to have any confidence in him; and if he did not feel that he had, he was not bound to disguise that want of confidence. But he quite acknowledged, that he had perfect confidence in the Court of Directors, and that they would produce these papers; his best guarantee for which was, that they said they would do so. He would leave it to the Court of Directors as to time; though, when the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) asked when the papers were to be produced, saying, that time after time he had waited for papers which had been promised, though he did not mention on what subject, he (Sir C. Forbes) really wished the hon. and gallant general would assure the proprietors that they should be produced at the earliest convenience—say in the course of a month or two.

Sir *J. L. Lushington* said, there was no disposition on his part to prevent the production of the papers, when he framed the amendment; but, as there appeared to be a doubt in some minds on the subject, he had very great pleasure in removing the objectionable words. (*Hear, hear!*) It was perfectly well known, as Sir C. Forbes had said, that these papers formed a very large volume, much of which was not worth reading; but the whole substance of the documents should be laid before the Court. He would therefore move as a substitute for the motion of the hon. baronet, the following:

That the Court of Directors be requested, at the earliest convenient period, to lay before the proprietors their proceedings in the case of the Rajah of Sattara, together with the documents upon which they are founded, including any papers recorded by individual directors.

In doing this, he hoped that the hon. baronet would consent to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. *Poynder* said, that at "the earliest *convenient* period" might be "the earliest *expedient* period." (*Cries of No, no! Chair, chair!*)

Sir *J. L. Lushington* said, if the hon.

proprietor found that, after some time, these papers were not forthcoming, and would bring forward a motion for their production, he would second it.

General *Robertson* said, he wished that all the papers should be produced that tended to show the spirit and *animus* of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and the untiring perseverance with which the Board of Control and the Government of Bombay had proceeded in getting up this case.

Mr. *Poynder* desired to know at what conclusion the Court had come, as to the time when the papers were to be produced?

The *Chairman* replied, at "the earliest convenient period," which meant without procrastination.

Mr. *Forbes* said that, having expressed his opinion on a former occasion, he wished merely to say, that he had, since then, given the subject deep consideration, and the result was, that his former opinion was greatly strengthened. (*Hear, hear!*)

The motion of Sir *C. Forbes* was then withdrawn, and the amendment of Sir *J. L. Lushington* was agreed to without a division.

The *Chairman* then called on Sir C. Forbes to move his third and fourth resolutions.

Sir *C. Forbes* was afraid that, at that late hour (4 o'clock), the Court would not listen to him; and therefore wished for an adjournment until the following day.

The *Chairman* said, that the papers had been very recently received, and the Court of Directors had taken no measures upon them; so that it would be very inconvenient, on that ground, to produce them at present.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, they were very important, considering the present situation of this poor unfortunate rajah. (*Cries of "Adjourn, adjourn!"*)

Sir *J. L. Lushington* wished to say a few words on the subject of the resolutions which the hon. baronet was about to move. Surely, when hon. proprietors knew that none of these papers had been yet considered by the Court of Directors, they would at once admit it was rather too early for the Court of Proprietors to ask for their production—(*Hear, hear!*)—and he should hope that the hon. baronet would consent, under these circumstances, to withdraw his motion. (*Hear, hear!*) At all events, so unripe were these papers, that many of the directors had not even seen them. They only came by the last mail.

Sir *C. Forbes* would only say, that this was a very dangerous case.

Sir *J. L. Lushington*—"That remains to be proved."

Mr. *Salomons* suggested that, considering the late period of the day, the hon. baronet should withdraw his motion, and bring it forward again at some subsequent period.

The *Chairman* said, that the motion had not yet been made, and it was therefore impossible to withdraw it.

Mr. *Goldsmidt* then moved an adjournment; but

The *Chairman* said, he did not wish the Court to adjourn, and should prefer the debate going on now, so as to terminate the discussion, unless the hon. baronet agreed not to press his motion.

The motion for an adjournment not being seconded, it fell to the ground; and

Sir *C. Forbes* then proceeded to move the 3rd and 4th resolutions, namely:

That there be laid before the proprietors copies of such despatches as may have been received by the Court of Directors from the Bombay Government, on the subject of the sudden death of Balla Sahib Sina Putthee, commander-in-chief of the forces of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara.

That there also be laid before the proprietors copies of such information as may have been received by the Court of Directors from the Bombay Government, on the subject of the appropriation of the money and jewels claimed as the private property of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, and said to have been delivered over to Appa Sahib, the rajah's brother.

Now, the grounds on which he made this motion would be better understood by the Court, if the following extracts from letters written by the Rajah of Sattara—(he called him rajah, though others called him ex-rajah)—and from the managers of his affairs, were read to the Court. The first of these letters was dated the 31st December, 1839; the second, the 19th January, 1840; and the third, on the 4th February, 1840. There was nothing to conceal in them, and they exactly showed the grounds on which he now proceeded.

The *Clerk* then read to the Court the following extracts:

Extracts of Letters from the Managers of the Affairs of his Highness the Maharaj of Sattara, dated Bombay, the 31st of December 1839.

Para. 1.—His highness the maharaj, and Capt. Grant Duff the resident, in 1819-20, agreed, that the collections on account were, as they were realized, to be deposited in the general treasury, which it was settled was to be kept at the building appropriated for the Adawlut (a court of justice), and this was accordingly done; and all the transactions connected with the treasury were also conducted in the same place. The maharaj built a similar edifice for himself to dwell in, and transact his own particular business. And Capt. Grant Duff, for the maharaj's own expenses, allotted four lacs of rupees yearly, which sum his highness regularly drew from the general treasury, and placed in the new dwelling; and from this the maharaj paid his dependents and servants, as well as the sum fixed by Capt. Grant Duff for Appa Sahib's use. The monthly allowance paid by the maharaj to Appa Sahib, not having been husbanded by the latter, he became involved in debt; his highness, however, discharged those debts, advising Appa Sahib, in a brotherly and friendly manner, to refrain from in future going beyond his means. The maharaj had every thing well arranged in his new abode, which contained jewels and ornaments of gold and silver, household furniture, &c., all purchased with the money

allotted for his highness's own expenses. In addition to this, his highness possessed other considerable property and effects, formerly accumulated by him—there was no deficiency. Alas! notwithstanding all this wealth, the maharaj, when taken to Neemghao, was allowed to take nothing with him but the clothes which he had on his back! Whatever property his highness possessed, remained in his new dwelling.

Para. 2.—Ten or twelve days after this, his highness was carried to Neemghao; the ranee and her attendants were permitted to join him, but also with only the clothes which they had on their persons. Their luggage, furniture, and all their jewels and effects, remained with the resident. During the ten or twelve days the ranee and her suite remained behind the maharaj, they were not allowed any article of dress without the resident's permission. They and his highness experienced so much distress and trouble, that the relating it would take up too much time.

Para. 3.—The maharaj gave Hurree Raja Ram Sait money for the expenses of his vakeels, with orders to transmit the same from Bombay to England. Hurree Raja Ram Sait delayed to forward the money; and when his highness reached Neemghao, Punt Nathoo, in Appa Sahib's name, possessed himself of it!

Para. 4.—On the 7th of December, the resident sent a note to the maharaj, to apprize him "that an order had been received from Calcutta to send his highness off to Benares without delay, and not to allow many persons to accompany him." The maharaj, not having sufficient to pay his travelling expenses, gave orders to dispose by public sale of the few effects he had with him at Neemghao; but on this becoming known to the escort, which consisted of some horse, two hundred sepoys, and four officers, the sale was forbidden; and they took his highness away to Benares! The escort travelled sixteen miles daily, their swords drawn, and held quite close to the maharaj's litter.

Para. 5.—Accompanying the maharaj was his uncle's son, Bala Sahib Sina Putthee. When his highness arrived at Goornuddee, an agent and some horsemen, together with Hurree Raja Ram Sait, made a demand upon Bala Sahib Sina Putthee for Rs. 65,000, by command of Balajee Punt Nathoo, who told them, "that it was by Appa Sahib's orders that the demand was made." They seized Bala Sahib, and said, "Until you pay this money, you shall not be allowed to proceed on your journey!" Bala Sahib Sina Putthee, being reduced to this extremity, was forced to take from the persons of his two wives the jewels which they wore, together with his own, and some of their most valuable clothes, to the amount of nearly three lacs of rupees, which he delivered to the agent and Hurree Ram Sait, in payment of Rs. 65,000, and afterwards proceeded on his journey, in company with the maharaj.

Para. 6.—On the 15th of December, his highness addressed a note, dated from Pundyprauth Becourturee, to the British resident at Sattara, expressing his highness's desire, "That, as the lady of Bala Sahib Sina Putthee was near her confinement, the resident would, on that account, allow them to remain at the before-mentioned village for ten or twelve days." The resident replied, "That he would not consent to this arrangement; that when Bala Sahib's lady should be confined, they were to leave her, as his highness was only allowed — days to reach Benares!"

Para. 7.—During the stay of the maharaj at Neemghao, and since he has halted on his way to Benares, all the notes addressed to his highness by the resident have been merely shown and read to his highness, and afterwards taken away by the resident agent; but when letters were transmitted by the maharaj to the resident, the latter kept them by him, replying to such only as happened to be of no consequence, whilst those requiring notice were left unanswered.

Para. 8.—The communications of the vakeels in England, addressed to or for his highness, *via* Bombay, have been forwarded from that place to the resident at Sattara, who has kept them, although his highness was at Neemghao at the time.

Extract of a Letter from his Highness the Rajah of Sattara to his Vakeels in London, dated the 19th of January 1840.

It is of great importance that some safe arrangement should be made, so as to enable us to correspond with regularity.

I bestowed Enam villages and lands, and elephants, and other property, on Bullajee Punt Nathoo and others; such of the parties so favoured as have not become the creatures of Ballajee Punt Nathoo have been deprived of these gifts and grants; such a course has never before at any time been pursued. Not only is Ballajee Punt's own village retained by him, but additional favours are being conferred on him, while others are obliged to surrender what was freely bestowed on them. It is surely proper that the English Government should inquire into this, and punish those who act so oppressively.

We have now reached the confines of Hindostan, and both I and my family suffer greatly from the change of climate. Hitherto, the English Government has consulted the wishes of princes whom they have reduced to my present condition, as to their place of residence; why, therefore, should they not have done so in my case?

Owing to the journey towards Benares being so hurried, marching from day to day without intermission, we are put to great inconvenience, and our health suffers also from that cause; and how either I or my family will bear the climate of Benares, it is difficult to say. The money doled out for our expenses is so limited, that it does not suffice for the support of my own immediate family. All my private property has been retained at Sattara. Had I been allowed to bring it with me, I should have been able to attend to the comforts of those with me; but I have been deprived of this gratification, and I in consequence suffer greatly from want of the means of meeting many necessary expenses. On this account, and also because it is just that it should be so, my property at Sattara should be placed at my disposal.

Hitherto, even those who have made war against the English, and done all in their power to injure them, have not been treated with the indignity and harshness which I have experienced, without having given even one cause for offence. But it is impossible in a letter to enter fully into this subject. It is, therefore, merely thus shortly adverted to.

From the earliest times I have valued the friendship of the English Government more than life, and fully relied on its friendship and justice; but the servants of that Government, not keeping this in view, but listening to the counsels of my enemies, and disregarding the good name and the dignity of both Governments, have, notwithstanding the rectitude of my conduct, looked to nothing but to make good their assertions concerning me, and have reduced me to the greatest distress. In this extremity, I have no dependence but in God, who in his due time avengeth himself of the wickedness of evil-doers.

My property is seized, and the money served out for my expenses is purposely so limited, that your means of subsistence in England may be cut off, and that you may thereby be obliged to desist from your efforts to make known the real state of things in England, and to return to this country. This is a subject of deep regret, since my hopes of justice rest entirely on the authorities in England, and I despair altogether of obtaining this or any consideration whatever at the hands of the servants of Government in this country.

Extract of a Letter from his Highness the Rajah of Sattara to his Vakeels in London, dated Feb. 4, 1840.

You will grieve to learn to Bala Sahib Raja Bhonslay died on the 27th of January. He was taken ill on the evening preceding, and the officer intrusted with the guard that accompanies us was requested to halt the next day, that medicines might be given to him; but even this reasonable request was refused; the officer replied that he had no authority to sanction a halt. In consequence of this, no remedies could be administered. In the morning, when the journey was resumed, Bala Sahib was placed in his palanquin, and the doors having been closed, was carried on. On opening the palanquin doors, on arrival at our halting-ground, and taking him out, he was found to be dangerously ill, and he died in the course of three hours afterwards.

He had been, as you know, in the habit of taking a great deal of horse exercise, but of this he had, from the period of the rajah's deposition, been deprived, and even on his journey he was conveyed in a palanquin; this, and the distress he has suffered, greatly affected his health, and hastened his death. His family are with me. His wife was confined at Satpoora, in the Khandes district, on the

11th of January, sixteen days before his death. Repeated applications were then made to make the halt requisite in such cases; but the necessary period of twelve days was not allowed, and the mother and her child were, in consequence of moving on before her recovery, obliged to be carried on, a pan of charcoal being kept in the palanquin, which also it was necessary, as a protection against cold, to cover over with clothes.

No allowance was made to Bala Sahib for the support of his family, and what is given to me is, as I have already stated, only sufficient for the subsistence of my own family. Owing to this, and to Bala Sahib having been deprived of every thing he had with him when he left Sattara, even to stripping the ornaments off the body of his wife, in order to satisfy a pretended claim which was preferred against him by the authorities at Sattara, and which was enforced on our present journey several days after we left Neemghao, his family is now in a state of the greatest distress.

That such things should be, is assuredly not according to the usual practice in such cases of the English Government, for Bala Sahib and his family are to me as myself; yet he has had no allowance since he was placed in confinement. This, no doubt, as all our other cruel sufferings, is inflicted at the suggestion of our enemies.

Having alluded to these letters, he had not much more to say; but he must be allowed to refer to the answer which the Court of Directors sent in reply to the letter of the vakeels of the rajah on this subject, which ran thus:

East-India House, 14th Dec. 1839.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., and to the letter therein referred to of the same date, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to inform you, that the subjects of those letters have been brought under the Court's notice by the Government of Bombay, and that the Court's decision upon them will be communicated to that Government.—I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MELVILL.

To Yeswunt Row Rajah Sirker,
Bhugwunt Row Wittull,
Meer Afzall Alee.

So that the decision of the Court of Directors on the appeal of the rajah against the proceedings of the Bombay government was not to be communicated to their agents here (who had come all this distance to England, to obtain justice for the rajah), but to the persons against whose proceedings they had come here to appeal. (*Hear!*) He would ask whether that was right? whether it was usual? and whether it was not oppressive and tyrannical, to send these poor men back to Bombay, to learn there what was the decision of the Court of Directors in regard to this unfortunate rajah? He need hardly ask, whether the Court of Directors would have given such an answer to any European gentleman. To say the least, it was very unkind. He had not many more observations to make on this subject at present, and would not venture to occupy the time of the Court, except by doing what he considered an act of justice to his friend Sir James Carnac. He must say, he had a very great friendship for that gentleman; but that would not prevent him from speaking his mind with respect to him or any other individual. On a former occasion, extracts were read from certain letters with reference to Sir James Carnac. He believed it was done by Sir R. Campbell, and another hon. director.

Sir R. Campbell said, he had not read any extract.

Sir C. Forbes said, then he would; and he should call the attention of the Court to the following extract from a letter which he had received from Sir James Carnac, in order to do justice to him.

Dafoord, Sept. 10, 1839.

The interest which you took in the case of the Rajah of Sattara, when I left England, induces me to trouble you with a few lines. I have been to Sattara, and did all in my power to save the rajah. Unhappily, he would not attend to my advice, and the consequence has been his deposal. No event of my public life has given me so much pain; but there was no alternative of which I could consistently avail myself. You will, I am sure, reserve your opinion on my proceedings until you may have an opportunity of being acquainted with all the circumstances. In the meantime, I needly hardly say that every regard is shown to the comfort and convenience of the late rajah, compatible with his present situation.

Now, whatever might be the wrongs of the Rajah of Sattara, he could not attribute any part of them to Sir James Carnac; but the rajah and his family had been kept in a state of great discomfort, not only at the sacrifice of their health, but almost of their lives; and their letters which had just been read to the Court, and the authenticity of which he could vouch for, from the character of those who translated them, shewed the extremely uncomfortable and unhappy state of this poor prince. He hoped they would, in some way, attract the attention of the Court of Directors; and that they would send out orders to India, directing a different mode of treatment to be adopted towards the rajah. But, with regard to the property of the rajah, he would designate the way in which it had been seized as downright *pilfering*. It was his own; and he had never attempted, on leaving his palace at Sattara, to carry away the value of a pin's head or a single paper; but he trusted to the justice of the Bombay government. Why, then, should his property be taken from him as it had been? They seized all his jewels, and property of every description, and all his clothes, even to the last article of lumber in the palace.

Mr. *Poynder*.—"And to whom was it made over?"

Sir *C. Forbes*.—To the present rajah. The effects of the commander-in-chief of the rajah had also been seized; and from the great discomfort and distress which he had suffered in accompanying the rajah when he was removed from Suttara, that officer had lost his life. In this country there would have been a coroner's inquest upon the body, and petitions and remonstrances against such a proceeding. And what was his fault? a firm and steady adherence to his master. He was sorry to say that there was too little feeling evinced on this subject in this country. If

such statements as these were put forth respecting even a felon at New South Wales, would not the whole country be up in arms with petitions and remonstrances against the Government? *(Hear.)*

Mr. *Poynder* wished to know whether the Court of Directors was in possession of any information on the subject of the appropriation of the property just mentioned by the hon. bart?

The *Chairman*.—"Has the hon. bart. finished his statement?"

Sir *C. Forbes* resumed. He did not understand that the Court of Directors had had any other information than that contained in the papers he now moved for; and which they had not yet read.

The resolutions were then put as one.

General *Lodwick* seconded the motion; and briefly vindicated the character of the officer who commanded the escort of the rajah; who, he said, was an excellent officer and a most honourable man.

The *Chairman* said he did not purpose entering into any statement on the subject; but he would so far exonerate the officer who commanded the escort, as to say, that he was perfectly free from all blame in reference to the death of the commander-in-chief of the ex-rajah; and that he did not know of the illness of that individual, until within two or three hours of his death. The papers had not yet been laid before the Court of Directors; but when they were, and had been considered, and an answer had been sent to the government of Bombay, he was not aware of any objection to their being produced to this Court, with the other papers.

Sir *C. Forbes* said he knew nothing of the officer who had been referred to; but he thought the charge was a very serious one.

Mr. *Fielder* begged to ask whether there was any charge of peculation against any of the officers engaged in the affair? (cries of "*No, No!*") Then it was perfectly understood, that all the jewels and other things were handed over to the present rajah? (cries of "*Yes!*")

The *Chairman* said, he did not wish to enter into that question; but begged to ask the hon. bart. whether he would object to withdraw his motion?

Sir *C. Forbes* said, under the circumstances, he could not object to withdraw it.

The motion was therefore withdrawn, and the Court adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

We have no later news from India or China, up to the moment of publication, than is contained in the preceding pages

The *Trebisond* steamer, which reached Constantinople on the 20th April, brought intelligence of a pacific nature from Persia. It would appear that a reconciliation had taken place between our Government and the Court of Teheran, and that the Shah had given up for the present all idea of an expedition against Herat, on finding that Russia could not support him against England.

A Cape paper, of March 13, mentions a rumour, as rife at Graham's Town, that the Zoola chief, Panda, had treacherously betrayed the commando of 400 men, sent by the emigrants at Port Natal, against Dingaan, into the hands of that chief, who had massacred most of them.

Advices from the Mauritius bring the most satisfactory accounts of the increase in the trade of the colony. Amongst the exports, during the quarter ending 5th January, is the item of 1,900,000 lbs. of sugar to Australia. Sir William Nicolay intended to leave the colony before the arrival of Sir Lionel Smith, his successor. The duties of governor would devolve upon Col. Staveley.

In Egypt, the state of the people and the army is daily becoming more distressing, and is aggravated by the continuance of the plague. Both in Alexandria and Cairo, extensive failures have already taken place, and are looked on as preludes to more severe ones.

Information from an authentic source has been received at Constantinople, with respect to recent victories of the Circassians. Had the intelligence come directly from the coast of Abasia, it would have come certainly in a more questionable shape; but, owing to the strong measures adopted by the Russian agents in the Turkish ports, all direct communition with it has been cut off. The accounts, therefore, which have been received, are derived from what has transpired on the subject at Odessa, and are more likely to be extenuated than magnified. The capture of Sootcha was followed by that of other forts—Soobeski, Taopsa, Shapsooka, and Pchat, all fell into the hands of the Circassians within a month after, and three more have since been carried in the same way—that is by assault, and, what is a new feature in Circassian warfare—battery. The guns and ammunition taken at Ivotch have been turned against the Russians with such effect, that it is the opinion their fire must have been directed by the Polish officers who have been recently taken prisoners.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 29, 1840. —With the sanction of Government, the native infantry regiments from which volunteers for service to the eastward have been drafted, are to be completed to the established strength, in the following manner:

A recommendatory roll of one havildar for advancement to jemadar to be immediately forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army.

Vacancies in the non-commissioned grades to be filled up in corps repectively.

The officers commanding the 28th and 40th regt. N.I. will take steps for completing their corps by detaching small recruiting parties for that purpose.

Recruits for the other six corps to be enlisted with the depôt battalions where their 9th companies are now raising.

The officer commanding the Jaunpore or 1st depôt battalion will enlist 114 recruits for each of the corps specified in the margin,* taking care to have the terms on which men for general service corps are entertained explained to those of the 47th regt. of N.I., and when the required number has been enlisted, and passed by a surgeon, the officer commanding the Benares division of the army will direct them to be sent, by land, to Barrackpore, to join their respective corps, under such arrangements as he may deem expedient.

In like manner, the officer commanding the Futtergurh, or 2d depôt battalion, will enlist 114 recruits for each of the corps noted in the margin,† taking care to have the terms on which general service soldiers are enlisted explained to those of the 25th reg. of N.I., and when complete, the officer commanding the Cawnpore division of the army will direct them to proceed, by land, to the stations where their corps are quartered, under such arrangement as he may think necessary.

Vacancies in the grade of drummer to be completed by commanding officers of the different corps from which volunteers have been furnished.

CAMEL LIGHT FIELD BATTERY.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 3, 1840. —His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, under instructions from Government, is pleased to direct, that No. 1, B. light field battery, at Nusseerabad, shall be equipped with camels, and to appoint Major P. L. Pew, of artillery, to superintend the carrying into effect of this arrangement.

Major Pew will accordingly proceed to Nusseerabad without delay.

BUNDLEKUND LEGION.

Bundlekund Agency Office, Camp, Calpee, Jan. 31, 1840.—The agent has much gratification in communicating to Capt. Beatson, and the officers of the Bundlekund Legion, the sentiments of the Right Hon. the Governor-general on the review of the 27th instant.

His lordship was not prepared to expect that a corps so lately raised, and labouring under great disadvantages, especially from the sickness and absence of officers, could have performed, steadily and correctly, the manœuvres of the morning, and his lordship concurs in the opinion of the military officers on the ground, all of whom bear testimony to the very satisfactory advancement of the legion in all its arms, and agree in according to Capt. Beatson, and the officers of the legion, unqualified praise for the great and judicious exertions, which could alone have produced this very favourable result.

The agent congratulates the legion upon the opinion entertained by the Governor-general of its merits, and feels assured, that the future will fully support its credit and character as a military body.

(Signed) S. FRASER.
Agent Gover.-gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 6. Mr. G. Gough to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Sarun until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Lang to officiate until further orders as civil and sessions judge of Jessore.

Lieut. J. Sleeman, assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate in Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bancoorah.

12. Dr. Campbell, assistant to resident at Catmandhoo, and in civil charge at Darjeeling, to be superintendent of Darjeeling and in charge of political relations with Sikhim.

14. Mr. H. Pidcock to be additional sessions judge for district of Bundlekund.

17. Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 2d in command of 2d regt. infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, to assume charge, until further orders, of duties of assistant to superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Oude territory.

Mr. R. K. Dick, collector of Bijnour, authorized to exercise powers of collector in zillah Moradabad, with a view to his superintending the revision of settlements in that district.

19. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to officiate as secretary to Lieut. Governor N.W. Provinces, till further orders.

* 18th N.I.; 47th do.
† 25th, 51st, 58th, and 69th N.I.

Mr. C. C. Thornhill to be an assistant under commissioner of Agra division. (The app. of Mr. Thornhill under date 11th Oct. last, to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilkund division, cancelled.)

Mr. J. R. Barnes to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilkund division.

Mr. A. Raikes to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division.

20. Mr. H. H. Thomas to be agent to Lieut. Governor of N.W.Provinces at Benares.

Mr. H. H. Thomas to be civil and sessions judge of Benares.

Mr. R. J. Taylor to be civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore.

21. Mr. A. R. Young to conduct current duties of office of special deputy collector of Tirhoot, until further orders.

24. Capt.W.H.R.Boland promoted to grade of 1st junior assistant under commissioner of Saugor division, in suc. to Mr. Ommaney prom. on 23d Jan. to that of principal assistant.

Mr. T. D. Reid appointed a deputy collector in zillah Muttra, under provisions of Reg.IX. of 1833.

25. Mr. C. T. Le Bas, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, authorized to conduct duties of Mr. Gubbin's offices as magistrate and collector of Goorgaon, until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Faithful, civil surgeon of Futtehpore, to officiate as postmaster at that station.

26. Mr. S. G. Palmer to be commissioner for superintendance of Abkaree revenue in collectorates of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Backergunge, and in deputy collectorates of Baraset, Calcutta (*i.e.* Punchaongaon), and Bancoorah.

Mr. Henry Torrens to be secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. H. J. Palmer to be superintendent of stamps, and deputy secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill to be collector of Calcutta stamps and head assistant to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. Thomas J. Hugon to be superintendent of Sulkea Salt Chokies.

Mr. J. A. Terraneau to be postmaster at Baugundee, v. Dr. Temple dec.

Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, collector of Bareilly, to act as special deputy collector for trial of Maafee suits in districts of Shahjehanpore, Pillibheet, and Bareilly.

27. Mr. A. A. Roberts, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, to take charge of current duties of judge's office of Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, till arrival of Mr. Harrington.

29. Mr. Astell, joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act as magistrate and collector of Bareilly as a temporay measure.

March 3. Mr. A. R. Young to officiate as special deputy collector of Tirhoot, until further orders.

4. Mr. W. J. Morgan authorized to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Banda.

Mr. G. F. McClintock to be government agent, v. Mr. Macnaghten departed for Europe.

Mr. H. Alexander to be first assistant in office of accountant general in room of Mr. McClintock, and to join that appointment on completion of duties on which he is employed in Revenue and Judicial Department.

Mr. R. H. Snell to officiate as first assistant to accountant general, during absence of Mr. Alexander.

Messrs. G. A. Bushby and J. P. Grant to be ex-officio Directors of Bank of Bengal; aslo to be ex-officio Members of Mint Committee.

5. Mr. G. A. Bushby assumed charge of offices of secretary to Government of India and Bengal in General and Financial Departments.

10. Mr. F. J. Halliday, secretary to Government of Bengal in Judicial and Revenue Departments, to be also junior secretary to Government of India in Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Departments.

Mr. J. P. Grant, deputy accountant general and accountant in revenue, judicial, &c. &c. departments, to be also junior secretary to Government of India and Bengal in Financial branch of General Department.

Lieut. W. C. Hollings, Thuggee operation department, to be vested with powers described in sections 9, 10, and 11, of Reg. XVI. of 1810, in districts of Mymensingh, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bancoorah, v. Lieut. Sleeman.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt to be second commissioner of Court of Requests, v. Mr. J. W. McLeod retired on pension.

Mr. David Hare to be third commissioner of Court of Requests, v. Baboo Russomoy Dutt prom.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan to officiate as collector of Burdwan during Mr. Stirling's absence, or until further orders.

13. Mr. W. T. Trotter to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, until further orders.

Mr. E. Lautour to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, and to be stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. W. Dampier to be superintendent of police in Lower Provinces, in suc. to Mr. F. C. Smith retired from service.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to be commissioner of revenue of 18th or Jessore Division.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to be commissioner of revenue of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. J. Staniforth to be session judge for trial of Thugs.

Mr. C. Garstin to be civil and sessions judge of of Behar.—Mr.H.Brownlow to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Behar after receiving charge from Mr. C. T. Davidson, who has been ordered to return to Purneah and resume charge of his own app. of magistrate and collector of that district.

Mr. R. C. Halkett to be magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.

16. Mr. A. Lang to be civil and sessions judge of Jessore.

Mr. T. Bracken is elected by the Committee of Directors of the Bank of Bengal to be their secretary, in room of Mr.G. Udny proceeded to England.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill received charge of the export warehouse office from Mr. J. W. Grant on the Feb.

Mr. W. Strachey, officiating assistant to agent to Governor General for States of Rajpootana, joined his appointment on the 8th Feb.

Col. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., delivered over charge of his duties as resident in Sinde to Capt. Outram, on the 25th Jan. last.

The following civil servants have reported their return to this presidency:—Messrs. J. Thomason, C. H. J.Graham, C.Tottenham, and G. A. Bushby.

The services of the undermentioned civil servants have been transferred and attached as follows, *viz.*—Messrs. D. Robertson, J. Thomason, R. Neave, and W. R. Kennaway, to North Western Provinces; Mr. R. J. Loughnan to Bengal presidency.

Mr. H. J. Bushby, appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors a writer on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival within the limits of the Bengal presidency on the 16th Feb.

The following civil servants have embarked for England from this presidency:—Messrs.R.H.Scott, E. Deedes, F. Macnaghten, John Lawrence, and F. C. Smith.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service:—The Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Esq., from 1st March 1840; Mr. William Braddon, from date on which the pilot may quit the ship *Walmer Castle* at sea; Mr. M. H. Turnbull, from 30th April 1840.

The privilege of franking letters is extended to Capt. A. H. E. Boileau, in his capacity of superintendent of the mathematical instrument establishment.

Furloughs.—Since the disposition list of applications for grants of furloughs was published under date the 6th Feb., there was only one furlough available by expiry of the furlough of Mr. H. Fraser (senior), on the 28th Feb., which has been allotted to Mr. J. M. L. Lawrence under medical cer-

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Feb. 13. Major J. Manson, commissioner with Bajee Rao at Bithoor, leave for one month, on private affairs, retaining charge of his office during period of his absence.—14. Messrs. H.W. Deane and M. J. Tierny, to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., for 18 months, renewable for a further six months under renewed med. cert.—15. Mr. W. Edwards, leave to remain in Calcutta, on his private affairs, for one month, from 1st March.—18. Mr. F. W. Russell, leave for one month, on private affairs.—Mr. H. Nisbet, leave for one month, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe.—Mr. J. F. Cathcart, for one month, in extension of former leave.—19. Mr. W. Bracken, leave for one month, on private affairs.—21. Mr. W. Travers, leave to Cape and tificate. There are no further available furloughs this season.

Isle of France, for one year, on med. cert.—24. Mr. H. M. Elliot, leave for one month, on private affairs.—25. Mr. Jas. Grant, leave for one month, on med. cert., in addition to former leave.—Capt. H. Rutherford, assist. to com. of Assam, until 30th June, in extension.—Mr. C. Gubbins, leave for one year, to proceed to the Hills, on med. cert. —28. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, leave from 15th March to 1st Dec. next, to Simla, on med. cert.—March 3. Mr. B. Golding, for one month, including Mohurrum vacation, on private affairs.—9. Mr. Ross Bell, political agent in Upper Sinde, leave for six month, to North Western Hills, for health.—10. Mr. E. Stirling, leave for six weeks, on med. cert. —11. Mr. James Davidson, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, on med. cert.—Mr. Charles Garstin, to Cape and N.S.Wales, for two years, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 20.—The Rev. H. S. Fisher, chaplain, to be surrogate at Calcutta, in archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta, for granting Episcopal licences of marriages.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 19. The Rev. F. Dawson, chaplain of Lucknow, for one month.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Jan. 30, 1840.—Mr. R. Foley, to be civil surgeon of Agra; to take effect from date on which he received charge of that office from Mr. Duncan.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. Oldfield, 74th N.I., to be adj. to Infantry of Scindia's Reformed Contingent.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. T. Gordon, 15th N.I., and 3d in command 1st Assam Sebundy Corps, to be junior assistant to commissioner in Assam.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. W. Matthews, 43d N.I., and adj. 1st Assam Sebundy Corps, to be 2d in command to 1st Assam Sebundy Corps, v. Gordon.

Cadets of Infantry James Young, J. S. Davies, W. T. Garston, and Matthew Cripps, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The undermentioned officers of infantry to have rank of Capt. by brevet from dates expressed, *viz.* —Lieuts. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th N.I.; W. H. Nicholets, 28th do.; J. H. Hatchell, 69th do.; and J. T. Geils, 60th do.; all 9th Feb. 1840.—Lieut. Geo. Short, 45th N.I., 12th Feb. 1840.

Mr. Wm. Shurlock admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Lieut. Col. J. Stuart having arrived at presidency, the appointment of Maj. Cubitt in orders dated 13th Feb. 1839, to officiate as secretary to Government of India in Military Department, ceased from 15th Feb.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Fiddes, 46th N.I., to act as a member of the Military Board, during absence of Lieut. Col. T. M. Taylor.

Maj. George Warren, 1st Europ. regt., to officiate as town major, during absence of Lieut. Col. Ezekiel Barton.

Feb. 24.—Capt. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers, appointed to charge of Kurnaul division of Public Works.

Lieut. Arthur Broome, regt. of artillery, to be assistant secretary to Military Board, v. Capt. F. Dashwood.

Cadet of Cavalry R. G. Simeon admitted on estab., and prom to rank of cornet.

Mr. T. C. Hutchinson admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Lieut. J. G. Gerrard, Europ. regt., nominated to duty of assisting Major McSherry in collection and drilling of recruits for service of H. M. Shah Shoojaool-Moolkh in Affghanistan.

Lieut. A. Cunningham, of engineers, placed under orders of resident at Lucknow for employment in service of King of Oude, in construction of public works in Oude territory.

Capt. Auchmuty Tucker, 9th L.C., to act as assistant in Military Auditor General's Office, v. Capt. MacGregor on leave of absence.

In consequence of return to India of Superintending Surg. Tweedie, Superintending Surg. George King to revert to rank of surgeon, and placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Assist. Surg. Edward Edlin, M.D., officiating civil surgeon at Maldah, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

March 4.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. G. Macgregor to be captain, and 2d-Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford to be 1st lieut., from 10th Feb. 1840, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. Edward Parry Gowan dec.

29th N.I. Ens. M. B. Whish to be lieut., from 14th Feb. 1840, v. Lieut. H. T. Daniell dec.

37th N.I. Ens. Robert Inglis to be lieut., from 30th Jan. 1840, v. Lieut. W. C. P. Collinson dec.

71st N.I. Ens. T. H. Drake to be lieut., v. Lieut. James Bell retired, with rank from 6th Aug. 1839, v. Lieut. W. J. Rind prom.

Capt. George Dyke, regt. of artillery, to be deputy principal commissary of ordnance, v. Capt. and Brev. Maj. E. P. Gowan dec.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Chadwick, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Simla, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut Pay-Office.

48th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. William Hough to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., to be capt. of a company, and Ens. F. T. Paterson to be lieut., from 1st March 1840, in suc. to Maj. R. A. Thomas retired.

Col. C. W. Hamilton, 27th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2d class, during period he may be employed in command of troops at Ferozepore, in suc. to Col. G. Hunter, C.B., who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Capt. W. P. Milner, 31st N.I., to officiate as an assist. adj. general of army, during absence on leave, on med. cert., of Capt. John Welchman, or until further orders.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Frith to be lieut. col. commandant, from 6th Dec. 1839, v. Col. (Maj. Gen.) Alex. Caldwell, C.C.B., dec.; Maj. P. L. Pew to be lieut. col., v. Frith prom., with rank from 31st Dec. 1839, v. Lieut. Col. T. Chadwick invalided; Capt. and Brev. Maj. John Rawlins to be major, from 31st Dec. 1839, v. Pew prom; 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. M. Lawrence to be capt., v. Rawlins prom., with rank from 10th Feb. 1840, v. Capt. and Brev. Maj. E. P. Gowan dec.; and 2d-Lieut. John Abercrombie to be 1st lieut., from 10th Feb. 1840, v. Lawrence prom.

Lieut. J. M. Loughnan, 10th L.C., fort adj. of Fort William, having returned to presidency from N.S.Wales, directed to resume duties of his office.

Infantry. Major Christopher Godby to be lieut. col., from 28th Feb. 1840, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Steele Hawthorne retired.

36th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. F. H. Sandys to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Milner to be capt. of a company, and Ens. S. B. Faddy to be lieut., from 28th do., in suc. to do. do.

38th N.I. Capt. F. S. Hawkins to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Turner to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. H. Jeremie to be lieut., from 10th Feb. 1840, in suc. to Maj. E. S. Hawkins dec.

Lieut. Richard Ouseley, 50th N.I., placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for purpose of being employed under officiating agent to Governor General S.W. Frontier.

March 9.—The following promotions and ap-

pointments made in army commissariat department, consequent on promotion of Capt. F. S. Hawkins, assist. com. gen. of 2d class, to a regimental majority.

Capt. Alex. Watt, deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, to be an assist. com. gen. of 2d class.

Capt. Rich. Woodward, deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, to be a deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class.

Lieut. George Newbolt, sub-assist. com. gen., to be a deputy assist. com. general of 2d class.

Lieut. T. H. G. Besant, 21st N.I., to be a sub-assist. commissary general.

March 11.—Mr. F. R. Metcalfe, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Capt. James Roxburgh, 39th N.I., 2d assist. military auditor gen., to officiate as deputy military auditor general.

Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N.I., officiating as an additional 2d assist. military auditor gen., to officiate as 1st assist. military auditor general.

1st-Lieuts. W. S. Pillans and G. G. Chauner, regt. of artillery, to be deputy commissaries of ordnance.

Cavalry. Major Robert Hawkes to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. E. J. Honeywood retired, with rank from 23d Dec. 1839, v. C. P. King invalided.

9th L.C. Capt. Charles Newberry to be major, Lieut. Auchmutty Tucker to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet F. J. Harriott to be lieut., from 23d Dec. 1839, in suc. to Maj. Robert Hawkes prom.

Lieut. Thomas Fraser, 7th L.C., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 7th March 1840.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Fort William, March 11, 1840.—To provide for the staff duties of the force about to proceed on service to the Eastward, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major A. H. S. Mountain, of H.M. 26th Foot, to be deputy adjutant general.

Major R. Becher, 62d N.I., to be deputy quarter master general.

Major R. W. Wilson, 65th N.I., to be pay master.

Major F. S. Hawkins, 39th N.I., to have charge of commissariat department, with rank of deputy commissary general.

Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I., to be attached to commissariat department under Major Hawkins, with rank of sub-assist. commissary general.

Brev. Capt. H. Moore, 34th N.I., of Judge Advocate General's department, to be deputy judge advocate general.

Surg. George King to be superintending surgeon.

Assist. Surg. William Grahame to be medical store keeper.

The above appointments to have effect from this date.

(By the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 14, 1840.—Assist. Surg. R. W. Wrightson, 61st N.I., and unposted Assist. Surg. G. S. Mann, appointed, from 15th Feb., to volunteer regiment now organizing for service to the Eastward, and directed to join.

Capt. G. C. Armstrong, 2d in command, to act as commandant, and Lieut. E. Garrett, 69th N.I., to act as 2d in command of Ramghur Light Infantry, during absence, on leave, of Brev. Maj. J. Steel, or until further orders; date 2d Feb.

Feb. 15.—Assist. Surg. W. H. B. Ross, now doing duty with 3d Europ. Regt. at Hazareebaugh, posted to that corps.

Feb. 17.—Surg. W. Jacob, 38th N.I., app. to medical charge of 4th Local Horse, during absence, on leave, of Dr. Worrall; date 1st Feb.

The orders issued by Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, commanding in Affghanistan, on 11th Jan., directing the following medical arrangements, consequent on march of detachment under command of Lieut. Col. J. Orchard, C.B., confirmed:—Surg. J. Magrath to proceed with wing of 37th N.I.; Assist. Surg. A. Paton to proceed in medical charge of detachment from 1st European Regt., of Capt. Abbott's half battery, and of party of Sappers.

Assist. Surg. H. C. Edy, M.D., doing duty with 2d L.C., to afford medical aid to wing of 37th N.I., remaining at head-quarters.

Lieut. B. Kendall, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as detachment staff to detachment under command of Maj. G. Warren, from 1st Feb.; date 1st Feb.

Civil Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to afford medical aid to left wing of 8th N.I., at Moradabad; date 16th Nov. 1839.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. George Dalston, 58th N.I., to be adjutant of Volunteer Regiment.

Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 40th regt., to act as adj. to detachment of recruits for 1st and 2d Europ. Regts. under orders to March to Hazareebaugh, under command of Capt. G. A. Smith, of 9th N.I.; date 11th Feb.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th tr. 1st brigade horse artillery, app. to medical charge of staff at Neemuch, from 1st Feb.; date 30th Jan.

Feb. 19.—Lieut. T. H. Hunter, 26th N.I., to act as adj. to five companies of that corps detached on escort duty with Governor General of India; date 17th Jan.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, Arracan Local Bat., now proceeding with a detachment of recruits for 2d Europ. Regt. to Hazareebaugh, on arrival of detachment at its destination, to proceed to Allygurh and join 3d Recruit Depôt Bat. at that station, to which he is appointed.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., removed from 36th to 32d N.I., and directed to join forthwith.

Ens. W. H. Jeremie, 38th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 5th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. R. M. Miles, or until further orders.

Lieut. F. C. Marsden, 29th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 68th N.I., and directed to join.

Feb. 21.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Guise, left wing 44th regt., to afford medical aid to detachment of 29th N.I. at Banda, in room of Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald proceeded on leave; date 5th Feb.

Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Hatchell, 69th N.I., to continue to act as station staff at Berhampore; date 13th Feb.

Lieut. Col. J. Harris removed from 25th to 3d N.I., and Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surgs. J. C. Brown, 2d brigade horse artillery, and E. Hare, doing duty with H.M. 44th Foot, directed to proceed to Affghanistan, and place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon to troops serving in that country.

The order of 13th Dec. 1839, nominating Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N.I., adj. to 2d Assam Sebundy corps, cancelled, and that officer re-appointed to adjutancy of 1st corps.

Feb. 22.—Ens. W. T. Wilson, 58th N.I., to proceed with a detachment of H.M. troops ordered to march from Fort William to Upper Provinces, and perform duties of interpreter; date 30th Jan.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Kinsey app. to medical charge of 29th N.I.; date 10th Feb.

17th N.I. Lieut. H. P. Budd to be interp. and qu. mast., v. G. M. Hill app. aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor General.

23d N.I. Brev. Capt. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Capt. W. H. Halford, 41st N.I., app. to temporary command of Ramgurh Light Infantry Bat., during absence, on leave, of Major H. Lawrence, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate general of Cawnpore division, during absence, on leave, of Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, or until further orders.

Feb. 24.—Surg. C. B. Francis removed from 12th to 67th N.I., and Surg. E. T. Harpur from latter to former corps.

Feb. 25.—Capt. T. H. Shuldham, 52d N.I., to receive charge of Rajpootanah division of public works, from Lieut. J. R. Oldfield, executive engineer, who has been ordered to proceed to Karnaul; date 2d Dec. 1839.

The following removals of field officers ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) R. Hampton from 27th to 61st N.I., and Col. C. W. Hamilton from latter to former corps.—Lieut. Cols. S. D. Riley from 30th to 62d N.I.; T. Dundas from 62d to 17th do.; F. Buckley from 14th to 55th do.; T. S. Oliver from

8th to 5th do.; R. Rich from 5th to 8th do.; M. C. Webber from 55th to 74th do.; R. Ross from 74th to 14th do.

That part of G.Os. of 10th Jan., which removes Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild from 30th to 17th N.I. cancelled, and that officer re-appointed to former corps.

The following postings and removals of medical officers ordered:—Surgs. J. Worrall, M.D. (new prom.) to 8th N.I.; W. Jacob (new prom.) to 38th do.; R. Laughton (new prom.) to 27th do.—Assist. Surgs. J. Steel, M.D., from 27th N.I. to Nusseree Bat.; F. C. Henderson, M.D., from corps of Sappers and Miners to 4th Local Horse; S. Winbolt from 8th N.I. to corps of Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, inv. estab., permitted to draw his pay and allowances from presidency, instead of Benares pay office.

Feb. 26.—Assist. Surg. J. McRae, 3d brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 6th bat. artillery; date Cawnpore 14th Feb.

Ens. W. H. Jeremie, 38th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 5th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut and Brev. Capt. R. M. Miles; date Ferozepore 10th Feb.

Feb. 27.—Assist. Surg. Edward Edlin, M.D., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, and directed to do duty under orders of Superintending Surg. of presidency division.

Feb. 28.—Superintending Surg. T. Tweedie posted to Cawnpore division.

Feb. 29.—Lieut. C. Wyndham, acting interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I., to perform staff duties of a detachment consisting of 4th troop 3d brigade horse artillery, 37th N.I., and four rissallahs of H.M. Shah Shooja's 1st and 2d regts. of cavalry; date 4th Aug. 1839.

Lieut. H. Palmer, interp. and qu. mast. 48th N.I., to act as staff to a detachment under command of Lieut. Col. H. M. Wheeler, under date 12th Sept. 1839; also to two other detachments, under dates 3d and 12th Nov. 1839.

Cornet E. K. Money interp. and qu. mast. 2d L.C., to conduct staff duties of a detachment under command of Maj. H. F. Salter; dates 22d Oct. and 22d Nov. 1839.

Assist. Surg. J. Barber, 40th N.I., app. to medical charge of 3d comp. 3d bat. artillery; date 17th Feb.

March 2.—1st-Lieut. F. W. Cornish to officiate as artillery division staff at Cawnpore, during period Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. S. Bird may retain charge of magazine; date 13th Feb.

1st-Lieut. F. W. Cornish to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 5th bat. artillery, from 15th Feb., and during period Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid may retain charge of Cawnpore magazine; date 13th Feb.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Cooper to act as adj. to 23d N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. H. M. Nation; date 5th March.

Ens. F. C. Tombs, 18th, to act as interp. and qu. master to 60th N.I., and directed to join.

March 3.—Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. general to Cawnpore division, as a temp. arrangement; date 22d Feb.

Assist. Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 16th regt., on departure from Dinapore of 49th Foot; date 1st Feb.

Surg. John Griffiths, 74th, to do duty with 52d N.I. until further orders; date 18th Feb.

Ens. J. J. Mackay to act as adj. to 32d N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. W. W. Davidson; date 12th Feb.

2d-Lieut. Richard Strachey, of engineers, to do duty with Sappers and Miners at Delhi, and directed to join.

March 4.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. Chilcott, 74th N.I., to act as staff to detachment at Joudpore; and Assist. Surg. C. M. Henderson, M.D., doing duty with 74th N.I., to afford medical aid to detail of European artillery with detachment; date 17th Feb.

March 5.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify, for general information, the formation of the Bengal Volunteer Regiment for service to the Eastward, as follows:

BENGAL VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Lieut. Colonel.—Geo. W. Aylmer Lloyd, from 25th N.I., commanding.

Captains.—Robert Kent, from 18th N.I.; J. T. Somerville, 51st do.; Samuel Long, 40th do.; G. A. Mee, 58th do., interp. and qu. master; J. R. Flower, 25th N.I.; Charles Boulton, 47th do.; Ralph Smith, 28th do.

Lieuts.—W. S. Menteath, from 69th N.I.; P. S. Chinn, 51st do.; George Ranken, 69th do.; George Dalston, 58th do., adjutant; T. C. Richardson, 18th do.; James Murray, 28th do.

Ensigns.—H. T. Repton, from 47th N.I.; A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th do.; E. C. Gardner, 40th do.

Assist. Surgs.—G. C. Ranken, in medical charge; R. W. Wrightson; G. S. Mann.

Date of regimental rank 15th Feb. 1840.

The facings of the battalion are to be emerald green.

March 6.—Lieut. J. T. Geils to officiate as adj. to 60th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Acting Adj. T. Riddell; date 2d Feb.

Lieut. J. C. Phillips to officiate as adj. to 60th N.I., v. Lieut. J. T. Geils app. to command of Bheel corps in Malwah, and during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Acting Adj. T. Riddell; date 16th Feb.

Surg. W. Jacob, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to 9th or depôt company of 31st N.I.; date 17th Feb. 1840.

Assist. Surg. H. Irwin posted to 30th N.I., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., appointed to do duty with H.M. 21st Fusiliers at Chinsurah, and directed to join forthwith.

March 9.—Surg. W. Darby to deliver over medical charge of 30th N.I. to Surg. A. Pringle, M.D., 4th L.C.; date 20th Feb.

Lieut. Col. J. Stuart (on staff employ) removed from 36th to 32d N.I., v. Lieut. Col. Hawthorne retired.

Lieut. Col. C. Godby (new prom.) posted to 36th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. Paton, M.D., attached to civil station of Allygurh, to afford medical aid to one company of 34th N.I., and details in fort of Allygurh; date 22d Feb.

Lieut. J. Waterfield, adj. of 3d Recruit Depôt, to act as station staff at Allygurh, v. Lieut. Chiene; and Civil Assist. Surg. G. Paton, M.D., to afford medical aid to 3d Recruit Depôt Bat.; date 20th Feb.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner app. to medical charge of a detachment of 1st and 2d Europ. Regts. and invalids, proceeding towards Lower Provinces, under command of Major G. Warren; and Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown, 2d brigade horse artillery, to relieve Assist. Surg. Turner from medical duties of Capt. Dodgin's detachment of H.M. troops, and proceed with it to Kurnaul; date Meerut, 15th Feb. 1840.

Assist. Surg. G. Harper, now attached to 66th, to join and do duty with right wing 29th N.I., proceeding to Lucknow; date 1st March.

March 10.—Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers removed from 54th to 30th N.I., and Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Walker (on furl.) from latter to former corps.

The name of Brev. Capt. W. S. Menteath, 69th N.I., with reference to his army rank, to stand in Volunteer Bat. below that of Capt. J. R. Flower, and above that of Capt. C. Boulton, instead of in position indicated in list published in orders of 5th March.

Capt. James Maclean, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Monghyr, instead of at Mussoorie, and draw his pay and allowances from presidency pay-office.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns to do duty with corps specified, and directed to join:—J. S. Davies, with 40th N.I., at Dinapore; W. T. Garstin, 69th do., at Berhampore.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson to do duty with H.M. 49th Foot, at Berhampore, and directed to join the corps on its arrival at presidency.

March 11.—The following removals and postings

to take place in regiment of artillery:—Colonel G. Pollock, C.B. (on general staff) from 5th bat. to 1st brigade.—Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, new prom., to 5th bat.; Lieut. Cols. G. Everest (on staff employ) from 2d to 5th bat.; and P. L. Pew, new prom., to 2d bat.—Majors T. Timbrell, C.B. (on staff employ) from 7th to 2d bat.; G. Blake from 2d to 1st bat.; and J. Rawlins, new prom., to 7th bat.—Captains J. Turton (on furl.) from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; E. H. Ludlow, from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; R. G. McGregor, new prom. (on staff employ) to 1st comp. 5th bat.; and H. M. Lawrence, new prom. (on staff employ) to 4th troop 3d brigade.—1st-Lieuts. J. D. Bell from 5th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; T. J. W. Hungerford, new prom., to 4th comp. 1st bat.; and J. A. Abercrombie, new prom., to 3d troop 3d brigade.—2d-Lieuts. G. Penrlee from 6th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 6th bat.; W. Hay (on furl.) from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; J. W. Fraser from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; and P. C. Lambert from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.

Ens. T. W. Gordon, 1st Europ. Regt., at his own request, removed to 37th N.I., as junior of his rank.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns posted to corps as follows, and directed to join:—H. M. Davidson to 29th N.I., at Lucknow; John Milford to 1st Europ. Regt., and to proceed to Dinapore, and join a detachment of recruits of that corps now in progress to that station; J. S. Davies to 11th N.I., at Saugor; J. L. Llewellyn to 71st do., at Neemuch; J. B. Eaton to 38th do., at Ferozepore.

March 12.—The Berhampore station order of 13th Feb., directing all reports of that post to be made to Col. R. Bartley, of H.M. 49th Foot, with sanction of Government, confirmed.

Lieut. W. V. Siddons, 63d N.I., permitted to visit Futtehgurh, instead of Allygurh, as stated in orders of 3d Feb.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. V. Lamb, at his own request, permitted to resign app. of interp. and qu. master to 51st N.I.

Ens. J. G. Stephen, 8th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 69th do., in room of Ens. F. C. Tombs, who, on being relieved, will return to Barrackpore, and officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to his own corps, the 18th regt. Ens. Stephen directed to join his app. without delay.

Ens. W. F. Nuthall, 18th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Bat., v. Lieut. Whistler proceeded to Europe on furlough, and directed to join.

March 14.—Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies, 25th N.I., to do duty with H.M. 21st Foot, until relieved by Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D.; date 10th March.

Assist. Surg. F. Thompson, 41st, to continue in medical charge of 9th regt. until arrival of corps at Benares; date 3d March.

Assist. Surgs. A. R. Morton, M.D., and W. Shurlock, to do duty with H.M. 26th Foot, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. F. R. Metcalfe, M.D., to do duty with detachment of recruits for H.M. service, now at Chinsurah, v. Morton, and directed to join forthwith.

March 16.—Lieut. Col. T. M. Taylor (on staff employ) removed from 9th to 7th L.C., and Lieut. Col. Robert Hawkes (new prom.) posted to 9th do.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Feb. 17. Maj. Gen. Barker, 33d N.I., on pension of his rank, from date of his sailing for Europe.—Capt. Wm. Barnett, inv. estab., on pension of a major, in conformity with Regs. of 29th Dec. 1837, from date of his sailing for Europe.

Struck off strength of the Army.—Cornet F. W. S. Chapman, 9th L.C., from 26th Feb. 1840.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 17. Capt. N. D. Barton, 6th L.C.; Capt. Chas. Garrett, 9th do.—24. Lieut. T. S. Horsburgh, 32d N.I.—March 4. Lieut. J. G. Lawson, 2d L.C.—11. Lieut. Burt, 64th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 17. Lieut. Geo. Carr, 21st N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. P. Jones, 22d N.I., for health (embarking from Bombay).—Lieut. F. Adams, 24th N.I., for health.—Veterinary Surg. J. B. Lowth, 3d brigade horse artillery, for health.—Capt. John Woore, 10th L.C., on private affairs (*via* N.S. Wales).—Lieut. C. H. Wake, 34th N.I., on ditto.—Capt. Curwen Gale, inv. estab., for health.—Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, corps of engineers, on private affairs.—Veterinary Surg. Joseph Hough, 7th L.C., on private affairs.—24. Col. Samuel Smith, 8th L.C., on ditto.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. James Steel, 2d Europ. regt., on ditto.—Capt. Thos. Cooke, 17th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. C. S. Curling, on ditto.—March 4. Capt. Thos. Plumbe, 27th N.I., on ditto.—Ens. Alfred Barlow, 1st Madras N.I., for health.—Lieut. L. T. Forrest, 40th N.I., for health (permission granted by Bombay Government).

To Sea.—Feb. 17. Assist. Surg. H. H. Dowling, for three months, for health (permitted by Bombay Government).—March 2. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, superintendent of Chittledroog division, for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 17. Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., for two years, for health.—March 4. Lieut. Col. O. Stubbs, 73d N.I., for two years, for health.

To New South Wales.—March 4. Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I., for two years, for health.—11. Capt. Edward Darvall, 57th N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay.

To Bombay.—Feb. 24. Capt. E. R. Watts, artillery, for four months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

To visit Hurdwar.—March 11. Lieut. and Adj. J. Coke, 10th N.I., from 15th March to 15th June, on private affairs (also to visit Hills north of Deyrah).—14. Capt. R. L. Burnett, 54th N.I., from 30th March to 30th June, on ditto (also to visit the Hills).

To visit Belaspore.—March 3. Col. J. Skinner, C.B., 1st Local Horse, from 1st April to 31st May, on private affairs.

To visit Rajmahal and Bauass.—March 16. Brev. Maj. E. Huthwaite and 1st-Lieut. C. Hogge, artillery, from 1st April to 31st May, on private affairs.

To Van Diemen's Land and Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 26. Capt. M. Smith, principal assistant of Hoshungabad, for fifteen months (being unexpired term of two years formerly granted), on med. cert.

To Moradabad and Meerut.—March 7. 2d-Lieut. E. K. Money, horse artillery, from 16th April to 16th Oct., on private affairs.

To Australia.—March 7. Ens. W. S. Sherwill, 66th N.I., for one year, for health (*via* Cape).

To visit Meerut.—March 11. Cornet C. W. Radcliffe, 4th L.C., from 20th Feb. to 20th Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Presidency.—Feb. 17. Surg. C. Mackinnon, 32d N.I., from 1st March to 1st June, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Brev. Capt. F. A. Miles, artillery, from 25th March to 25th Oct., preparatory to ditto ditto, on private affairs.—Ens. D. C. T. Beatson, 14th N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st Aug., to remain, for purpose of preparing for College examination in native languages.—21. Lieut. and Adj. W. W. Davidson, 32d N.I., from 12th Feb. to 30th April, on private affairs.—Ens. G. N. Oakes, 46th N.I., from 15th March to 15th Sept., on ditto.—29. Cornet J. Irving, 1st L.C., from 1st April to 1st Oct., on ditto.—Lieut. and Adj. T. F. B. Beatson, 10th L.C., from 15th March to 15th Dec., on ditto.—March 2. Lieut. E. Talbot, 53d N.I., from 1st March to 1st Sept., to remain, on private affairs.—Ens. T. M. Cameron, 55th N.I., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—3. Assist. Surg. W. F. Sealy, to Backergunge, for one month, on private affairs.—Brev. Maj. W. Hough, deputy judge adv. gen., Saugor division, from 1st March to 1st Dec., on private affairs.—11. Capt. H. Harris, 70th N.I., from 10th March to 10th June, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, 72d N.I., from 5th March to 5th April, to remain, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. C. H. Burt, 64th N.I., from 1st April to 1st July, to remain, on private affairs.

To visit Bareilly.—Feb. 17. Surg. J. Worrall, M.D., from 1st Feb. to 1st May, on private affairs.—March 2. Capt. T. H. Newhouse, 10th N.I., from 10th Feb. to 10th July, on med. cert.—4. Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, 19th N.I., from 25th March to 25th Sept., on ditto (also to presidency).

To visit Simla.—Feb. 14. 1st-Lieut. C. Stewart, horse artillery, from 1st May to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—17. Capt. J. A. Barstow, 37th N.I., from 12th Jan. to 12th Jan. 1841, on med. cert.—22. Assist. Surg. J. Ransford, 6th bat. artillery, from 15th Feb. to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—March 4. Brev. Maj. C. Rogers, 20th N.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th Nov., on med. cert. (instead of to Hills north of Deyrah, as formerly granted).—7. 1st-Lieut. W. Timbrell, horse artillery, from 1st April to 1st Oct., on private affairs.—Capt. C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th L.C., from 25th April to 25th Oct., on ditto.—11. Capt. T. D. Colyear, 7th L.C., from 25th March to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—14. Capt. A. J. Anstruther, 54th N.I., from 30th April to 30th Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Allahabad.—Feb. 14. Ens. J. Montgomery, 60th N.I., from 20th April to 20th Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Feb. 19. Brev. Capt. and Adj. C. Prior, 64th N.I., from 1st April to 30th Sept., on private affairs.—22. Lieut. and Adj. R. D. Kay, 2d N.I., from 31st Jan. to 31st Jan. 1841, on med. cert.—29. Lieut. C. M. Gascoyne, 5th L.C., from 15th March to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—March 7. Lieut. F. S. Macmullen, 1st Europ. regt., from 15th March to 15th March 1841, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. F. E. Voyle, 39th N.I., from 1st March to 30th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Arrah.—Feb. 22. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. Martin, 9th N.I., from 25th Feb. to 31st March, on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—March 2. Capt. F. W. Hardwick, 10th N.I., from 4th May to 4th Nov., on private affairs.—Lieut. C. Grissell, 61st N.I., from 20th March to 20th Sept., on ditto.—3. Lieut. W. B. Lumley, 2d in command 2d Local Horse, from 25th Feb. to 25th Nov., on med. cert.—11. Capt. G. Tebbs, 33d N.I., from 1st April to 30th June, on private affairs.—16. Ens. R. W. H. Fanshawe, 1st Europ. regt., from 1st March to 10th Nov., on med. cert.

To Upper Provinces.—Feb. 24. Capt. R. G. MacGregor, artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

To visit Patna.—March 4. Ens. S. H. J. Davies, 51st N.I., from 5th March to 5th Sept., on private affairs.

To Cherra Poonjee.—March 7. Lieut. J. H. Fulton, 3d N.I., from 1st April to 30th Sept., on private affairs.—9. Assist. Surg. W. Bogie, M.D., 65th N.I., from 20th March to 20th March 1841, in extension, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 26. Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 25th N.I., from 8th March to 1st May, in extension, to enable him to join Hurrianah L. Inf. Bat.—24. Surg. G. G. McPherson, civil surgeon of Moorshedabad, leave for one month, in extension, preparatory to embarking for Europe.—March 9. Lieut. C. Scott, junior assistant to commissioner in Assam, for six weeks, in extension.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

Feb. 20, 1840.—Lieut. Thomas Jones, 16th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies only; date 25th Aug. 1835.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To England.—Feb. 20. Lieut. Keane, 2d F., for two years, on private affairs (to embark at Bombay).—Capt. Powell, 6th F., do. do.—Assist. Surg. R. Smith, 21st F., for two years, on med. cert.—March 2. Lieut. C. J. Scott, 4th L. Drags., for two years, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—March 2. Maj. the Hon. G. Upton, 62d F., for three months, from 20th Feb., and thence to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

To Calcutta.—Feb. 20. Capt. Vigors, 13th Light Dr., to remain until 1st June 1840.

To Simla.—Feb. 20. Lieut. R. A. Moore, 3d L. Dr., from 15th April to 15th Oct. 1840, on private affairs.

To Lucknow.—Feb. 20. Assist. Surg. Menzies, 16th F., from 1st Feb. to 30th April 1840, on private affairs.

To Nellgherry Hills.—Feb. 20. Lieut. S. Wynward, 17th F., in extension, from 20th Feb. to 20th Aug. 1840, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

FEB. 20. *Dalmatia*, from Boston; H.C. steamer *Ganges*, from Rangoon and Kyouk Phyoo; H.M.S. *Wellesley*, from sea.—22. *Prince George*, from Sydney and Madras.—23. *Therence*, from Marseilles and Bourbon; *Brilliant*, from Rangoon.—24. *Freak*, from Mauritius; *Florest*, from Sydney.—25. *Governor Doherty*, from Moulmein; *Syria*, from Mauritius.—26. *Lucy*, from St. Helena and Mauritius; *Young Hebe*, from Rangoon.—27. *William Dampier*, from Madras, Coringa, &c.; *Symmetry*, from Mauritius; and *Adrastus*, from ditto.—28. *Sulimany*, from Bombay, Madras, and Amherst.—March 1. *George and Mary*, from Mauritius.—2. *Blundell*, from Bombay, Colombo, and Madras.—3. *William Wilson*, from Rangoon.—4. H.C.S. *Amherst*, from Akyab.—5. *Hindoo*, from Liverpool; *Stalkart*, from Bombay, Mangalore, &c.—6. *Caroline Augusta*, from Boston.—7. *Ranger*, from Cape; *Susan Crisp*, from Mauritius.—8. *Allerton*, from Liverpool.—9. *Isabella*, from Rio de Janeiro and Mauritius.—11. H.M.S. *Larne*, from Bombay, Trincomallee, and Madras; *John Cree*, from Glasgow; *Adams*, from Rangoon; *Coringa Packet*, from Coringa and Vizagapatam.—13. *Columbine*, from Moulmein; *Eagle*, from Mauritius.—14. *William Gales*, from Mauritius; *Flowers of Ugie*, from Liverpool; *Orion*, from Padang and Tapanoly; *Aleide*, from Pondicherry.—15. *Hope*, from Moulmein and Rangoon; *Miriam*, from Rangoon.—16. *Tenasserim*, from Singapore.—17. *Vectis*, from Cape; *Tory*, from Singapore.—19. *Regina*, from Singapore; *Louise*, from Rangoon; *Swift*, from Singapore; *Elizabeth*, from London, Bordeaux, and Mauritius; *Tourville*, from Bourbon and Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

FEB. 17. *Routhcock*, for Bourbon; *Marius*, for Bourbon.—18. *Sultana*, for Bombay.—19. *Somersetshire*, for London.—20. *Solomon Shaw*, for Muscat; *Donna Pascoa*, for London; *Clown*, for Singapore; *Flora McDonald*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—21. *Jessy*, for Penang.—22. *Ruteshire*, for Greenock; *John Adam*, for Madras; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, for Madras; *Hindoo*, for Boston; *St. George*, for Cape and Bristol.—23. *Pulo Gapala Kristna*, for Penang and Singapore; *Sir Robert Peel*, for Mauritius.—24. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, for Cape and London; *Sterling*, for London; *John Hepburne*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—26. *Lady Raffles*, for London; *Attravida*, for Manilla; *Hydroose*, for Malabar Coast and Red Sea; *Snipe*, for China.—27. *Pirate*, for Moulmein; *Water Lily*, for Penang and Singapore; *Faize Allum*, for Bombay; *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for Mauritius.—28. *Vernon*, for Cape and London; *Tartar*, for Manilla and China.—29. *Sir Edward Ryan*, for Singapore and China.—MARCH 5. *Eugenie*, for Boston.—6. *Earl Grey*, for Liverpool; *Margaret*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Gipsy*, for Penang; *Mary Mullaby*, for Mauritius.—7. *Antares*, for Singapore and Manilla; *Allatevie*, for do.—8. *Elizabeth*, for Moulmein; *Elvira*, for Liverpool; *Argyle*, for Bristol.—9. H.M.S. *Conway*, for Pondicherry; *Pondicherry*, for Madras.—10. *Bland*, for Liverpool; *Asia Felix*, for Bombay; *Zenobia*, for London; *Telegraphe*, for Havre.—11. *Sumatra*, for Havre.—14. *Ganges*, for Bordeaux.—15. *Seymour*, for Singapore.—16. *Exmouth*, for London.—17. H.M.S. *Wellesley*, for Madras and China; *Inez*, for Singapore; *Matilda*, for Liverpool.—18. *Harlequin*; *Colonel Burney*, for Bushire and Bussorah.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 14. *Edinburgh*, for London; *Viscount Melbourne*, for London.—15. *Indus*, for Adelaide and Sydney.—16. *Thomas Grenville*, for London.—17. *Cambria*, for Liverpool.—18. *Thomas Surcouf*, for Bordeaux; *Saline*, for Marseilles; *Patriot*, for Penang and Singapore.—19. *Walmer Castle*, for London; *Braemar*, for Madras; *Symmetry*, for Mauritius; *Miranda*, for Liverpool.

Arrival of Passengers.

Per William Dampier, from Van Diemen's Land: Rev. W. S. Mackay; Wm. Smith, Esq.; Mrs. and Miss Smith; Lieut. and Mrs. Becher, and 2 children; Lieut. and Mrs. Loughnan, and 1 child; Mrs. Campbell, and 4 children; Capt. and Mrs. Rapson; Mr. Scott; 19 men, part of the crew of the *Gaillardon*.—From Madras: Mrs. Pidgin.

Freights to London and Liverpool (March 16).—Dead Weight Tonnage is very scarce, and the rates have somewhat advanced. Light Freight Tonnage is available, but produce scarce.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29. At Cawnpore, the lady of Mr. E. Shearin, of a daughter.

Feb. 6. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. B. Gahan, 26th N.I., of a son.

7. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. K. F. Mackenzie, 64th N.I., of a daughter.

8. At Purneah, Mrs. W. Hyde, of a son.

9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Yerbury, H.M. 3d L. Drags., of a daughter.

— At Delhi, Mrs. A. Banes, of a daughter.

11. At the Camp, Sulnee, the lady of F. H. Brett, Esq., Governor General's Body Guard, of a son.

— At Delhi, the wife of Mr. J. Cowley, customs department, of a son.

12. At Gowhatty, Assam, the lady of Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N.I., of daughter.

14. At Turcoba Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of J. M. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Rangoon, the lady of A. Jacobs, Esq., of a son and heir.

18. At Colgong, the lady of John Oman, Esq., of Colgong indigo concern, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Ballin, of a son.

22. Mrs. W. A. Sheppard, of twin sons.

— At Garden Reach, Mrs. Chas. Hay Cameron, of a son.

— At Teeljallah, Mrs. J. R. Douglass, junior, of a daughter.

25. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Seecombe, H.M. 26th regt., of a son.

26. At Agra, Mrs. G. F. Stowell, of a son.

27. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Waterfield, 38th N.I., of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. G. T. Marshall, secretary to the College of Fort William, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Clarke, senior branch pilot, of a son (still born).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Fred. Bolst, of a daughter.

March 3. At Bhowanipore, the lady of the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. K. M. Banerjia, of a daughter.

— At Ferozepore, the lady of Lieut. Jas. Brind, artillery, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. N. Mayer, of a son.

5. At Cawnpore, the lady of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Intally, Mrs. T. A. Goodridge, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. J. H. Birch, assistant secretary to the Government of India, military department, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Sinclair, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Mabert, of a son.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Andrew, jun., of a son.

11. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. C. G. Fagan, deputy paymaster, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a daughter.

12. At Arrah, Shahabad, the lady of Stanlake Henry Batton, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Payne, of a son.

13. The lady of J. Grant, Esq., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Torrens, Esq., of daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. E. Dias, relict of the late Mr. Roger Dias, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 19. At Dinapore, Capt. J. E. Landers, 9th regt. N.I., to Mary Elizabeth Cordelia, only daughter of Major General Penny.

Jan. 20. At Bareilly, Mr. R. W. Blinkworth, superintendent tea nurseries, Kumaon, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Archer.

Feb. 11. At Allahabad, Capt. D. Simpson, 29th N.I., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Birrell, Bengal army.

12. At Culpee, Capt. W. F. Beatson, K.S.F., commanding Bundlekund Legion, to Margaret Marian, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Humfrays, of the Bengal engineers.

13. At Ghazeepore, Mr. K. E. Simmonds, assistant in the Benares opium department, to Miss A. Medhurst, daughter of Mr. William Medhurst, of Hurstborne, Hampshire.

15. At Calcutta, Henry Chapman Kemp, Esq., to Eliza Loulsa, only daughter of the late Samuel Salter, Esq.

18. At Calcutta, William Edwards, Esq., of the civil service, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Hallett Batten.

21. At Calcutta, J. M. Davoren, Esq., to Miss M. Meir.

— At Chinsurah, Mr. John Kiernander, eldest son of the late Capt. C. Kiernander, 15th N.I., to Mrs. M. G. Drugeon, eldest daughter of the late Col. Basset, B.N.Infantry.

22. Mr. Chas. Kiernander to Miss Susan Ford.

26. At Allahabad, J. Nixon Sharp, Esq., of the Bengal engineers, to Sophia, daughter of William Watson, Esq.

27. At Meerut, Edward James Pratt, Esq., 16th lancers, to Georgiana, second daughter of Benjamin Aislabie, Esq., Park Place, Regent's Park.

29. At Sultanpore, Benares, Robert Price, Esq., lieut. interp. and qu. master, 67th N.I., son of Robert Price, Esq., of Sydenham, and grandson of the late Sir Charles Price, Bart., M.P., to Sophia Catherine, youngest daughter of Maj. Anstruther, 6th L.C.

March 13. At Calcutta, Lieut. G. Dalston, adjutant Volunteer regt., to Margaret Ann, daughter of P. Turnbull, Esq.

16. At Calcutta, G. J. Jordan, Esq., to Miss Jane F. Brown, daughter of the late John Brown, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 30. Near Jellalabad, Lieut. Collinson, 37th regt. N.I. He died of a wound received whilst in the act of cheering on his men in dragging up a gun to the gate of the Fort of Pushoot.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Reader, aged 25.

10. At Simla, Major Edward Parry Gowan, of the Bengal artillery.

14. At Banda, Lieut. H. T. Daniell, 29th regt.

18. At Ferozepore, Major Edward S. Hawkins, commanding the 38th regt. N.I.

— At Delhi, Mr. William Wilson, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Broders, aged 50.

19. At Calcutta, suddenly and without an hour's illness, Mr. John Brand, late assistant to W. H. S. Mainey, Esq., indigo planter, Khulna, Jessore.

20. At Calcutta, Henry Martindell, Esq., secretary Military Fund, aged 55.

— Miss Sarah Leslie, sister of the late Robert Leslie, Esq., Court of Requests, aged 49.

21. At Serampore, Mrs. Thomas Victor, aged 33.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge.

— Mr. Chas. Herbert Hall, aged 28.

23. At Calcutta, Amelia Harriet, wife of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, aged 25.

24. At Calcutta, M. A. Mooratean, Esq., aged 44.

28. On the river, off Calcutta, Louisa Margaret, wife of Hen. Brownlow, Esq., civil service, aged 21.

March 2. Mrs. M. A. Clarke, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Clarke, senior branch pilot, H.C.M.

4. In Chowringhee, Wm. White Burkinyoung, Esq., solicitor, aged 30.

5. Drowned at sea, in trying to save the wreck of the late ship *Gaillardon*, Mr. George Hall, mate pilot, H.C.M., eldest son of Capt. John Hall, R.N., of the Bombay Marine, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, William Scott, Esq., merchant, aged 34.

— At Calcutta, Charlotte Emilia, wife of Mr. Wm. Hogan, of the Commander-in-chief's Office.

6. Drowned near Cossipore, by falling out of a boat, J. N. Vanthart, Esq.

— At Howrah, of cholera, Mr. Richard Mellor, aged 23.

7. At Calcutta, Capt. James Taylor, of the country service, aged 41.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Thomas Kiernander, Esq., youngest son of the late Major Kiernander, of the Bengal army, aged 17.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. William Darling, assistant to Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co., aged 46.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Burges, aged 37.
9. At Calcutta, Francis Bathie, Esq., deputy sheriff of Calcutta.
10. At Chinsurah, Bonham Faunce, Esq., aged 32, lieut. and adjutant of the Royal Scotch Fusiliers.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Sinclair.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Thomson, aged 30.
16. At Calcutta, James D., son of the late J. Court, Esq., indigo planter, aged 12 years.
17. At the Baptist Mission House, Calcutta, of cholera, the Rev. W. H. Pearce, aged 45.
18. At Calcutta, Capt. F. W. Horne, of the country service, aged 36.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Rees, printer, aged 68.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PERMANENT CONDUCTORS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 28, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the allotment of "permanent" conductors to arsenals quoted in the margin,* and directs that the staff allowance of Rs. 30, authorized in para. 4 of G. O. G. No. 143 of 1839, be discontinued to all other conductors from the 29th instant.

The staff allowance will be passed to permanent conductors, on a notification of their several appointments being made by the Military Board to the Military Auditor General.

OFFICERS' WILLS.

Memorandum.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, March 5, 1840.—It having been decided by her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this presidency, that the 29th clause of Act XXV. of 1838 of the Legislative Council of India applies only to nuncupative wills of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and that, to render an officer's will valid it must be prepared in the mode prescribed by the Act,—the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief deems it advisable to direct particular attention to the Act in question, and to intimate for the information of the army, that no will or codicil of a will made by a commissioned officer is valid unless it be in writing, and signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his his direction, and such signature made or acknowledged by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the *same time*, who must also subscribe the will or codicil in the presence of the testator. If the signature be made or acknowledged before two or more witnesses *separately*, the will or codicil would not be valid.—*Vide* Clause VII. and XXIX. Act No. XXV. of 1838, dated 30th Oct. 1838, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 2d and 6th Nov. 1838.

* Fort St. George, 2; Nag. Sub Force, 1; Hyd. Sub. Force, 1; Bangalore, 1.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 9, 1840.—As there is great want of uniformity in the manner in which mourning is worn by officers of the army, the Officer Commanding in Chief is pleased to direct that, except at funerals, no other shall be used than black crape three inches broad above the elbow of the left arm, and the sword-knot also covered with black crape.

At funerals, officers may wear black crape scarfs over the shoulder, and bands on the helmet or chakoe.

This order is to be copied into the books of regulations for dress of the army.

March 16.—The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct that, except on occasions of particular ceremony, cavalry officers may be allowed to wear the buff leather sword-belts and undress sabre-tache at reviews, and at general parades and guard-mountings.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. STEER.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 4, 1840.—At a general court-martial held at Kamptee, whereof Lieut. Col. Alves, 40th N. I., was president, on 13th Feb., 1840, Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, of the 1st Madras Europ. Reg., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming in an officer, derogatory to his rank and situation, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Kamptee, on the 27th Dec. 1839, possessed himself of the wife of William Glanville, private in the G. company of the 1st Madras European Regiment, of which company he, Lieut. Steer, was in charge, and having detained her in concealment for several months.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner, Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, 1st M. E. R. is guilty of the charge, with the exception that the prisoner was not in charge of the G. company, 1st Madras European Regiment, when he originally possessed himself of the wife of private Glanville, and that she was not kept in concealment.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, of the 1st Madras European Regiment, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for the period of three months, to commence from such time as the Major-General commanding the Army in Chief may see fit to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Major Genl.
Comg. in Chief.

Lieut. Steer's previous conduct makes it the painful duty of the Major-General commanding the Army in Chief to confirm the sentence of the Court, although he does not consider it commensurate with the extent of the crime of which the prisoner is found guilty, a crime so prejudicial to discipline and so destructive of that confidence with which a soldier should ever look up to his officer.

The suspension from rank, pay and allowances to commence from the day on which this sentence is communicated to the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Ratray Hall Steer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 22. G. J. Casamaijor, Esq., to be 1st judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for Centre Divison, but to act as 2d member of Board of Revenue during absence of Mr. Cotton on leave, or until further orders.

M. Lewin, Esq., to be 2d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for Centre Division, but to act as 1st judge during Mr. Casamaijor's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

W. D. Davis, Esq., to act as 2d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for Centre Division, during Mr. Lewin's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

J. Horsley, Esq., to act as 3d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for Centre Division, during Mr. Davis's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

A. Mellor, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Bellary.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, during Mr. Horsley's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as deputy collector of sea customs at Madras, during employment of Mr. Underwood on other duty, or until further orders.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to act as deputy collector of Madras, during employment of Mr. Hudleston on other duty, or until further orders.

J. H. Bell, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, but to act as chief magistrate and superintendent of police, and chief commissioner of Court of Commissioners for recovery of small debts.

R. R. Cotton, Esq., to be registrar of Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

March 6. Hatley Frere, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, but to continue to act as sub-secretary to Board of Revenue until return of Mr. Smollett, or until further orders.

Capt. Charles Yates, 46th N.I., to act as secretary to College Board, during absence of Capt. Rowlandson, or until further orders.

9. F. Lascelles, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr. G. Bird on sick cert., or until further orders.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, during Mr. Lascelles's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

C. Whittingham, Esq., to act as head assistant to accountant general, during absence of Mr. Kaye on other duty, or until further orders.

H. V. Conolly, Esq., acting principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, received charge of that district from E. P. Thompson, Esq., on the 13th Feb.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., registrar to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, took charge of his office from R. Hichens, Esq., on the 15th Feb.

Brigadier J. Napier reported having resumed charge of the political duties at Vellore from Major Campbell, 33d N.I., on the 20th Feb.

J. Goldingham, collector and magistrate of Guntoor, received charge of that district from D. Mayne, Esq., acting head assistant, on the 22d Feb.

J. Horsley, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the zillah court at that station, to W. A. Morehead, Esq., on the 29th Feb.

V. H. Levinge, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 28th Feb., the date of his arrival at Madras.

G. J. Casamaijor, Esq., acting 2d member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on the 5th March.

E. P. Thompson, Esq., collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly, received charge of that district from C. J. Bird, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate, on the 5th March.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., registrar of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for Northern Division, resumed his duties on the 7th March.

W. Hudleston, Esq., is permitted to return to Europe, and to resign the Company's service from the date of his embarkation.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—March 5. J. H. Cochrane, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—March 3. The Rev. E. P. Lewis, in extension, until 1st Nov. 1840, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 22, 1840.—The appointment of Maj. Gen. Allan, C.B., to command of Mysore division of army, annulled, from date of receipt of this order at Bangalore (the Government of India having intimated that it has not been the practice of the service to consider the temporary appointment of a major general, either on H.M. or the Company's staff, to be provincial commander-in-chief, as constituting a vacancy on that staff).

Maj. Gen. Allan, C.B., of H.M. 57th regt., to command Bangalore.

The services of Assist. Surg. Wm. Mackintosh placed at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, from 22d Feb.

Maj. H. C. Cotton, of engineers, to be civil engineer of 6th division, but to act as civil engineer of 5th division, during absence of Capt. A. T. Cotton on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. S. Best, of engineers, to be civil engineer of 2d division.

Lieut. R. Henderson, of engineers, to be 1st assistant to civil engineer in 8th division, but to act as civil engineer in same division, during absence of Capt. Faber on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. F. C. Cotton, of engineers, to be 1st assistant to civil engineer in 5th division.

The services of Lieut. W. I. Birdwood, of engineers, 1st assistant to civil engineer in 4th division, and acting civil engineer in 6th division, placed at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces for employment on foreign service.

Feb. 28.—43d *N.I.* Capt. George Grantham to be major, Lieut. R. P. Bourdillon to be capt., and Ens. C. W. F. Whish to be lieut., v. Campbell retired; date of comns. 1st Aug. 1839.

March 6.—*6th N.I.* Lieut. J. W. Coates to be adj.

Mr. E. S. Tribe admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

Assist. Surg. Henry Stanbrough permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The services of Lieut. F. C. Cotton, engineers, temporarily placed at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces, for employment with sappers and miners ordered on foreign service.

The services of Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N.I., replaced at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces, from 29th Feb.

Lieut. Bell permitted to resign his appointment of 1st assistant to civil engineer in 5th division, from date of his embarkation to Europe from Western Coast.

March 10.—*Infantry.* Major Hugh Mitchell, from 6th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Dalgairns retired; date of com. 29th Feb. 1840.

6th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) John Howison to be major, Lieut. Thomas McGoun to be capt., and Ens. A. de Noe Walker to be lieut., in suc. to Mitchell prom.; date of coms. 29th Feb. 1840.

Capt. C. E. Faber, civil engineer 8th division, to act as engineer in 6th division until 15th June, when he will rejoin 8th division.

March 13.—Cadet of Infantry C. J. A. Deane admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. A. Cheyne, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. J. R. Arrow, 15th N.I., to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Macdonald.

March 17.—*7th L.C.* Capt. A. W. Lawrence to be major, Lieut. J. S. Cotton to be capt., and Cornet M. W. Isacke to be lieut., v. Montgomerie retired; date of coms. 16th March 1840.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Burton, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

March 20.—Cadet of Infantry H. D. Hart admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.)

Head-Quarters, Feb. 24, 1840.—With reference to orders of 31st Jan. 1840, Lieut. Col. J. Leggett to proceed to join 48th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. P. James to assume command of 3d L.I., from date of former officer's leaving Secunderabad.

Lieuts. R. Henderson and F. C. Cotton, of engineers, appointed to Sappers and Miners, and will join head-quarters of that corps at presidency.

Surg. B. Williams to act as superintending surgeon of Nagpore Subsidiary Force, until return of Superintending Surg. Stevenson, or till further orders, without prejudice to his permanent appointment of garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly.

Lieut. Col. G. Sandys removed from 8th to 7th L.C., and Lieut. Col. A. Kerr from latter to former regiment.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. W. M. Gabbett, horse artillery, to continue to act as aide-de-camp to Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, until relieved by Capt. Frend, of H.M. 51st Foot, or till further orders.

Lieut. J. H. M. Babington, 48th N.I., now on leave at presidency, to join and do duty with the detachment of that corps which recently arrived under command of Lieut. Hawkins, of 10th regt., and accompany it on its return to Cuddapah.

Feb. 26.—The appointment of Lieuts. R. Henderson and F. C. Cotton, of engineers, to do duty with Sappers and Miners, cancelled.

Feb. 29.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. J. Morton, from 4th L.C. to 23d L.I.; Surg. B. G. Maurice, from 23d L.I. to 15th regt.; Surg. G. V. Gumming, M.D., from 15th regt. to 4th L.C.; Assist. Surg. W. Mackintosh, to 23d L.I.

Surg. B. G. Maurice to act as garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, during absence of Surg. Williams on other duty.

March 4.—Lieut. W. I. Birdwood, of engineers, appointed to corps of Sappers and Miners, and will join head-quarters at Madras without delay.

March 9.—Lieut. F. C. Cotton, of engineers, to do duty with Sappers and Miners, until further orders, and will join head-quarters of that corps at presidency.

March 10.—The removal of Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, M.D., from 1st M.E.R. to 27th N.I., in orders of 19th Feb. 1840, cancelled.

March 12.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Ogilvie from 6th to 21st regt., and Lieut. Col. H. Mitchell (late prom.) to 6th do.

March 14.—Ens. C. J. A. Deane (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 33d N.I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Burton, M.D., to afford medical aid to a detachment of 2d Europ. regt. ordered to march from presidency to Arnee, under command of Capt. Hornsby.

Capt. Hall, 41st N.I., to relieve Lieut. Haly from command of recruiting parties of that regt. in Northern Division.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Burton, M.D., to do duty under superintending surgeon Southern Division, and to join from Arnee, to which station he is proceeding in medical charge of detachment of 2d E.L.I.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry removed from 51st to 2d N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. H. Winbolt from 2d to 51st do.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—March 13. Maj. Duncan Montgomerie, 7th L.C., on pension of his rank, from 16th March 1840.

Examinations.—Lieut. J. W. Coates, acting adj. 6th N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Cuttack, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. J. H. M. Babington, 48th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, has been reported to have made very creditable progress, fully entitling him to the usual moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Ens. R. Balfour, 28th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Cannanore, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

The undermentioned officers having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, have been reported upon as follows, *viz.*—By a committee at Bellary: Lieut. and Acting Adj. C. Taylor, 48th regt., qualified as adjutant.—By a committee at Kurnool: Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) B. Hayne, 16th regt., qualified as interpreter; Ens. A. M. Campbell, 16th regt., qualified as interpreter.—By a committee at Vizagapatam: Lieut. E. Dumergue, acting adj. 27th regt., qualified as adjutant.—The usual moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Ens. Campbell, 16th regt.

Lieut. J. T. Bayley, H.M. 54th regt., having been examined at the College, and having been reported to have acquired a creditable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

Ens. F. G. Kempster, 6th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Cuttack, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

The undermentioned officers having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Moulmein, have been reported qualified as interpreters:—Lieut. F. Knyvett, acting qu. mast., 31st T.L.I.; Lieut. E. H. Impey, 31st do.

Lieut. C. H. Gason, H.M. 62d regt., having also been examined by the same committee, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 22. Lieut. J. G. McNab, 30th N.I.—March 6. Capt. H. H. Watts, 26th N.I.—10. Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 22. Assist. Surg. John Coleridge, for health.—28. Capt. W. H. Atkinson, corps of engineers (to embark from Bombay).—March 3. Assist. Surg. H. H. Bowling, Bengal estab., for health.—13. Lieut. A. H. North, 30th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. R. A. Joy, 1st N.V.B., for health (to embark from ditto).—Ens. A. Barlow, 1st N.I., for health (to embark from Calcutta).—17. Lieut. R. H. Budd, 1st N.V.B., for health.—20. Lieut. J. Moore, horse artillery, for health (to embark from Bombay).

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 10. Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry, 51st N.I., for two years, for health (to embark from Calcutta).—20. The leave, on med. cert., to Lieut. Col. John Low, C.B., 19th N.I., re-

sident at Lucknow, extended to two years from 6th Feb. 1839.

To Neilgherries.—March 13. Ens. T. M. Warre, 9th N.I., from 18th Feb. to 31st Aug. 1840, on sick cert.—17. Capt. J. F. Musgrove, fort adj. Cannanore, from 25th March to 31st May 1840.—Lieut. A. Richmond, 7th N.I., from 26th March to 26th Aug. 1840 (also to presidency).

To Presidency.—Feb. 25. Maj. J. K. Luard, 16th N.I., in continuation till 31st March.—Lieut. V. C. Taylor, 3d L.I., in continuation till 20th April, to enable him to join.—March 2. Lieut. H. C. Taylor, 2d M.E. regt., in continuation till 30th April, on sick cert.—Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th N.I., from 2d Feb. to 14th June 1840, on sick cert (also to Eastern Coast).—6. Lieut. E. Dumergue, 27th N.I., from 3d to 31st March 1840.—Lieut. H. W. Tulloch, 52d N.I., from 1st March to 31st July 1840.—10. Lieut. A. T. Cadell, horse artillery, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language at the College.—13. Lieut. E. Dumergue, 27th N.I., in continuation till 30th April 1840.—17. Lieut. W. G. Robertson, 22d N.I., from 15th March to 15th June 1840 (also to Arcot).—20. Major F. Minchin, 47th N.I., from 19th March to 19th July 1840, on sick cert.

To Calcutta.—March 10. Assist. Surg. D. Trail, for three months, on private affairs, from date of his embarkation from Moulmein.—17. Brigadier George Hillier, commanding Tenasserim Provinces, an extension until 31st March.

To Coast and Cannanore.—March 14. Assist. Surg. R. H. Buchanan, zillah of Malabar, from 1st March until 1st May 1840, on sick cert.

To Cannanore and Tellicherry.—March 2. Lieut. W. R. Fullerton, 46th N.I., from 6th March to 6th June 1840.

To Western Coast.—March 13. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I., from 15th March to 15th Sept. 1840.

To Ootacamund.—Feb. 25. Lieut. Col. J. H. Winbolt, 2d N.I., from 3d to 31st March 1840.

To Belgaum and Western Coast.—March 13. Capt. W. P. Macdonald, paym. at Trichinopoly, from 15th March to 15th June 1840, on private affairs.

To Vizagapatam.—Feb. 25. Capt. C. Bond, 2d N.V.B., from 20th Feb. to 20th April 1840.

To Belgaum.—March 13. Lieut. S. G. G. Orr, 23d L.Inf., from 20th March to 20th June 1840.

To Mahablushwar Hills.—March 2. Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C., in continuation till 31st May 1840, on sick cert. (also to Western Coast).

To Cochin and Quilon.—March 9. Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N.I., from 1st March to 30th April 1840.

To visit Mahé.—March 2. Lieut. Col. W. Isacke, commanding 36th regt., from 1st to 31st March.

To Bangalore.—March 6. Lieut. F. H. Scott, 8th L.C., from 10th April to 10th June 1840.—17. Lieut. A. Strange, 7th L.C., from 15th March to 5th April. —20. Capt. W. O. Pellowe, 10th N.I., from 1st April to 30th June 1840.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 25. Lieut. G. L. H. Gall, 5th L.C., in continuation till 31st March 1840, to enable him to join.—28. Capt. Wm. Gordon, assist. qu. mast. gen. Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in extension until 1st July 1840, on sick cert.—March 3. Lieut. G. H. S. Yates, 8th N.I., in extension until 31st May 1840.—2. Lieut. W. Vine, 6th L.C., in continuation till 20th April 1840, to enable him to join.—17. Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, 32d N.I., in continuation till 31st March, to enable him to join. —Capt. J. C. Wallace, 8th L.C., in continuation till 31st March, to enable him to join.

Cancelled.—March 14. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, 6th L.C., on 25th Jan. last.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 26. *Isadora*, from Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.—27. *Harrison*, from London.—28. *Hindostan*, from London.—March 1, H.M.S. *Larne*, from Bombay and Trincomallee.—6. *Cecilia*, from Mauritius.—7. *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, from Calcutta. —8. *John Adam*, from Calcutta.—11. *Andromeda*, from Sydney; *Arethusa*, from Calcutta, Vizagapatam, &c.—*Sarah*, from Mauritius, Cuddalore, and Pondicherry; *Jungheer*, from Rangoon.—12. *Pyeen Boun*, from Vizagapatam, &c.; *Hawke*, from Moulmein.—17. *Maingay*, from Moulmein. —19. H.M. brig *Algerine*, from Colombo.—20. *Futtay Salam*, from Bombay, Colombo, &c.

Departures.

Feb. 21. *Duke of Argyll*, for London.—23. *Lord Lowther*, for London; *Blundell*, for Calcutta.—25. H.M. brig *Algerine*, for Trincomallee.—26. *Lady Flora*, for London.—March 1. *Persia*, for Colombo and Cannanore.—3. H.M.S. *Larne*, for Calcutta.—12. *Louisiana*, for Havre.—14. *Clarissa*, Andree, for Penang; *Ayrshire*, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; *Ganges*, for Penang and Malacca; *Amelia Thompson*, for ditto; *Cecilia*, for Cannanore.—15. *Isadora*, for Vizagapatam.—19. *Andromeda*, for Calcutta.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Maingay, from Moulmein: Major Bayley; Capt. Davidson; Dr. Macdonell; Overseer Mylne and family; Mr. Silk; Miss Vandockum; 126 invalids.

Per Algerine, from Colombo: Capt. Lushington; Lieut. Sir H. Darrell; and Lieut. Horton.

Per Futtay Salam, from Bombay, &c.: Col. and Mrs. Algoe; Lieut. Walsh; Messrs. Watson, Wilkie, Elliot, and Goldie; Dr. Thompson; Serj. Wright, wife, and 2 children.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Clarissa, for Penang: Mrs. Butler and child; Mrs. Kerr and child; Capt. Scott; Lieuts. Butler and Kerr; Ensign Broadley; 279 native comd. and non comd. rank and file 24th N.I.; 15 private followers.

Per Ayrshire, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore: Mrs. Ditmas and child; Lieut. Napleton; Lieut. Spottiswoode; Capt. Ditmas; 230 men of 24th N.I. and Golundauze; 5 public and 13 private followers.

Per Ganges, for Penang and Malacca: Major Sinclair; Capt. Lewis; Ens. Hoseason; 299 comd. and non-comd. rank and file 24th N.I.; 14 private followers.

Per Amelia Thompson, for Penang and Malacca: Mrs. Young and child; Mrs. Scott and child; Major Hutchinson; Lieuts. Snow and Dods; Ensigns Young and Maidman; Dr. Scott; 359 native commissioned and non-commissioned rank and file of 24th N.I.; 4 women, 4 children, 46 public, and 44 private followers.

Freight to London (March 18).—Porto Novo iron, 20s. per ton of 20 cwt.; dead weight, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s.; light goods, £6.; cotton, £4. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Grimes, 8th Madras N.I., of a son.

25. At Porto Novo, the wife of Mr. John Winstanley, of the iron manufactory, of a daughter.

Feb. 14. At Nellore, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

20. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. W. Pitt Macdonald, paymaster Southern Division, of a daughter.

— The lady of B. Cardozo, Esq., of a son.

21. At French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. Stewart, 2d N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Madras, the lady of J. Sanderson, Esq., medical establishment, of a son.

March 1. At Combaconum, the lady of F. M. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At Negapatam, the lady of H. D. Cook, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. D. Babington, commissariat, of a son.

4. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Litchfield, 6th L.C., of a daughter.

8. At Madras, Mrs. Irvine, of a son.

12. At Mercara, the lady of Lieut. McCally, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

14. At the Wesleyan Mission House, Royapetta, the wife of the Rev. James K. Best, of a son.

15. At Kilpauk, the lady of Zachary Macaulay, Esq., of a daughter.
17. At Madras, Mrs. James Talbot, of a son.
Lately. On her way from Bellary to Bangalore, Mrs. W. Chester, of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At Cannanore, Lieut. E.W. Kenworthy, 23d Light Infantry, to Eliza Louisa, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Isacke, 36th regt.
20. At Masulipatam, John Cadenhead, Esq., assistant surgeon, to Charlotte Helen, only daughter of the late Peter Davidson, Esq., of Abbeyside, Murrayshire.
24. At Bangalore, Capt. E. Apthorp, K.S.F., 2d N.I., to Marianne, second daughter of the late M. Moorhead, Esq., of Dungannon, Ireland.
26. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Draper to Miss Harriet Virginia Gibbes.
27. At Madras, Mr. Philip Johnson to Priscella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Parker Coultrup, of the Vepery mission.
March 2. At Madras, Lieut. H. P. Keighly, 49th N.I., to Matilda, eldest daughter of Capt. R. D. White, of the Bengal establishment.
— At Calli, Quilon, in Travancore, Mr. Peter George Vanspall, fifth son of Peter Vanspall, Esq., H. N. Majesty's civil service, to Sarah Caroline, daughter of Major Nailer, of her Britannic Majesty's regiment, and adopted daughter of Mrs. Capt. Willchere.
— At Madras, Mr. Leander Miller to Miss Mary Elizabeth Taylor.

DEATHS.

Feb. 13. At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Mary Devouse.
20. At Madras, Mr. James Davis, aged 32.
28. At Madras, Mr. James Powling, aged 30.
March 1. At Belgaum, Lieut. George Stoddart, H.M. 41st regt. of Foot.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE STORMING OF GHUZNEE.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 28, 1840. —Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., K.C.B., is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter received by His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, G.C.B. &c. &c., from the Right Hon. Lord Hill, General Commanding in Chief Her Majesty's Forces, dated Horse Guards, 4th Dec. 1839:—

"I have perused with the deepest interest the particulars, as detailed by you, of the capture by storm of the important fortress of Ghuznee, together with its citadel, by the army under your command, and I have the greatest satisfaction in conveying to you the sense I entertain of your conduct upon that occasion, marked and distinguished as it was by a display of skill, judgment, and valour, and most gallantly supported throughout every part of the difficult and dangerous operation, by the admirable courage and discipline of all the troops.

"In submitting these important despatches to the Queen, I did not fail to solicit Her Majesty's attention, not only to the undaunted spirit and gallantry of the troops under your command, but likewise to their exemplary behaviour immediately subsequent to this daring and successful achievement—behaviour which could only have resulted, as you have justly observed, from the maintenance of a high state of discipline, combined with British courage and British character; and you will be so good as to avail yourself of an early opportunity to make known to the army under your command, that the Queen has been pleased to express her most gracious approbation of their brilliant and important services."

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 5, 1840.—With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned reliefs and changes of corps will take place previous to the monsoon:—

2d Troop Horse Artillery, from Deesa to Poona.

3d do. do., from Field Service to Bombay, until further orders.

4th do. do., from do. to Deesa.

1st L. C., from do. to do.

3d L. C., from Deesa to Rajcote.

1st Comp. 2d Bat. Arty. from Field Service to Bombay.

2d do. do., from do to Bhooj.

1st. Comp. Golundauze, from do. to Ahmednuggur.

IId. Qrs. Engineer Corps, from do. to Poona.

Hd. Qrs. Poona Auxy. Horse, from do. to Seroor.

H. M. 6th Regt., from Bombay to Poona.

H. M. 17th Regt., from Field Service to Bombay.

Wing of H. M. 41st. Regt., from Poona to Belgaum.

19th N. I., from Field Service to Malligaum.

22d N. I., from do. to Bombay.

24th N. I., from service at Aden to Ahmednuggur.

ARRANGEMENTS CONSEQUENT ON THE RETURN OF THE BOMBAY COLUMN OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Bombay Castle, March 6, 1840.—At the recommendation of His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B., Lieut. Col. T. Stevenson, C.B., of the Artillery, is appointed to command the brigade in Upper Scinde, vice Col. W. Gordon resigned, with the rank of brigadier of the 2nd class.

Kurrachee is reduced to a 2nd class brigade.

2. Consequent on the return of the Bombay Column of the Army of the Indus, the station of Ahmednuggur will be reconstituted as a brigade of the 2nd class, as it was previous to the campaign. Brigadier Fearon to command.

3. Major Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., to command the Poona brigade.

4. The following distribution of staff will take place, consequent on the return of the force:—

Commissariat Department.

Capt. D. Davidson, assistant commissary general, to the presidency.
Capt. E. Whichelo, assistant commissary general, to the Poona division of the army.
Lieut. J. C. Bate, deputy assistant commissary general, to Upper Scinde.
Capt. J. D. Hallett, sub-assistant commissary general, to Northern division of the army.
Lieut. C. Threshie, sub-assistant commissary general, to Rajcote.
Capt. H. Stockley, sub-assistant commissary general, to Ahmednuggur.
Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, sub-assistant commissary general, to presidency.
Lieut. H. W. Preedy, sub-assistant commissary general, to Lower Scinde.
Lieut. J. Ramsay, sub-assistant commissary general, to Deesa.
Lieut. W. B. Salmon, sub-assistant commissary general in charge of bazars, to Deesa.

The charge of bazars at Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, and Rajcote, to be vested in the commissariat officers of those stations.

The commissariat officers lately in the field, and now at the Presidency, in the above list, will not assume charge of their several stations, until the commissary general reports that their presence is no longer required to wind up the accounts of the field commissariat, until which time, Capt. Bagshawe will remain in charge at the presidency, with Brev. Capt. Fraser as his assistant.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. R. Warden, commissary of ordnance in Scinde.
Capt. E. Farquharson, to Ahmednuggur.
Capt. J. Grant, to Deesa.

Pay Department.

Capt. H. N. Corsellis, to Poona division of the army.

The following staff are sanctioned for Upper Scinde, as recommended by His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B.

Major of Brigade, Capt. T. Clibborn, 1st Grenadier regt. N.I.
Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. R. Warden.
Deputy Paymaster, Capt. H. Lyons, 23d regt. N.I.
Commissariat Officer, Lieut. J. C. Bate.
Assistant, Capt. J. Scott, 23d regt. N.I.
Ditto, Lieut. S. Parr, do. do.
Superintending Surgeon, Robert Pinhey, Esq.

Lieut. J. Hill will act as executive engineer until further orders.

Capt. T. M. B. Turner will resume his duties of executive engineer at Ahmednuggur.

March 18.—The service upon which the troops of this presidency have been recently engaged, as part of the Army of the Indus, having terminated, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the discontinuance of staff, and all extra allowances, and establishments connected therewith, except such as may be specially permitted to be temporarily retained, from the date of the embarkation of the troops at Kurrachee, on their return to Bombay.

The above rule is also to be considered applicable to the discharge of field establishments.

March 26.—With reference to G. O. dated the 18th instant, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the several divisional brigade, and other staff of the troops of this presidency that have been recently engaged as part of the Army of the Indus, to draw staff allowances for three days after arrival at the presidency, or at the point of debarkation, in the instance of that portion of the forces that may be ordered to disembark elsewhere.

The same rule is to be observed with respect to the discharge of field establishments.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 18, 1840.—The Commander in Chief does not wish to interfere with the convenience of officers at their morning's ride, but it is to be distinctly understood that, after nine o'clock A.M., all officers, when out of their lines or houses, are to appear in the uniforms of their corps, and staff appointments, full dress or undress, as established by regulations, according to place and duty.

White trowsers now in use are to be worn at all times by the officers of the army, until the season for wearing woollen trowsers arrives, which will appear in general orders.

This order only partially extends to the horse artillery and cavalry, as the officers of these corps are to wear cloth trowsers in full dress of an evening, as also on all mounted occasions, but at other times the white trowsers are to be worn.

His Excellency dispenses with the wearing of a sword in the evening ride.

March 24.—Misconception having arisen of that part of the G. O. of the 18th instant, relative to the wearing of cloth trowsers by the officers of the horse artillery and cavalry, the Commander in Chief desires it to be understood, that the mounted occasions, therein alluded to, are those of duty, and not on ordinary occasions, when the white trowsers are to be worn as directed.

The Commander in Chief having observed that some officers wear white covers over their caps, his Excellency thinks it right to explain that he does not disapprove of this convenient practice in camps, or on the line of march; but at Bombay, and in cantonments, they cannot be necessary, and are to be discontinued.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. PORTER AND OF MR. DROUGHT—STRANDING OF THE "SEMIRAMIS" STEAMER.

Bombay Castle, March 23, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, of the Hon. Court's letter (No. 85), dated 11th Dec. 1839:

6. "We are at a loss to decide, whether on this occasion the conduct of Lieut. Porter, or of Mr. Drought, was the more blameable, for although the course the commander directed to be steered was well calculated to lead the vessel into danger, yet the danger might have been avoided by common attention on the part of the officer of the watch. The latter's carelessness seems, however, to have been only a part of the negligence which was suffered to prevail on board. The commander left the latitude and longitude as well as the day's reckoning, to be worked by one of the officers, taking for granted the correctness of his calculations, although, notwithstanding the regulation to that effect, they were not tested by being worked by the other officers.

7. "Such gross inattention to the orders and regulations of the service, which placed in jeopardy so many lives, and has rendered useless a valuable vessel, cannot be allowed to pass unpunished. You inform us that, until our decision shall be known, you have placed Lieut. Porter out of employment, and have suspended both him and Mr. Drought from promotion, by which, in consequence of the late retirements in the Indian Navy, they would otherwise have each attained a higher grade in the service; with a view of marking our severe displeasure at the misconduct of these officers, and as a warning to the service at large, we have resolved that Lieut. Porter lose so many steps as will, on the receipt of this despatch, leave him first on the list of lieutenants, and that Mr. Drought lose the same number of steps as Lieut. Porter. The pay of Lieut. Porter will recommence from the date of his restoration to the service. The leniency of this decision must be apparent with reference to the magnitude of the offence. There can be little doubt that if the parties had been tried by a regular court martial, a sentence in accordance with the naval articles of war must have been much more severe. The constitution of the court of inquiry places its professional competency beyond doubt, and its indisposition to harshness is equally evident from its attempt to bring forward extenuating circumstances in favour of the parties whose conduct was under investigation.

8. "It is gratifying to us to learn that no blame attaches to the rest of the officers, but that their exertions, and particularly those of the chief engineer, Mr. Paterson, after the stranding of the vessel, in getting her afloat, and in preserving the engines and stores, are entitled to high praise."

INSPECTING ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, March 24, 1840.—With reference to the G. O. No. 59 of 1840, extending the professional ranges of the inspecting engineers of the Northern and Poona divisions of the army, the former to Mhow, and the latter to the Southern Konkan, Sholapore, Belgaum, &c., the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to substitute for their present designations the following official titles.

The Inspecting Engineer Northern Division of the Army, to be styled the Superintending Engineer Northern Province. The Inspecting Engineer Poona Division of the Army, to be styled the Superintending Engineer Southern Province.

2. As the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency is to be designated Garrison Engineer, and Executive Officer and Civil Architect at the Presidency, all works in the civil and marine departments will be performed by him in the last-mentioned capacity.

TOUR OF INSPECTION BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, March 27, 1840.—With the concurrence of the hon. the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify his Excellency's intention to leave the presidency on a tour of inspection, and to proceed to the Deccan.

All reports and communications from the different stations of the army, which are intended for his Excellency's information, are to be addressed to Mahableshwar until further orders.

The following officers of the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the general staff of the army, will accompany his Excellency:

Capt. T. W. Mahon, military secretary and aid-de-camp.
Lieut. R. P. Hogg, Persian interpreter and extra aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Col. S. Powell, adjutant general of the army.
Major J. Holland, deputy quarter master general of the army.
Major W. Ogilvie, judge advocate general of the army.

Lieut. Col. N. Campbell, quarter-master-general of the army, and J. Loinsworth, Esq., deputy inspector general of hospitals, being employed on a distant duty, will join his Excellency's head quarters when convenient, after their return to the presidency.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF LORD KEANE TO THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Head Quarters, Bombay, March 30, 1840.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon has great pleasure in promulgating to the army the following address from the right hon. Lord Keane, G. C. B., on the occasion of his Lordship's departure from India:

"*Bombay, March 29th,* 1840.

"Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, being about to take his departure from India;—and the circumstance of his not having returned from the command of the army of the Indus at the period of the arrival at Bombay of his successor, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart. K. C. B., now commander-in-chief, his Lordship has requested the permission of his Excellency to express his feelings in parting with the Bombay Army, which he has had the honour to command for nearly six years;—a proposition Sir Thomas McMahon has most readily acceded to.

"Lord Keane, during his command, having visited all parts of the Presidency, with the exception of two of the minor stations, has had the opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with the whole of the Bombay army, and he is happy to say, the more he saw of them the more he had occasion to admire their good qualities as soldiers, who, as regarded their conduct in quarters, their observance of the rules of discipline, or the alacrity and correctness with which they performed all duties, and he would especially allude to that part of the Bombay army which served under his own immediate eye in the field during the late campaign in Affghanistan,—who, in addition to the other good qualities as soldiers already enumerated, combined with them those of cheerfulness and good humour under every privation to which they were subject, and which were not few, and his Lordship feels convinced that the part of the Bombay army which had not the good fortune to share in that campaign, would have acted in a like creditable manner had they been tried.

"Lord Keane requests the general officers, the officers at the heads of departments and staff officers generally, to accept his warm thanks for the support they have afforded him during his command. He has also to thank commanding officers and all other officers of regiments not only for the correct discharge of their duties, but also for their attention to himself personally wherever he has been, and he cannot forbear mentioning that he had derived peculiar gratification from witnessing the good footing on which the different regiments conducted their regimental messes, an institution proved by experience to be highly conducive not only to comfort, harmony, and good feeling, in a regiment, but also to discipline.

"In saying farewell to the Bombay army, he begs to assure the officers and soldiers that he will feel a deep interest in their welfare throughou this after-life, and that he will reflect with pride and satisfaction on the period he has passed among them."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

MIDSHIPMAN G. W. WOOLASTON.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 17, 1840.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 22d Feb. 1840, and of which Commander T. E. Rogers, of the Indian Navy, is president, Mr. Midshipman G. W. Woolaston, H. C.'s steam ship *Atalanta*, was tried on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge.—For highly culpable neglect of duty, and irregular and unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, in the following instances, *viz.*:

1st. In having, whilst senior officer on board the aforesaid vessel, in Bombay Harbour, on the 13th Oct. 1839, left the same without a competent officer on board, contrary to express orders.

2d. In having, by the conduct set forth in the preceding instance, caused a relaxation of discipline in the said ship, as some person or persons, contrary to existing regulations, entered the store-room with a light, by which a fire was created, and the after-part of the vessel destroyed, and the whole placed imminently in danger.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Mr. Midshipman G. W. Woolaston, H. C.'s steam vessel *Atalanta*, is guilty of the charge preferred against him in the first instance.

Not guilty, in the second instance.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war in such cases made and provided, does adjudge him to lose four steps in the list of midshipmen of the Indian Navy, by being placed betwixt Messrs. C. H. Berthon and E. C. Zouch; and, further, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed, and I hereby fully concur in the severe reprimand awarded by the Court.

(Signed)

THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Genl. and Commander in Chief.

Mr. Midshipman Woolaston is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

LIEUT. W. GIBBARD.

Head Quarters, Bombay, March 24, 1840.—At a general court-martial assembled in cantonment near Poona, on the 30th Dec. 1839, and of which Major G. Browne, of H. M. 41st regt. is president, Lieut. William Gibbard, of the 16th regt. N. I. was tried on the following charge, *viz:*

Charge.—For highly irregular conduct, most disgraceful to the character and reputation of an officer, in having betwixt the 22d and 31st Dec. 1838, at or near the village of Kowtannee, within the State of Sawant Warree, when in command of a detachment of troops on duty there, atrociously caused five persons, who had been taken prisoners by a party of Irregular Troops under his command, to be summarily put to death, by being shot, without due authority and warrant for so doing.

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. William Gibbard, 16th Reg. N.I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "atrociously," and that "four" instead of "five" prisoners, as therein specified, were put to death.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, does adjudge him, Lieut. William Gibbard, to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. M'MAHON, Lieut. Genl. and Commander in Chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—Having thus performed its painful duty, the court is anxious to bring to the notice of the Commander of the Forces some circumstances of an extenuating nature, which authorise its recommending the prisoner to his favourable consideration, *viz.* the extraordinary orders he received from the Political Superintendent of the Sawant Warree State, the evident conviction that he was acting in strict conformity with those orders; the approbation which he sought and received from the Political Superintendent (under whose orders he acted), from his own commanding officer, and those with whom he associated; his youth; the activity and zeal he has frequently displayed both prior and subsequent to the 24th Dec., 1838; and, finally, the high character he has received for humanity and gentleness towards the natives generally.

The above reasons lead the court to believe that the lamentable error he has fallen into was one of judgment only, and therefore to recommend him to the favourable consideration of the Commander of the Forces, feeling assured that the experience he has so dearly earned is a sufficient security against a recurrence of such a misfortune.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.—The trial in the above case was closed previously to my assuming command of the army of this Presidency, but circumstances have thrown on me the painful duty of confirming the finding and sentence; and it is with deep regret I observe, that the proceedings develope matter which makes it impossible for me to accede to the recommendation of the court, or in any way to avoid giving full effect to the award.

I am further concerned to remark, that evidence recorded in the case imperatively demands that proceedings shall be adopted towards another officer, that he may have an opportunity of clearing his conduct, or that the ends of justice and the interests of the public service may be vindicated.

The name of Lieut. William Gibbard is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 27. Mr. C. Forbes to act as third assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

March 11. Under Sec. 11 of Act III. of 1840, the undermentioned gentlemen appointed as the three Government Directors of the Bank of Bombay, *viz.*—The Accountant General; Secretary to Government in finance department; and W. R. Morris, Esq., all ex-officio.

12. Mr. F. Sims to act as assistant judge and session judge at Surat, during Mr. Elliot's absence at Broach.

19. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., secretary to government in secret, political, and judicial departments, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

L. R. Reid, Esq., chief secretary, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in secret and political departments.

W. R. Morris, Esq., secretary to government in general and Persian departments, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in judicial department.

25. George Robinson, Esq., to be clerk to Hon. Sir Henry Roper, from 20th March, v. J. C. Le Geyt, Esq., dec. (appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court).

Mr. P. Stewart, acting collector of Patna, is allowed to continue in the districts, on deputation, for a further period of four months.

Mr. John Bax delivered over charge of the Malwa opium agency to Lieut. Col. W. Borthwick, on the 20th Feb.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, 2d assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th Feb.

Capt. P. M. Melvill, assistant resident at Cutch, resumed charge of his duties on the 12th Feb.

Lieut. J. R. Keily, 20th N.I., assumed charge on the 19th Feb. of his duties of acting superintendent of H.H. the Guicowar's contingent at Sadra, and assistant political agent in the Mahee Caunta.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector of Surat, resumed charge on the 8th March.

C. E. Stewart, Esq., writer, is admitted on the Bombay establishment from 12th March.

Col. Sir Henry Pottinger made over charge of the residency in Cutch to Capt. Melvill, on the 29th Feb.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—March 18. Mr. J. A. Dunlop, an extension, for twelve months, to remain in Egypt, for health.—Mr. H. H. Glass, an extension, for one month, to remain at presidency, on private affairs.—23. Mr. J. W. Langford, absence for two months.—24. Mr. W. A. Pelly, leave for one month, to presidency, for purpose of being examined in Hindoostanee, in May.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 29. The Rev. G. Piggott, B.A. (having arrived at presidency), to resume charge of his appointment of chaplain of Colabah and the harbour, from 21st Feb.

March 17. The Rev. W. M. Burnell, A.B., chaplain of Scinde Reserve Force, to resume his duties as chaplain of Bhooj and Rajcote.

The Rev. C. Sandys, A.M., chaplain of Sukkur, to perform clerical duties of Kurrachee, as a temporary arrangement.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 27, 1840.—Surg. J. Boyd relieved from his civil duties at Tannah, and Assist. Surg. Sullivan placed in charge of medical duties at that station, as a temp. arrangement.

Feb. 29.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg resumed charge of commissariat department at Aden from Capt. McIntyre on 6th Jan.

Capt. Del Hoste, assist. qu. mast. general, permitted to proceed to join his station, giving over chare of his department with Scinde Reserve Force to Capt. Donelly, the assist. adj. general; date 1st Feb.

Lieut. Sir F. J. Ford, Bart., 20th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., on departure of Lieut. J. R. Kelly from station; date 4th Feb.

Capt. J. Swanson, paymaster with Scinde Field Force (having reported his arrival at presidency), directed to resume his app. as paymaster at presidency, from 1st March.

March 3.—Cadet of Infantry M. P. Hunt admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. J. N. Pinkerton, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Brev. Capt. W. M. Webb, acting senior deputy commissary of stores, to be secretary to a select committee of artillery officers authorized to act in concert with Military Board at this presidency.

March 7.—Assist. Surg. C. Thatcher to be civil surgeon at Kaira.

March 10.—The column orders issued by Maj. Gen. T. Willshire, C.B., directing Assist. Surg. Chatterton to afford medical aid to head-quarters staff, during the march to Ghuznee, confirmed.

March 12.—*Infantry.* Major T. Marshall to be lieut. col., v. Ottley invalided; date 27th Feb. 1840.

25th N.I. Capt. B. McMahon to be major, Lieut. G. Fulljames to be capt., and Ens. E. Glennie to be lieut., in suc. to Marshall prom.; date 27th Feb. 1840.

The undermentioned officer to be ranked and posted to 25th N.I., v. Glennie prom.:—Ensign O. Bourdillon, regimental rank 27th Feb. 1840, army rank 6th Aug. 1839.

9th N.I. Capt. M. M. Shaw to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. K. Skinner to be capt., and Ens. S. Thacker to be lieut., in suc. to Farquarson retired; date 1st Nov. 1839.

7th N.I. Ens. A. W. Lucas to be lieut., v. Lloyd dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial; date 13th Feb. 1840.

The undermentioned officers to be ranked from dates specified, and posted to regts. as follows:—Ens. F. F. Strachey, regimental rank 6th Dec. 1836, army rank 6th Aug. 1839, app. to 9th N.I.; Ens. Edw. Bate, regimental rank 13th Feb. 1840, army rank 6th Aug. 1839, app. to 7th N.I.

An order by Lieut. Col. Stalker, dated Camp at Ghuznee 28th Sept. 1839, appointing Ens. Barrow to act as adj. to left wing 19th N.I., from 29th Sept. to 12th Oct., confirmed.

Lieut. A. C. Honner to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 1st Gr. N.I., v. Stather app. to Deccan survey.

An order by Major Billamore, dated Camp Bukker 1st May 1840, appointing Ens. Fanning to act as qu. mast. and paymast. to 1st Gr. N.I., till further orders, from 30th April 1839, confirmed.

An order by Brigadier R. England, K.H., dated 15th Feb., directing Lieut. Hebbert to continue to act as executive engineer at Belgaum, until arrival of Capt. Harris, or till further orders, confirmed.

Lieut. C. Threshie, sub-assist. com. general, assumed charge of Deputy Commissary General's Office at presidency on 6th March, in consequence of severe indisposition of Capt. F. D. Bagshawe.

Cadets of Infantry J. S. Gell, D. H. Jameson, J. G. Scott, G. L. Lye, Wm. Thomas, J. L. Evans, J. B. Dunsterville, H. B. Hodgson, W. F. Anderson, E. M. Nixon, and J. S. Oliphant, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Major T. Jervis, engineers, provisional surveyor general of India, to proceed to Kaliana, on duty.

March 13.—Capt. C. Hunter, paymaster S.D. of army, delivered over charge of presidency pay-office to Capt. Swanson on 3d March.

Lieut. W. H. Preedy, sub-assist. com. gen., in charge of bazars at Kurrachee, received charge of commissariat department with Scinde Reserve Force from Capt. Whichelo on 21st Feb.

Capt. H. N. Corsellis, paymaster Poona division of army, delivered over charge of pay-office Scinde Reserve Force to Capt. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., on 12th Feb.

Capt. J. D. Hallett, sub-assist. com. general, resumed charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad from Capt. R. Ord on 25th Feb.

Ens. G. Malcolm, 1st or Gr. N.I., to be adj. of Scinde Irregular Horse, subject to confirmation of Government of India.

March 14.—Assist. Surg. Pitcairn directed to proceed to Broach and perform duties of Assist. Surg. Peart, during latter officer's absence at presidency, under leave granted to him on 11th Jan. last.

March 17.—Cadet of Infantry James Daun admitted on estab, and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. J. Jephson, M.D., placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for purpose of completing Assist. Surg. Atkinson's remaining period of service, and the latter officer placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for military duty.

March 18.—Lieut. C. Threshie, sub-assist. com. gen., late with head-quarters brigade, and Lieut. Wardell, late acting sub-assist. com. gen. with infantry brigade of Bombay column of Army of the Indus, permitted to remain at presidency until further orders, for purpose of rendering their accounts.

Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, C.B., appointed to divisional staff of army, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Kinnersley dec.; date of app. 12th March 1840.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, 1st Europ. regt., deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to be assist. qu. mast. general, v. Holland prom. in department.

March 20.—Capt. J. D. Hallett and Lieut. C. Threshie to act as deputy assist. com. generals, the former from 3d Jan. and latter from 3d Nov. 1839, for Lieut. J. C. Hartley and Capt. G. Pope, who have proceeded to Cape and Neilgherries on sick cert.

March 21.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. J. B. Woosnam to qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to Golundauze Bat., v. Cleather dec.; date 17th March 1840.

Ens. W. Bowen to act as qu. mast. to 26th N.I., during Capt. Ottley's absence, or until further orders; date 28th Sept. 1839.

Brev. Capt. R. J. Crozier to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 26th N.I., from 8th Oct. 1839, v. Brev. Capt. Ottley prom. to captain.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. G. A. Pruen to be 1st lieut., v. Cleather dec.; date 25th Feb. 1840.

2d-Lieut. Marriott to act as adj. to engineer corps, from 2d March.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1824, promoted to brevet rank of Capt., from dates specified:—Lieut. S. Parr, 23d N.I., 26th Feb. 1840. —Lieut. C. B. Raitt, 1st Gr. N.I., 6th Feb. 1840.

Capt. J. Jackson, 25th N.I., to command detachment of that regt., doing duty over subsidiary jail at Tannah, from 27th Feb.

Brev. Capt. R. Farquhar, 6th N.I., to act as brigade major to Deesa, during absence of Capt. Macan on leave.

Ens. Glennie to act as adj. to detail of 25th N.I. proceeding on duty to Tannah; date 22d Feb.

Ens. and Acting Line Adj. Younghusband to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 20th N.I.; date 22d Feb.

5th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Wardell to be capt., and Ens. C. J. Symons to be lieut., in suc. to Bagshawe dec.; date 7th March 1840.

Ens. Edward McCullock posted to 5th regt., with regimental rank 7th March 1840, and army rank 6th Aug. 1839.

Capt. S. V. Hart, 2d Gr. regt., to act as executive engineer at Kurrachee.

Capt. J. Grant, artillery, appointed acting executive engineer at Deesa.

Lieut. Prendergast to act as adj. to detachment of 10th N.I., consisting of nine companies; date 4th Jan. last.

Lieut. Hibbert, 2d Europ. regt., to take charge of duties of brigade major's office at Poona, until relieved by Capt. Wyllie; date 15th Feb.

March 23.—Assist. Surg. Keith directed to assume chage of medical civil duties at Kaira.

March 24.—The following orders by Brigadier Gordon, dated Larkhana, confirmed:—Surg. Graham, 5th N.I., to afford medical aid to staff, 2d infantry brigade, and details attached thereto; date 12th March 1839.—Capt. Clibborn, major of brigade, placed in charge of post-office Upper Scinde, also of treasure chest, pending arrival of Capt. Corsellis, paymaster Upper Scinde; date ditto.

The following orders by Brigadier Gordon, dated Sukkur, confirmed:—Lieut. Jacob, artillery, to assume charge of ordnance stores and ordnance department in Fort of Bukkur; date 22d March 1839.—An order authorizing establishment of a 2d class bazar under charge of the staff officer, Capt. Clibborn; date ditto.—Assist. Surg. Gillander attached to wing of 1st Gr. N.I. proceeding to Shikarpore, also placed in charge of all troops, details, &c. at Shikarpore; date 16th April 1839.—Surg. Graham, 5th N.I., to afford medical aid to 23d do., on departure of Assist. Surg. Gillander; date ditto.—Dr. Don directed to afford medical aid to staff, also Assist. Surg. Kirk placed in medical charge of 5th and 23d regts. N.I., v. Surg. Graham proceeding to presidency on sick cert.; date 17th May 1839.—Assist. Surg. Carnigie, arrived in charge of flotilla, directed to receive charge and afford medical aid to 23d N.I.; date 4th June 1839.—Capt. Down, 1st Gr. regt., appointed to superintend construction of public works at Shikarpore, from 6th June to 19th Aug., both days inclusive; date 28th Sept. 1839.—Assist. Surg. R. Kirk, 1st Gr. regt., placed in charge of details of artillery, irregular horse, &c. with field detachment proceeding under orders of Maj. Billamore; dated 23d Oct. 1839.—Capt. Brown, 5th N.I., app. to act as staff officer and interp. to field detachment proceeding against Beloochee tribes, under command of Major Billamore; dated 25th Nov. 1839.—Capt. Watkins, 23d N.I., to receive charge of engineer department, stores, &c. from Ens. Lamb, Bengal estab., proceeding from Nusseerabad; also to conduct duties of department pending arrival of Capt. Blois Turner, executive engineer; date 26th Nov. 1839.

A detachment order by Major Newport, dated Sukkur 12th Aug. 1839, appointing Ens. Newnham to act as adj. to detachment 23d N.I. at Dadur, from 1st Aug. 1839, confirmed.

A garrison order by Major Billamore, dated Bukkur 14th March 1840, appointed Lieut. A. C. Honner, 1st Gr. N.I., staff officer to garrison, subject to approval of Commander-in-Chief, and to receive charge of all papers and official documents from Lieut. Hay, 25th Bengal N.I., confirmed.

March 25.—Lieut. B. P. Hogg, 2d or Gr. N.I., to be Persian interpreter and extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief; date 14th Feb. 1840.

March 26.—Capt. Farquharson, artillery, to be acting executive engineer at Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. Woosnam, artillery, to be acting commissariat officer at Ahmednuggur.

Infantry. Supernum. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Maj. Gen.) A. Robertson to be colonel, v. Kinnersley dec.; date 13th March 1840.

Lieut. Orrok and Ens. Rigby, former to act as adj., and latter as interp. to right wing 15th N.I. proceeding on service to Aden; date 3d March.

Capt. McIntyre, 1st Europ. regt., to act as commissariat agent at Aden, during absence of Lieut. Hogg on sick cert. to presidency.

Lieut. Threshie, acting deputy assist. com. gen., to conduct executive commissariat duties at presidency on his own responsibility, from 8th March.

March 29.—The services of Assist. Surg. Barrington placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for a special duty, without prejudice to his civil appointment.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 26, 1840.—Assist. Surg. Behan, 16th N.I., to take medical charge of sick lately arrived at presidency from Scinde.

March 2.—Surg. Gibb, 25th, immediately to assume medical charge of 19th N.I., until further orders.

March 3.—The following officers being reported fit for duty, directed to join their station:—Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N.I.; Lieuts. J. G. Macdonell and J. S. Unwin, artillery; Ens. H. W. Evans, 2d Europ. Regt.; Ens. E. Grant, 1st Gr. N.I.

March 4.—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Farquharson removed from 11th to 1st Gr. N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson, from 1st Gr. N.I. to 11th do.

Capt. J. S. Leeson, horse brigade, directed to join 4th troop, to which he belongs, forthwith.

The following transfer and arrangements in regt. of artillery ordered:—Lieut. J. S. Unwin transferred from 1st to Golundauze Bat., and to proceed to join its head-quarters at Ahmednuggur without delay; 2d-Lieut. T. G. McDonell from 1st to Golundauze Bat., and to proceed to Aden in charge of 8th company; 2d-Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite to proceed to Karrack by earliest opportunity, for purpose of relieving Lieut. R. Creed.

March 5.—Surg. J. Don, M.D. (having returned from Scinde) to resume his app. of deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon at Poona.

March 6.—Assist. Surg. Leith, 1st troop horse brigade, to afford medical aid to 2d Europ. Regt.; date 1st Feb.

March 10.—The following transfers and arrangements in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Capt. F. J. Pontardent from 2d bat. Golundauze Bat., to join head-quarters at Ahmednuggur; Capt. T. E. Cotgrave from horse brigade to 1st bat. ditto ditto; Lieut. R. C. Wormald from ditto ditto to ditto ditto; Capt. W. T. Whitlie to proceed to Bhooj without delay, and assume charge of 2d comp. 2d bat. at that station; Capt. and Brev. Maj. Lloyd, on being relieved by Capt. Whitlie, to proceed to join head-quarters of 2d bat. at presidency.

March 17.—Assist. Surg. Malcolmson to receive medical charge of 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., European artillery, and staff, from Surg. Howison, and Assist. Surg. Purnell medical charge of 24th N.I., and native detail from Assist. Surg. Malcolmson; date Aden 2d March.

The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty with regiments specified, and directed to join:—Ensigns J. L. Evans, 25th N.I.; J. B. Dunsterville, 19th do.; H. B. Hodgson and W. F. Anderson, 25th do.; E. M. Nixon, 25th do.; J. S. Oliphant, 12th do.

Lieut. J. B. Woosman transferred from 3d troop horse brigade to Golundauze Bat. of Artillery.

With reference to G.O. of 10th March, Capt. Whitlie will proceed to Kurrachee and join company of artillery to which he stands posted.

March 21.—Ens. Scott, 1st Europ. Regt., to proceed to join head-quarters of regt. at Aden, by earliest opportunity.

March 23.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson to do duty with 2d bat. artillery until further orders.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, Assist. Qu. Mast. General Poona division of army (returned from Scinde), to rejoin his appointment.

March 25.—Capt. Hockin, N.V.B., on expiration of his leave to Bhewndy, to assume command of detachment of battalion at that station.

Ens. Gell, 24th, to join and do duty with 28th N.I. until arrival of former regt. at Poona.

March 27.—Lieut. Col. P. P. Wilson removed from 2d to 3d L.C., and Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland from 3d to 2d do.

Ens. M. P. Hunt to do duty with 26th N.I. until further orders, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. Barrington to afford medical aid to H.M. depôt hospital at Colabah, from date of departure of Assist. Surg. Jackson, of H.M. 6th regt., until further orders.

Capt. Wells, deputy judge adv. gen., to remain at presidency pending a decision on permanent disposition of divisional staff of his department.

March 28.—With reference to G.O. dated 28th Sept. last, Lieut. Col. Capon appointed to "Command of Force at Aden" instead of "Command of Aden," as therein indicated.

The following postings and removal ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) G. B. Brook posted to 29th N.I., v. Kinnersley dec.—Lieut. Col. C. B. James removed from 25th to 5th N.I.; Lieut. Col. T. Marshall (late prom.) posted to 25th do.; Col. (Maj. Gen.) A. Robertson (late prom.) to remain unattached.

With reference to G.O. of 27th Feb., Lieut. Col. P. D. Ottey to join head-quarters of N.V.B. at Dapoolee.

Assist. Surg. Black to proceed to Deesa and place himself under orders of officer commanding at the station, delivering over medical charge of 9th N.I. to Assist. Surg. Ferrar; date Ahmedabad 12th March.

Returned to duty from Europe.—March 12. Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, C.B., 3d L.C.; Capt. A. P. Hockin, inv. estab.; Capt. J. Hale, 22d N.I.; Capt. W. C. Manesty, 8th do.; Lieut. R. N. Meade, 12th do.; Lieut. R. D. Stuart, 14th do.; Lieut. G. Sparrow, 13th do.; Ens. C. Ponsonby, 17th do.—21. Assist. Surg. J. Jephson.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—March 7. Lieut. C. Gordon, 74th Bengal N.I., for health.—10. Capt. E. R. Watts, Bengal horse artillery, for health.—12. Capt. W. J. Ottley, 2d L.C., on private affairs.—17. Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d Bengal L.C., for health.—21. Lieut. A. Prescott, 2d L.C., on private affairs.—Col. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., for health.—Lieut. F. Forbes, 3d N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay.—24. Assist. Surg. P. Grey, civil surgeon at Dharwar, for health (to embark from Vingorla).

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 26. Surg. J. Howison, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., for two years, for health.

To Presidency.—March 6. Lieut. Col. F. Stalker, 2d Europ. Regt., from 8th to 31st March, on private affairs.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. J. Stevens, 21st N.I., from 7th to 31st March, on ditto.—Lieut. S. Parr, 23d N.I., from 6th March to 6th May, on ditto.—4. Maj. Gen. Sir T. Willshire, staff, from 1st to 10th March, to remain, on private affairs.—Capt. W. Macan, brigade major at Deesa, from 21st Feb. to 21st March, on med. cert.—10. H. Jhonstone, Esq., civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, during month of April, on private affairs.—Ens. H. Pottinger, 15th N.I., from 8th March to 30th April, to remain, on private affairs.—Maj. E. M Willoughby, 18th N.I., from 15th March to 15th April, on ditto.—12. Capt. J. Sinclair, com. of ordnance Poonah division of army, from 10th to 31st March, on ditto.—21. Brev. Capt. S Parr, acting sub-assist. com. gen., for two months, for health.—24. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 2d Europ. regt., from 12th March to 25th April, to remain, on private affairs.—17. Maj. J. T. Osburne, Lieut. C. R. Hogg, and Surg. J. Howison, 1st Europ. regt., all on med. cert.—Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23d N.I., from 10th to 31st March, to remain, on med. cert.—Maj. C. J. Conyngham, 1st L.C., from 2d March to 2d April, on private affairs.—Capt. A. P. Hockin, N.V.B., from 10th March to 20th April, to remain, on ditto.—Lieut. and Adj. J. T. Barr, G.P.Bat., from 20th March to 20th April, on ditto.—20. Capt. J. Penney, 1st L.C., from 17th March to 10th May, to remain, on private affairs.—24. Brev. Col. W. Gordon, 23d N.I., from 23d March to 15th April, to remain, on private affairs.—25. Ens. Newnham, 23d N.I., from 6th March to 30th April, on med. cert.—28. Lieut. A. Tweedale and Assist. Surg. C. Thatcher, 1st L.C., from 12th March to 12th May, on private affairs.—Ens. F. Fanning, 9th N.I., from 25th March to 25th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—Lieut. F. Jackson and Assist. Surg. J. Craig, 24th N.I., from 3d March to 30th April, on med. cert.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Shepherd, 24th N.I., to remain, until arrival of his regt. from Aden.

To Sholapore.—March 14. Capt. J. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., from 15th April to 15th July, on private affairs.

To Mahableshwur.—March 6. Ens. G. E. Ashburne, 8th N.I., from 2d to 31st March, on med. cert.—21. Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, commandant of artillery, for one month.—17. Capt. G. St. B. Browne, staff, from 15th April to 15th July, in extension.—Capt. J. C. Parsons, 11th N.I., from 17th March to 2d April, in extension, on med. cert.—24. Ens. W. S. Furneaux, 19th N.I., from 20th March to 20th June, on private affairs.—Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23d N.I., from 23d March to 30th April, on med. cert.—27. Lieut. E. G. Cotgrave, 8th N.I., from 19th March to 30th April, on med. cert.—28. Maj. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I., from 15th April to 16th May, in extension.—24. Capt. T. Candy, superintendent of Poonah College, &c., for one month, on private affairs.

To the Deccan.—March 10. Lieut. H.T. Vincent, 7th N.I., from 1st March to 20th April, on private affairs.

To visit Poonah.—March 28. Maj. C. J. Conyngham, 1st L.C., from 31st April to 31st May, in extension.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—March 10. Capt. E. Walter, 3d L.C., from 1st May to 30th June, on private affairs, within limits of Northern division.—17. A. Burn, Esq., civil surgeon at Kaira, for one month, on sick cert.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

March 11.—Mr. Edward Bode admitted to the service as a volunteer for Indian Navy.

March 24.—Lieut. Montrion resumed command of H.C. ship *Hastings* on 8th Feb. last.

Mr. Midshipman Nesbitt, H.C. steam-vessel *Semiramis*, to perform duties of mate of that vessel, from 21st Feb. last.

Mr. Midshipman Manners, of the *Atalanta*, to perform duties of mate of that vessel, from 26th Feb. last.

Obtained leave of Absence.—March 11. Lieut. G. Quanborough, inv. estab., to Malabar Coast, in extension, for twelve months.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 29. *City of Poonah*, from Liverpool.—MARCH 3. *Hamoody*, from Tellicherry; *Hamido*, from Colombo; *Berkshire*, from London, Colombo, Tellicherry, and Goa; *Resolution*, from Madras, Quilon, &c.; *David Clarke*, from Port Phillip.—4. *Lord Castle*, from Moulmein; *Hero of Malown*, from Mauritius, Colombo, and Cochin; *Drongan*, from Aden.—7. *Parland*, from London; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, from Clyde and Madeira; *Mahommedee*, from Manilla and Singapore; *Emerald Isle*, from Calcutta.—10. *Recovery*, from South Australia and Colombo; *Magistrate*, from London and Cochin.—11. H.C. steamer *Victoria*, from the Indus; *Lady Rowena*, from Liverpool; *Neptune*, from Sydney and Batavia.—13. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden (with overland mail of 4th Feb.)—18. *Lord Castlereagh*, from Aden.—19. *Marquis of Hastings*, from Macao, Singapore, &c.—20. *Parkfield*, from Port Adelaide.—21. H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, from Bancoote.—22. *Mary*, from Sydney; *Fairy Queen*, from London, Colombo, and Chitwa; *Abbotsford*, from Liverpool.—24. H.C. cutter *Margaret*, from Surat; *Clifton*, from London and Cochin.—25. *Samed Ammy*, from Chittagong.—27. H.C. schooner *Emily*, from Bushire and Muscat.—28. H.C. schooner *Constance*, from Sughra and Maculla; *Sultana*, from Calcutta.—30. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Mouth of the Indus (with crew and passengers of the *Hannah*).

Departures.

MARCH 1. *Hannah*, for Kurrachee.—4. *Lowjee Family*, for Aden (with troops).—8. *Sir Herbert Compton*, for Persian Gulf.—10. *Reliance*, for Li-

verpool.—12. *Urania*, for Liverpool.—13. *Regia*, for Muscat.—15. *La Belle Alliance*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Progrè*, for Malabar Coast and Bordeaux.—16. *Pearl*, for Singapore and Manilla.—17. *Corsair*, for Singapore and Manilla.—22. *Agnes*, for Madras and Calcutta.—24. *Resolution*, for Kurrachee.—25. *Singapore Packet*, for Singapore.—27. *David Clark*, for Aden.—28. *General Palmer*, for London.—29. *Cornwall*, for London.—31. H.C. steamer *Victoria*, for Red Sea (with overland mail).

Freight (March 31).—To London, £4. 10s. per ton; to Liverpool and Clyde, £5.

Passengers arrived at Bombay.

Per Mahommedee, from Manilla and Singapore: S. Bowhill, Esq.; J. A. Carvelho.

Per H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden: Mons. Barrott; Madame Barrott; Mr. Fabre; Dr. Jephson; Mr. Stewart, B.C.S.; Mr. East, M. cavalry; Mr. Donn, cadet; Major Osburne; Lieut. Hogg; Dr. Howison; 2 European and 2 native servants.

Per Parkfield, from Port Adelaide: J. Brown, Esq., merchant; A. Chisholme, Esq., merchant; Mr. M. Hart, merchant.

Per H.C. schooner *Emily*, from Bushire and Muscat; Lieut. Jackson, 24th B.N.I.; Dr Craig, medical staff; Mrs. Edwards and 4 children; Mrs. Purcell and child; 1 European artilleryman; 2 native women; 3 camp followers; 6 servants.

Per Sultana, from Calcutta: Mrs. Stamford; Mr. Stamford, Bengal C.S.; 4 natives.

Per H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Mouth of the Indus: The officers and 299 rank and file of H.M. 17th regt.; 23 privates and 30 public followers; Capt. McGregor; Mr. Evans and 24 of the crew of the merchant-ship *Hannah*.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Hannah (since wrecked), for Kurrachee: Capt. McDuff; Lieut. Nelson; Ens. J. W. Thomas; Lieut. Young; Ens. Grant; Assist. Surg. Pinkerton; &c.

Per Sir Herbert Compton, for Persian Gulf: J. S. Boulton; Mrs. F. Boulton; 31 natives.

Per David Clark, for Aden: Capt. Crispin, 16th N.I.; Ens. Rigby, do.; Ens. Scott, 1st B. Europ. regt.; 5 native officers; 252 non-commissioned rank and file; 78 public and private followers; 119 women and children; 3 European women and children.

Per Resolution, for Kurrachee: Ensigns Jamieson and Meason.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. At the Island of Kargh, in the Persian Gulf, the lady of Commodore G. B. Brucks, I.N., of a son, since dead.

March 5. At Bombay, the lady of Dr. Costelloe, of a son.

6. At Girgaum, Mrs. Pearson, of a daughter.

13. At Bombay, the lady of Major J. Jopp, of the engineers, of a son.

— Mrs. E. Martinnant, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. A. B. Collett, of a daughter.

17. At Bombay, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

18. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Stewart, of the ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, of a son, which survived only two hours.

20. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. G. C. Stockly, of a son.

28. At Bombay, the lady of Edward T. Danvers, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. At Bhoog, Capt. T. R. Wynter, 2d Bombay Europ. regt., to Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late George Hobson, Esq.

March 11. At Byculla, Capt. John Davies, 11th N.I., to Sarah Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of John Harrison, Esq., of Esher, in the County of Surrey.

Lately. At Bombay, Lieut. Harry James Barr, assistant auditor general, to Eliza Helen Alicea, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Keith, of this establishment.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. At Camp Sukker, on the Indus, Lieut. Hugh Halkett, 2d or Queen's Royals, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Willshire.

Feb. 24. In Camp, near Sukker, Lieut. Charles Rooke, 22d regt. N.I.

27. At Kurrachee, Mary, wife of Assist. Surg. William Bellett, Bombay establishment.

March 1. Near Aurungabad, the wife of Mr. W. Roper, of H.H. the Nizam's service.

3. At Bombay, Mrs. W. H. Boult.

4. At Mahableshwar, Isabella, wife of Capt H. Delamain, 2d regt. L.C.

— At Kelat, Rusheid Khan, the Sirdar of Jahulwan. He is succeeded by his son Taj Mahomed, a minor.

7. At Bombay, Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th N.I., sub-assistant commissary general, in charge of the deputy commissary general's office at the presidency, aged 32.

12. At Colabah, Maj. Gen. Kinnersley. His funeral took place on the evening of the 13th March at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay.

13. At Mazagon, J. C. LeGeyt, Esq.

18. At Colabah, Mr. Henry Harding, aged 91.

19. On board the ship *Hannah*, off Hujamree, Wm. Bellett, Esq., assist. surgeon on this establishment, leaving an infant who had lost its mother only a few weeks before.

— At Bombay, Thomas Johnston, Esq., secretary to the Savings Bank, aged 40.

27. At Mazagon, after a few hours' illness, Wm. McCallum, Esq., merchant, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, aged 29.

Ceylon.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. W. O. Carr, Esq., to act provisionally as senior puisne judge of Supreme Court, in absence of the Hon. J. Jeremie.

The Hon. J. J. Staples, Esq., to act as Queen's advocate, and H. J. Staples, Esq., to act as deputy Queen's advocate.—*Ceylon Herald*, *Feb.* 18.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Feb. 15. *Fairy Queen*, from London.—16. *Hero of Malown*, from Mauritius.—27. *Parkfield*, from South Australia.—28. *Morning Star*, from Moulmein.—March 6. *Osprey*, from Allepee.—7. *Persia*, from Madras; H.M.S. *Algerine*, from Madras.—10. *Adele Marquard*, from Chittagong.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 14. *Herald*, for London.—19. *Fergusson*, for London.—23. *Enmore*, and *Iris*, both for London.—26. *Fairy Queen*, for Bombay.—27. *Royal Family*, for Cochin.—March 8. *Symmetry*, and *Morning Star*, both for London; *Osprey*, for Tutacorin.—12. *Persia*, for Cannanore; *Adele Marquard*, for Persian Gulf; *Espoir*, for Madras.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. Albert Watson, C.R.R., of a son.

13. At Gangoroowe, Kandy, the lady of S. Northway, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8. At Jaffna, Henry Smith, Esq., late of the Ceylon Rifles, and eldest son of Major Smith, late of the same corps, aged 30.

March 11. At Colombo, C. D. Parlett, Esq., member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and of the firm of C. D. Parlett and Co, in his 29th year.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Feb. 2. *James Matheson*, from Liverpool; *James Ewing*,

from Batavia; *Tenasserim*, *Rob Roy*, and *Swift*, all from Calcutta; *Lydia*, from Malacca.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Jan 28. *Samuel Horrocks*, for Malacca and Penang.—Feb. 5. *Rob Roy*, for China.

DEATHS.

Dec. 26. At Singapore, in his 32d year, Mr. Theophilus Roberts, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Roberts, of the Madras Unitarian Mission.

Lately. Lost at the wreck of the *Heber*, on the N.E. Coast of Bintang, Mr. David Young, a partner of the house of Young and Barton, shipwrights at Singapore.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Jan. 11. *Aden*, *Guisachan*, and *Penang*, all from Liverpool; *Water Witch*, from Calcutta (with overland mail of Sept.); *Jean*, *Giraffe*, and *Esperanza*, all from Manilla.

Departure.—Jan. 3. *Orwell*, for Sydney.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Feb. 24. *Abbotsford*, and *Mary Grey*, both from Bordeaux; *Paragon*, *Rose*, and *Bolivar*, all from Cape; *Tourville*, from Bourbon; *John King*, from Southampton; *Malay*, from Liverpool; *Gazelle*, from Marseilles; *Juverna*, and *Mary Imrie*, both from London; *Louisa Munro*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures.—Previous to Feb. 25. *Susan Crisp*, for Bencoolen; *Potentate*, and *Dawson*, both for Sydney; *William Gales*, *Louisa Munro*, *Abbotsford*, *Paragon*, and *Mary Imrie*, all for Calcutta; *Seppings*, for Adelaide, &c.; *Kite*, and *Hooghley*, both for Madras and Calcutta; *Argo*, for Australia; *Catherine*, for Moulmein.

BIRTH.

Nov. 26. At Port Louis, the lady of R. Y. Cummins, Esq., colonial engineer department, of a son.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to March 12. *Runnymede*, *China*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Mangles*, and *Pestonjee Romanjee*, all from London; *Cora*, and *Sandale*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Victoria*, from Bristol; *Majestic*, from Liverpool; *Amelia Mullholland*, from Rotterdam; *Arab*, from Hamburgh; *Rockcliff*, from Bordeaux.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to March 12. *Thetis*, for Madras; *Triton*, for Sydney; *Argyria*, *Rockcliff*, and *Senator*, all for Mauritius; *Cornelia*, *London Packet*, and *Wade*, to whaling; *Majestic*, *Oratava*, *Gilbert Henderson*, and *Victoria*, all for Hobart Town; *Fame*, *George*, and *Mary*, all for Algoa Bay; *Catherine Jamieson*, for Batavia; *Mary*, for Simon's Bay; *Courier*, for Adelaide; *China*, for Port Phillip; *Mangles*, for N.S. Wales; *Comet*, for Swan River.

DEATH.

Lately. Of small-pox, in his 53d year, James Dunbar, Esq., late of the 21st Light Dragoons, and youngest son of the late Sir George Dunbar, Bart., Mochrum.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *May* 12.

China Affairs.—Earl *Stanhope* moved an address to her Majesty, expressing the deep concern of the House on learning that an interruption had occurred in our friendly relations with the Chinese empire; representing that it had been occasioned by the perseverance of British subjects in taking opium to China; and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to take measures for the prevention of such proceedings. He observed that, whether the motives which had actuated the Chinese government were moral, political, fiscal, or capricious, it was still incumbent upon every foreigner to render unconditional obedience to the laws of the country in which he resided; whether opium was prohibited because it debased the intellect of the Chinese, or produced a scarcity of the circulating medium, we were equally bound to respect their laws. Venality and corruption were indeed as prevalent in China as elsewhere; even in this country contraband goods could be insured for 10 per cent.; but the villany of inferior mandarins by no means proved the connivance of the Imperial government, whose policy had been always most decided, and who had punished those officers who had neglected their duty. The disposition of the Chinese had always been to conciliate; edicts had been passed to prevent the exaction of the Hong merchants; Capt. Elliot spoke of the increasing desire to come to an amicable arrangement, and their humane treatment of shipwrecked seamen proved that implicit confidence might be placed in their good feeling. A corresponding policy was not, however, acceptable to the English residents, who had repelled all advances by the most insulting and offensive conduct, and by threats of an appeal to force. A great deal had been said of the imprisonment of our ambassador, but it would appear that it was at most but a short detention; that he was at best but a consular agent, with none of the privileges of an ambassador; and that he had only been detained because he chose to force a passage up to Canton, to join the merchants who were most justly imprisoned there. They had no reason to complain of their treatment, as by the Chinese law they would have been capitally punished, and by the Eng-

lish law they would have been fined treble the value of the contraband goods, which were simply confiscated. It was allowed that the Chinese had pursued a preventive rather than a vindictive course, but Capt. Elliot had refused to aid them in effecting the objects of justice. An affray had taken place in which a Chinese had lost his life, and although proceedings were instituted, they could not lead to the discovery of the murderer, unless the superintendent expected to find not only witnesses, but an accuser, on board his own ship. A blockade had afterwards been declared, for no other reason than that a boat was missing, and that it was possible her crew might have been seized; the boat might have been swamped, the crew might have been drowned, yet Capt. Elliot chose to order a blockade, which he was only induced to raise at the protest of the American merchants.

Viscount *Melbourne* entirely agreed with the noble lord as to the duty of foreigners to obey the laws of the country to which they traded; but although it was unquestionable that a country should not abet its subjects in infringing the laws of another, it was by no means necessary that it should take upon itself the charge of enforcing them. It had been, indeed, for some time clear, that matters were coming to a crisis in China, but it was impossible to foresee whether the importation of opium would be legalised upon payment of a duty, or whether it would be altogether prohibited; and, in fact, circumstances were such, that at no period could the Government at home have sent out instructions which would not at the time of their arrival have found matters in a state wholly different from that to which they were intended to apply. Capt. Elliot, he thought, considering the difficulty of the circumstances he had to deal with, the novelty of his situation, and the danger to which he was exposed, had acted with the greatest prudence and resolution. The firing on the junks was not, perhaps, the most prudent course he could have adopted; but, making allowance for the want of supplies, and the circumstances of irritation, his error should be overlooked, both in this case and that of the blockade. The proposed address would only have the effect of embarrassing all operations, whether of the nature of negociations or of hostilities, and would hold out to the Chinese expectations which could not possibly be realised. There was a vast empire, with a population vast even in proportion to its extent, the demand was unlimited, and any attempt on our part to prevent the smuggling of an article which had become almost a necessary of life would be wholly unavailing. We possessed, moreover, immense territories, peculiarly fitted for raising this species of produce, and though he would wish that the Government were not so directly concerned in the traffic, he was not prepared to pledge himself to relinquish it.

The Duke of *Wellington* felt the inexpediency of the House interfering in a matter on which it had as yet so little certain information. He would give no opinion as to the course to be pursued, as he was not aware of the force to be employed or the resources that could be brought to bear in avenging the insults complained of, as he would not incur the responsibility of engaging the country in a war with insufficient means; or, on the other hand, of obliging her to submit to injuries such as had never been inflicted on persons living under the protection of a foreign government. It appeared certain that the trade now denounced as contraband had been carried on with the knowledge of the local authorities, who had received large sums either as bribes or as legal duties. That the existence of the trade was well known was proved by the long discussion which had taken place on its legalisation upon the payment of a certain duty, and this seemed also to show that it was prohibited from no notions of morality, as its effects would be the same, whether duty was paid upon it or not. The trade had been recognised by the House, a committee had sat to inquire into its nature, and the question was, whether it was possible to extend it, and to what amount the exportation could be increased? It was hard, therefore, to turn round upon the merchants, and tell them, that as they were guilty of an offence, they were justly punished by the loss of their property, when the trade in that article had been specifically recognised. He could not be a party to such a course; he wished to see the real cause of the war; and, if it were a just and a necessary one, to give it the support it deserved. He could not, as an Englishman, who had passed fifty years in the service of his country, bear that an officer of his sovereign should be treated as Capt. Elliot had been, that he should be assailed in such unwarrantable language, and that the surrender of British property should be extorted from him by the means that had been resorted to. He thought that Capt. Elliot had but done his duty in refusing to give up the persons implicated in the affray with the Chinese, and that he had acted generally with extreme prudence, especially in refusing to allow Mr. Dent to appear before the local tribunal. He would advise the House not to interfere at present, or compromise itself in any manner, and he concluded by moving the previous question.

Lord *Ellenborough* demonstrated the extreme inexpediency, as well as inefficiency,

of any attempts to prevent the growth of opium in our Indian possessions. The sum at present received as revenue from that source amounted to upwards of a million and a half, which was in effect a tax upon foreigners, and if that were lost, the deficiency would have to be supplied by a tax on our own subjects, while all endeavours to suppress the trade from other parts of India would be entirely fruitless. The cry that had been raised against the importation of opium, indeed, proceeded in a great degree from the impression that broad-cloth might be imported instead, and no idea was more completely unfounded. Opium would certainly be procured by some means, and the trade on our part would become not merely contraband but piratical.

Upon the question being put, the amendment was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 14.

Persia.—Sir *S. Canning* asked the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what was the present character of our relations with the Court of Persia? Supposing our friendly relations with that Court to be suspended, what were the negotiations, if any, that were going on for a restoration of those friendly relations? Whether there was any difficulty, and if any, what difficulty, that retarded the progress of those negotiations; and had they arisen since the gracious intimation conveyed in her Majesty's speech from the throne, that there was a prospect of a speedy renewal of our relations? And lastly, whether an early removal of those difficulties was contemplated by her Majesty's Government?

Viscount *Palmerston* replied, that the present state of our relations with the Court of Persia was exactly the same as it was last year. Last summer, a special envoy came here from the Court of Persia. The Government did not think it right to enter into any negotiations with the envoy, but a memorandum was sent to that person, distinctly stating the demands of the Government. To that memorandum, he had received a reply on the 26th of December, which was not perfectly satisfactory. In general terms, the demands of the Government were acceded to; but the reply then went into details as to the manner in which the demands were to be executed, and on one or two points, the details as to the execution did not correspond with the demands of the Government. He then sent a reply, on the 18th of January, which would have been received in Persia in the month of March; but he had not yet received any answer. Nothing had happened since the delivery of her Majesty's most gracious speech to diminish the hope of the Government, as to the chance of an amicable settlement, because the last communication from the Court of Persia went to the extent of stating generally a desire to comply with our demands. Our mission at Erzeroom was ready to return to Persia as soon as the negotiations had been completed.

Sir S. Canning inquired whether Sir J. M'Neill was still the envoy in our service?

Viscount *Palmerston* said that Sir J. M'Neill was still employed by the Government; but he was now away on a leave of absence, which he obtained last year.

Sir *S. Canning* would ask further, whether the import trade between India and Persia was still open, and subject to consular protection?

Viscount *Palmerston* said, that we had still a consular officer at Tellis, and he was not aware of any interruption of the trade. The *attachés* sent from India had returned; but there were one or two others sent from this country, of whom one was still at Erzeroom, and the other had returned to England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the arrival of the *Diana*, with the seamen on board, who had been sentenced by Capt. Elliot in China to imprisonment in this country, in consequence of instructions from the Home Office, orders were given by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to the crew of a Thames police galley to board the *Diana*, from Singapore, on her way up the river; and accordingly, an inspector of Thames police, and three river constables, went on board, near Woolwich, and took into custody James Spittal, Joseph Taylor, Henry Lawrence, John Madden, and Thomas Rainsford, charged with being concerned in a disturbance which took place among some American and British seamen on one side, and a number of Chinese on the other, at a village near Hong Kong Bay. The five prisoners were conveyed to the Thames Police-court; but instead of being taken before Mr. Ballantine, the presiding magistrate, according to the usual practice, they were rowed to the Investigator's Thames police-station ship, off Surrey-street, Strand; there they were provided with proper refreshments. A report of their capture was made to the Home Office. A consultation was held as to what could be done with the prisoners, and the opinion of the law officers of the Crown taken as to whether they could be legally detained. It was decided they could not, and they were accordingly set at liberty. It appears that Spittal, Taylor, Lawrence, and Madden, belonged to the ship *Carnatic*, which left London in 1838 for Bombay

and China. Spittal and Lawrence shipped as second mate and boatswain. Madden entered at the Cape, and Taylor at Bombay. Rainsford belonged to the *Mangalore*, of Liverpool, at the time of the disturbance. After the affray in which the Chinese was killed, Lawrence was sent on board the *Charlotte*, a vessel purchased by Capt. Douglas, of the *Cambridge*, then in the neighbourhood of *Macao*. After remaining in irons for seventeen days, Lawrence and his companions were tried by a cuddy court-martial, at which Capt. Elliot, the superintendent of British trade, Capt. Douglas, and other commanders of British vessels, were present. They were found guilty of some offence, which the men declare they never heard specified, and two of them were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £15 each, and the others to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £20 each. After their trial and sentence they were transferred to the *Sultana*, bound to Singapore, where they were confined in a prison a-shore for twenty-one days. At the expiration of that time they were shipped on board the *Diana*, Capt. Dudman, bound to London, and sent home as prisoners. The five men complained much of the ill-treatment they had met with, and all of them attributed the disturbance to the American seamen. The account given by the sailors is as follows:—On the 4th of July last, the anniversary of American independence, several American seamen went a-shore to a small village, where they got drunk, and quarrelled with the Chinese. After committing many acts of disorder they left the place, and in doing so fell in with some British seamen, to whom, however, they behaved in a very friendly manner, with the exception of one man, known as Baltimore Tom, who boasts of his pugilistic prowess, and challenged to fight any seaman on board a British ship, accompanying his challenge with some insulting remarks. The British seamen did not offer to molest Baltimore Tom on that occasion, but a week afterwards, hearing that he had gone ashore, several English and Scotch sailors went after him, with a determination, for the honour of their common country, to fight him, if he would accept of one of them as an adversary. When they got upon the beach, at a village abreast of Lintin, the British seamen met the Americans coming towards their boats without the boasting Baltimore Tom. The Americans had their hats decorated with gold leaves, which they said they had taken from the Chinese, whom they had fought and beaten. They also stated that they had broken open a joss-house, or Chinese place of worship, and knocked the wooden gods and idols about. The British seamen proceeded to the village, which they had no sooner entered, than the Chinese, believing them to belong to the party of Americans who had just committed the outrage, attacked them with sticks and stones in a most brutal manner. The British seamen retaliated, and, after a desperate conflict, succeeded in defeating the Chinese, cleared the village, and caused the natives to fly in all directions. Many persons on both sides were injured during this affray. A seaman had his head cut open by a blow from one of the Chinese, and was carried by his shipmates to the boat, bleeding profusely. A Chinese, who received several blows, died of his wounds next morning, and his body was exposed by the people on the beach in sight of the British fleet, and an English seaman was demanded to expiate the loss of a Chinese subject. The five seamen declare that many of the differences which have happened between the Chinese and the English have originated through the violence and disorder of the American seamen, who generally manage, through their consul and captain, to fix the blame on the British.

On the 12th of May, the Minister of the Interior introduced into the Chamber of Deputies in France, a project of law for bringing home from St. Helena, and depositing in the Church of the Invalids, the ashes of Napoleon. It appears that M. Thiers applied to our Government, and requested, on the 5th of May, the anniversary of the emperor's death, for France to have the precious remains placed in her hands. The request was instantly complied with in the following words:—"The Government of her Britannic Majesty hopes that the promptitude of its reply will be regarded in France as a proof of its desire utterly to efface the national animosities which, during the life of the emperor, armed England and France against each other. The Government of her Britannic Majesty takes pleasures in believing, that if such sentiments still exist in any quarter, they will be buried in the tomb in which the ashes of Napoleon are about to be placed." In introducing the project of law to the Chambers, M. Remusat said, that the king had commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena (bursts of cheering interrupted the sentence), and to take from thence the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting-place in France." (Repeated cries of "bravo.") "Our magnanimous ally," continued the minister, "in this circumstance has wished to efface the last trace of past animosity; if any still existed, it ought to be buried in

the tomb of Napoleon. (Bravo.) We ask a million of francs for the removal of the ashes, the ceremony, and the erection of the tomb." The old companions of the emperor's exile, Gourgaud, Bertrand, and Las Casas, will accompany the prince. Thus the last wish of Napoleon, "that his remains might repose on the banks of the Seine, amidst the people he had loved so well," is now to be fulfilled.

Emigration to New Zealand is about to proceed with vigour. The Company have taken up two ships, the *Martha Ridgway* and the *Resource;* two private ships are now loading, the *Patriot* and *Deborah;* and, from the number of persons desirous of proceeding thither, more will shortly be required.

Major Malcolm, of the 3d light dragoons, son of the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, has arrived at the Queen's Mews, having under his charge the beautiful Persian grey horses from the governor of Bombay, Sir James Carnac, for her Majesty.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 29. *London*, Shuttleworth, from Bengal 5th Jan., and Cape 23d Feb.; off the Wight.—*Atlas*, Pigott, from Madras 3d Jan.; and Cape 26th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Indian*, Davansant, from Calcutta 13th Nov., and Pondicherry 22d Dec.; at Bordeaux.—30. *Colombo*, McKellar, from Bengal 15th Jan., Madras 28th Jan., and Colombo 6th Feb.; at Suez.—MAY 1. *Tartar*, Edwards, from Mauritius 18th Jan., and Cape Feb. 11th; off Falmouth.—2. *Herefordshire*, Chapman, from Bombay 28th Dec., Mangalore 3d Jan., and Cape 24th Feb.; *Royal George*, Richards, from N.S. Wales 11th Dec., and Bahia 9th March; and *Shepherd*, Jardine, from Swan River 1st Jan.; all off Falmouth.—*Symmetry*, Butler, from Singapore 6th Dec.; off Kingsbridge.—*Royal Exchange*, Lamot, from Cape 14th Dec.; at Deal.—4. *Otterspool*, Scales, from Bengal 4th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Eleanor*, Holderness, rom Batavia, 15th Nov., and Cape 5th Feb.; off Portland.—*Eden*, Cook, from Mauritius 30th Nov., and New York 31st March; at Deal.—*Egmond*, from Batavia; off Dungeness (for Amsterdam).—*Augustin*, Smit, from Batavia; off the Wight.—*Bato*, Keyser, from Batavia; off the Lizard.—6. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 13th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Hirondelle*, Leslie, from Cape 14th Feb.; off Hastings.—9. *Alexander Baring*, Hale, from China 21st Dec.; *Earl of Hardwick*, Heming, from Bengal 24th Jan., and Cape 12th March; *Falcon*, Anstruther, from Mauritius 6th Feb.; and *Frederick Huth*, Toby, from Cape 14th Feb.; all off Portsmouth.—*Arab*, Nash, from Mauritius 1st Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Amelia Mulholland*, from Cape 2d March; off Falmouth.—*Jonge Adrian*, Nempel, from Batavia 31st Jan.; off Portland.—*Warrens*, Gray, from South Seas; off the Lizard.—*Amalia*, Muller, from Batavia 29th Dec.; off Falmouth.—11. *Medora*, Sergeant, from Cape 2d March; *Carnatic*, VOSS, from Madras 23d Jan., Pondicherry 26th Jan., and Cape 14th March; *Maidstone*, Wimble, from Bengal 24th Jan.; and *Vernon*, Lidderdale, from Madeira 13th April; all at Deal.—*Ida*, Currie, from Bengal 28th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*Vixen*, Palmer, from Algoa Bay 5th March; off Plymouth.—*Cygnet*, Purss, from Mauritius 26th Jan.; at Bristol.—*Ripley*, Steward, from Bengal 2d Jan.; off Holyhead.—*Malcolm*, Sim, from Singapore 25th Dec.; off Liverpool.—*Resource*, Boyle, from Batavia 5th Dec., and Cape 16th Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Wanderer*, Smith, from Bengal 1st Jan.; off the Lizard.—12. *Favorite*, Mitchell, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Tar*, Langley, from Mauritius 31st Jan.; and *Catherine* Gubb, from Cape 12th March; both off Portsmouth.—*Emanuel*, Molenaar, from Batavia 20th Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Elbe*, Robson, from Cape 22d Jan.; in London Docks.—*Agnes*, Lamont, from Cape 25th Feb.; at Falmouth.—*Prins Hendrick*, Veering, from Java; off Portland (for Amsterdam).—13. *Friends*, Arnold, from Singapore 15th Jan.; off Kingsbridge.—*Prins Frederick*, Heiderkoop, from Batavia 5th Jan.; off Salcombe (for Amsterdam).—14. *Rio Packet*, Dench, from Madagascar; at Deal.—*William Jardine*, Crosby, from Bengal 19th Jan.; off Cork.—*Wave*, Goldsmith, from V.D. Land; off the Wight.—*Vanguard*, Walker, from Singapore 31st Dec., and Cape 1st March; off Swanage.—*Abel Tasman*, from Batavia; at Deal (for Amsterdam).—*Cornelis Houtman*, Lutjens, from Batavia 14th Jan.; off Newhaven.—15. *Cordelia*, Creighton, from China 17th Jan.; and *Blorenge*, Banks, from Bengal 8th Jan.; both off Liverpool.—16. *Victoria*, Street, from Cape 23d Feb.; at Deal.—*Proteus*, Deuling, from Passearowan 17th Jan.; and *Francoia Honore*, Godefroy, from Batavia; both off Falmouth.—*Helen Stewart*, Stewart, from China 8th Jan., and Cape 8th March; off Liverpool.—18. *Madagascar*, Glimblett, from Bengal 19th Jan., and Vizagapatam 20th Jan.; *Anna Maria*, Ryan, from Bengal 14th Oct., and Mauritius 10th Feb.; *George Home*, Distant, from whaling voyage and Cape; *Dauntless*, Corlass, from Bengal 20th Jan.; and *Vasco de Gama*, Rodgers, from Batavia; all at Deal.—*Lascar*, Mackie, from Manilla and Singapore; off Cork.—*Heart of Oak*, McDonald, from Mauritius 26th Feb.; off Liverpool.—*Diana*, Garrick, from a whaling voyage and Cape; in W.I. Docks.—*New Thames*, Adams, from Cape 26th Feb.; at Liverpool, —*Elena*, Ahnsberg, from Batavia 5th Jan.; at Deal.—*Calypso*, Smith, from Mauritius 24th Feb.; at Bristol.—19. *George Canning*, Winn, from Bombay 15th Dec., Tellicherry 31st Dec., and Calcutta 10th Jan.; off Eastbourne.—*Europe*, Foster, from Ceylon 29th Dec., and Cape 29th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—*Juliana*, Parker, from Mauritius 20th Feb.; off the Start.—*Francis Speight*, Sayers, from New Zealand 2d Jan.; at Cowes.—*Cherokee*, McKellar, from Bengal 4th Jan.; off Cork.—*Honore*, Godfrey, from Batavia 16 Jan.; off Penzance (for Havre).—*Johan*, Wulff, from Batavia; off the Wight (for Stockholm).—20. *Mary Ann*, Marshall, from V.D. Land 28th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—21. *Fifteen*, Dangerfield, from Mauritius 9th Feb.; and *Olive Branch*, Lindsay, from Mauritius 6th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Ruby*, Myhill, from Mauritius 16th Feb.; off the Start.—*Hersey*, Lonsdale, from Cape 11th March; off Cork.—22. *Ewell Grove*, Burton, from Mauritius 4th Feb.; off Dover.—*Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, from Bengal 22d Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Cora*, Melville, from Cape 8th March; off Cork (for Liverpool).—25. *Isabella*, Sexton, from Bombay 8th Dec., Mangalore 18th Dec., Cananore, 20th Dec., Ceylon 20th Jan., and Cape 14th March; at Deal.—*Elizabeth*, Hare, from Mauritius 17th Dec.; at Deal.—*Planter*, Beazley, from Java 22d Nov., and Cape 27th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Onyx*, Brown, from Mauritius 1st Feb., and Cape 1st March; at Deal.—*Jessy Logan*, Major, from Bengal 16th Jan.; off Liverpool.—26. *Malabar*, Dunlop, from Mauritius 20th Feb., and Cape 16th March; off Portsmouth.—27. *Balfour*, from Bombay 27th Jan.; at Liverpool.—28. *Eleanor Russell*, from Mauritius 24th Feb.; off Portland.—*Imogen*, Downes, from Bengal 28th Jan.; off Liverpool.

Departures.

APRIL 1. *William Nicholl*, Elder, for South Australia (with troops); from Dublin.—11. *Anne*, Simpson, for N.S. Wales; from Dundee.—24. *President*, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Gravesend.—25. *John Campbell*, White, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Prince Albert*, Bruton, for N.S. Wales; from Bristol.—26. *Science*, Rowland, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Washington*, Walker, for Bengal; from Hull.—27. *Corinna*, Wilmot, for Cape; *Majestic*, Rowland, for Cape; and *Premier*, Keith, for Cape and Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—28. *King William*, Thomas, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Dublin.—*Young Queen*, Atkinson, for Bengal; from Clyde.—29. *Ten*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Hector*, Johnson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Margaret*, Canney, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Dublin.—*William*, Morris, for Bombay; and *Copeland*, Syms, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.

—MAY 1. *Winchester*, Salmon, for Bengal: *Eleanor*, Mossman, for N.S. Wales: and *William Harris*, Terry, for do.; all from Deal.—*Athena*, Ashbridge, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—*Earl of Lonsdale*, Peile, for N.S. Wales; from Clyde.—2. *Spartan*, Butchard, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Ellen Highfield*, Leggett, for Cape and Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Dove Cot*, Brill, for Port Philip; from Deal.—*Carenc*, Hayden, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Diamond*, Taylor, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); and *Severn*, Wake, for Madras (with do.); both from Deal.—*Richard Webb*, Steele, *Eden*, Noble, and *Minerva*, Wainwright, all for N.S. Wales; *Cecilia*, Waddell, for Launceston; and *Achilles*, Trivett, for Ceylon; all from Deal.—*Arabella*, Jackson, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—6. *Roxburgh Castle*, Bourchier, for Madras and Bengal; (since put back leaky.—*Meg Merrilies*, Skinner, for Cape; from Deal.—7. *William Mitchell*, for South Australia: from Deal.—*Constellation*, Service, for Bengal: and *Ellen*, Rodger, for Batavia; both from Clyde.—*Ludlow*, Brunton, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—8. *Blenz*, Stewart, for Manilla; and *Iuca*, Guthridge, for Port Philip and N.S. Wales (since wrecked); both from Liverpool.—9. *Eliza*, McCarthy, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Kelso*, Roxburgh, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Amazon*, Campbell, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—*Devon*, Gothing, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—*John Mitchell*, Cabell, for Bombay; from Clyde.—10. *Kingston*, McLean, for Bombay; and *Champion*, Cochrane, for N.S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—11. *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, for Mauritius; *Malcolm*, Bell, for Bengal: and *Vallegield*, Gobble, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Sydney*, Potter, for N. S. Wales; from Clyde.—12. *Essex*, McLeod, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—*Rosalind*, Little, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Indian*, Frost, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—*Cumbrian*, Garrick, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—13. *Mary Catherine*, Galloway, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—14. *Thomas Lee*, Weoff, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Madonna*, Miller, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—16. *Allan Kerr*, Mc Kechnie, for Bombay; and *Thomas Sparks*, Sparks, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Marlborough*, Cooper, for Cape; from Shields.—18. *Dartmouth*, Jacob, for Bombay (with troops); from Deal.—*Union*, Pulham, for Launceston; *John Blake*, Churchward, for Singapore; and *Elizabeth*, Goddard, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—19. *Sarah*, Dawson, for Bombay; from Deal.—*St. Helena*, Long, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Liverpool.—*Eden*, Ward, for Bombay; from Clyde.—*Majestic*, Meldrum, for Bengal; from Shields.—20. *Emma Eugenia*, for Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon; from Plymouth.—*Channell*, Tollervey, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Veronica*, Taylor, for Cape; from Bristol.—21. *Mercury*, Giles, for South Australia; from Deal.—*Dolphin*, Littlehales, for St. Helena and Coast of Africa; from Portsmouth.—24. *Lady Bute*, McFinlay, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—25. *Patriot Queen*, Hoddless, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Victoria steamer, from Bombay 31st March, to Suez: Lord Keane; Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and Lady Pottinger; John Bax, Esq.; Major Felix; Mrs. Keith; Mrs. Mills; Mrs. Col. Scott; Mrs. King; Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Capt. W. H. Atkinson, Madras engineers; Mr. Eden and family; Capt. W. J. Ottley, 2d L.C.; Lieut. A. Prescott, 2d L.C.; Capt. Watts, Bengal horse artillery; Capt. Robinson, 16th Lancers; Dr. Parston, 4th L.Drags; Mr. J. Bainbridge, of Madras; Rev. C. Thompson; Lieut. Stack, 2d Queen's Royals; A. Chisholm, Esq.; John Brown, Esq.; Signor Ventura: D. B. Syers, Esq.; W. M. Molls, Esq.; Capt. C. Fladgate: Capt. Bellassis; Lieut. H. R. King; J. Andrews, Esq.: Major S. Powell; Lieut. Col. McDonald; Lieut. E. Pereira,

Per Atlas, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for April last, p. 434)—additional: Lieut. J. W. Dalrymple, 39th Regt.—From the Cape: J. P. Valentine, Esq.: Mrs. Valentine and four children; J. Elliott, Esq.; Mrs. Elliott and child; J. Bartell, Esq.

Per London, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for April last, p. 434)—additional: Mr. Sutherland.

(The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sommers were landed at the Cape.—Mrs. Gen. Cock died at sea.)

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for April last, p. 434.)

Per Otterspool, from Bengal: Lieut. Robinson, H.M. 9th Regt. of Foot.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for April last, p. 434)—additional: Lieut. G. H. Wallace, commanding invalids; 48 invalids, 1 woman, and 5 children.

Per Maidstone, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for April last, p. 434.)

Per Carnatic, from Madras, &c.: (See *As. Journ.* for last month, p. 78.)

Per Blorenge, from Bengal: Mr. Fergusson.

Per William Jardine, from Bengal: Mrs. Dysart and child, &c. &c. (See *As. Journ.* for last month, p. 77.)

Per Dauntless, from Bengal: Lieut. Grylls.

Per Isabella, from Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Howison; two Masters Howison: 1 servant; 2 invalided soldiers.—From Ceylon: Mrs. Layard; Mrs. Deverill: Mrs. Foulton; Miss Layard; Miss Peddie; Capt. Deverill; Capt. Champion; Mr. Foulton; 3 Misses Layard; Miss Deverill; 2 Masters Deverill; 2 Masters Foulton; Master Wright; 4 servants; 6 invalids, &c.—Lieut. Kempthorne, 26th M.N.I., and Master Le Geyt, died at sea.)

Per Friends, from Singapore: Mr. Wise; Master Boustead.

Per Helen Stewart, from China: Capt. Greig, late of the *Sunda*: Dr. Hill: Mr. Sturdee.

Per Prins Frederick der Nederlungen: from Batavia: Mr. G. de Serrure and 2 children; Mrs. Pitcairn and 2 children: Mrs. Lawick van Babst.

Per Royal George, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. R. Cooper and 9 children; Mr. and Mrs. Hawley and child: Mr. and Mrs. Stone and child: Mr. and Mrs. Keys: Mrs. Richardson and 2 children; Miss Turner: Mr. Cook; Mr. Steele.

Per Mary Ann, from Hobart Town: H. Hopkins, Esq.; Mrs. Hopkins: Miss Hopkins; Miss Macarthur: Mr. H. Hopkins, jun.: Masters A. and J. Hopkins; Mr. G. Symonds.

Per Wave, from Hobart Town: Mrs. Hewett and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Bethune and 4 do.; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson; Mr. and Mrs. Macbean and child: Dr. Macdonald, R.N.; Messrs. Tapson, Hearn, and Gymer.

Per Shepherd, from Swan River: Mrs. Jardine; Mrs. and two Misses Peel; Capt. and Mrs. Scott and three children; Assist. Com. Gen. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child; Messrs. Samson, Wigmore, Morris, and Glyde.

Per Malabar, from Mauritius: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Nicolay, late governor; Lady Nicolay; Lieut. Nicolay, A.D.C.; Capt. Robe, assist. mil. secretary; Dr. Gordon, assist. surg. 35th Regt.; 4 servants.

Per Falcon, from the Mauritius: Miss Turner; Mr. Webb.

Per Earl Powis, from Mauritius: Mr. Anderson; Mr. Brooke; Master J. Gideon.

Per Vixen, from Algoa Bay: Mr. and Mrs. Dunsterville; Mr. Scorey.

Per Rio Packet, from Madagascar: J. Thorn, Esq.; J. Leigh, Esq.

Per Ocean, from Bourbon: Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard and 3 children; Mr. Gazelle.

Per Catherine, from Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. Bryant and two sons; two Masters Hodgson; Mrs. Gubb.

Expected.

Per Vernon, from Bengal: F. C. Smith, Esq., C.S.; Col. and Mrs. Hawthorn and family; Major and Mrs. Nicholson; Allan Gilmore, Esq.; Mrs. Manning and the children of D. Elliott, Esq.; Mrs. Major Burlton and children; Mrs. Capt. McNaghten and children; Mrs. Courjon and children; Mrs. D. W. Fraser and children; Mrs. Hastings; John Lawrence, Esq., C.S.; C. B. Quintin, Esq., C.S.; W. Maclean, Esq.; A. Lecolier, Esq.; Lieut. Corfield; Lieut. Lowry; Lieut. Hough; Miss Davidson; Master Chapman; Master Gilbert Smith; Master Wheatley and Mr. Paliologus' children.—*For the Cape*: Capt. and Mrs. Welchman.—*Steerage*: Mr. Bruce and Mr. Brown.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bengal; Mrs. Col. Dove-

ton and three Misses Doveton; Dr. and Mrs. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. Wright and family; Dr. Dempster; Mrs. Louth; Mr. Harvey, and Mr. McDormond.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: Mr. Taylor.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Wilcox; Mrs. Hannington; Mrs. Stavers; Mrs. Patten; Mrs. Hornby; Major Steele, B.N.I.; W. Turner, Esq.; Capt. P. M. Stavers; Lieut. Ferryman, 44th Queen's: Messrs. Patten and Hornby; 14 children.

Per Edinburgh, from Bengal: Mrs. Moore and 2 children; Mrs. Forsyth and 2 children; Mrs. Ince and 3 children; Mrs. Boisragon and 2 children; Misses Crosby and C. Bailey; Dr. Smith, H.M. 21st Fusileers; Capt. Burchell, H.M. 3d Buff's; H. C. Walters, Esq.; His Highness the Nawaub Haiur Saheb Kurreem Khan.

Per Walmer Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Boulderson; Mrs. Garstin; Mrs. Simpson; Miss Braddon; Miss A. Braddon; Miss Fagan; W. Braddon, Esq., C.S.; H. S. Boulderson, Esq., C. S.; A. H. Woodcock, Esq., C.S.; C. Garstin, Esq., C.S.; C. J. Davidson, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Blood; Capt. Plumb; Capt. Simpson; Lieut. Burleigh; C. Fagan, and J. Baird and 7 children.

Per Exmouth, from Bengal: J. W. Macleod, Esq.; Mrs. Macleod and child; John Becher, Esq.; Mrs. Becher; Dr. G. McPherson, H.C. service; Mrs. McPherson; Miss Fraser; W. Schaester, Esq. M.C. Serampore; Capt. Barnett, H.C.S.; Lieut. Patullo; Mr. Ware; Mr. Brown; Mr. Kand; 3 European and 4 Native servants.

Per Viscount Melbourne, from Bengal: Mrs. Barker; Mrs. Curling; Mrs. McMahon; Mrs. Dow; Mrs. Robinson; Col. S. Smith; Major Barker; Dr. Curling; Lieut. Fraser; Messrs. McMahon and Dow; 13 children.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Gen. Briggs and lady; F. McNaghten, Esq., and family; Capt. Dashwood and family; Capt. and Mrs. Freer: Capt. Carr; Lieut. Ommany and family; Lieut. Adams; Lieut. Wake; Dr. and Mrs. McPherson; Dr. Sieveright; C. Hogg, Esq.; E. Deeds, Esq.; — Davis, Esq.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras; Mrs. McNeil; Mrs. Buckle; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Home; Mrs. Vine; Mrs. Cotton; Mrs. Lawford; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Blogg; Mrs. Scarman; Mrs. Spenser; Lieut. Col. Maclean, H.M. 13th Drags.; Major Eastmeut, 26th N.I.; Capt. Faunce, 15th N.I.; Capt. Buckle, engineers; Capt. McMahon, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Capt. Blogg, 7th L.C.; Lieut. Cameron, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Cotton, 37th N.I.; T. G. Taylor, Esq., astronomer; J. Home, Esq.; J. Coleridge, Esq., med. estab.; Misses E. Eaton, J. Eaton, Higginson, E. McNeil, M. Nicholls, G. Blogg, F. Taylor, J. Pugh, C. Pugh, E. Pugh, E. McMahon, and A. McMahon; Masters A. Lawford, H. Taylor, F. Taylor, R. Cotton, G. T. Blogg, and B. McMahon; 7 servants; H.M. service, 142 privates, 13 women and 45 children; Capt. Millman and 9 seamen of the late ship *Richard Bell*.

Per Lord Lowther, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Ashton; Mrs. Stones; Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Gibbon; Mrs. Dobbs; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Short; Colonel Gibson, 43d M.N.I.; Major Stones, 13th L. Drags.; Major Armstrong 34th M.N.I. in charge of H.C. invalids; Capt. Sergeant, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Brev. Capt. Gibbon, H.M. 49th Regt., in charge of Queen's invalids; J. Chambers, Esq., surgeon H.M. 15th Hussars; Lieuts. Campbell and Browne, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Assist. Surg. W. G. Bace, M.D., H.M. 26th Cameronians; Lieut. Dobbs, 9th M.N.I.; Lieut. Hadfield, H.M. 3d Buffs; Lieut. Deacon, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Capt. Short, late of ship *Orontes*; Misses Smith; 2 Misses Dobbs; Master E. J. and G. Armstrong; 2 Masters Dobbs; 1 private H.M. 15th L. Drags.; 97 men, 4 women and 10 children, invalids of H.M.S.; 34 men, 2 women and 1 child H.C. invalids; 6 servants.

Per Louisiania, from Madras to Havre: Mrs. Phillips and 2 children; Mrs. Cosby and 2 ditto; Mrs. Flannagan, servant.

Per Reliance, from Bombay: Capt. Denton, I.N. Mrs. Denton and 2 children; Mrs. Robertson; Lieut. Ash; Mr. Daniels.

Per Urania, from Bombay: Mrs. Brucks and female servant; Mrs. Watson, 3 children, and female servant; Lieut. and Mrs. Usher, and child; Lieut. Jones; Dr. Jowett; Charles Platt, servant.

Per Cornwall, from Bombay: Mrs. Capt. Cleather; Mrs. Edwards; Lieut. Forbes; Lieut. Gordon; five children.

Per Bardastar, from N.S. Wales; Dr. Geddes; Dr. King; Mr. Peck and family; Mr. and Mrs. Bond; Messrs. Jones, Furrier, Johnstone, Grant, Dalzall, Wilkie, Stansford, Drake, Walker, Stewart, Webber, Besley, Brown, Prickett, Green, Waite, and McGuire.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

At Cairo and Suez to proceed per Steamer of 22d or 23d April: General Wahab; Mrs. Grant; Mr. Jones; Mr. Bellew; Mr. Molyneux; Mr. C. B. Skinner; Mr. Buist; Mrs. Sproule; Mr. Woosnam; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knight; Mr. Macpherson; Capt. Smith; Mr. Buckland; Mr. Watson and brother; Mr. De Vetrie and Nephew; Dr. Hawthorne; Mr. P. H. Ashton; Capt. Burt; Capt. Pierce; Mr. Monterasu: Mr. Scriven; Mr. Frank Beatson.

Per Minerva, for Madras: His Exc. Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, new commander-in-chief, and suite; Capt. Williams, Capt. Blachford, Lieut. Roberts, and Lieut. Brett, H.M. 15th Hussars.

Per Greenlaw, for Bengal: Lieut. Windsor.

Per Roxburgh Castle, for Madras and Bengal; Mrs. Abbot; Mrs. Dodd; Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Horne, Misses Horne, Arscott, and Harris; Lieut. H. Birley; Messrs. Temple, Paterson, Prettejohn, Ryan, Nailer, Martin, Kennedy, Holmes, and Frost.

Per Malcolm, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Beavan; Capt. and Mrs. Parker; Major Bruce; Assist. Surg. Wells; Messrs. Allen, Boswell, Reade, Pittar, and Ivory.

Per Esser, for Madras and Bengal: Major Highmore and party; Capt. and Mrs. Roberts; Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey; Mr. and Mrs. Eustace; Messrs. Russell, Abercrombie, Hunter, Lock, Ross, Watson, and Welsh.

Per Eliza, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mrs. Stegman; Misses Dixie and Devitt; Rev. Mr. Beck; Messrs. Batten, Beecher, Buck, McLachlan, and Johnson.

Per Java, for Bombay: Capt. Shaw; Lieut. Fraser; Cornet Campion; Surg. Millin, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Caillardson*, Rapson, from Sydney and Hobart Town to Calcutta, went on shore about 19 miles to the southward of False Point, Bay of Bengal, 25th Feb., and the hull has since been sold for 13,000 rupees.

The *Hannah*, McGregor, of Bombay, went on shore on the night of the 17th March, off the mouth of the Hudjumre river, and is a complete wreck. She had on board at the time 14 officers and 299 rank and file of H.M. 17th Regt., together with 53 public and private followers; crew and passengers all saved.

The *Mars*, Gardner, from Manilla to China, is lost on the Prata Shoal; crew saved.

The *Tory*, Chaffers, from London, ran on shore in entering the Kiapara River the end of December last, but got off, and would proceed to Sydney to repair.

The *Elizabeth*, from Sydney, N. S. Wales, to Port Philip, was lost off Bateman's Bay 7th Nov. last.

The *Ann and Mary* sailed from Sydney, N.S. Wales, in May last year, for New Zealand, and has not since been heard of.

The *Juno* whaler, Banks, of Sydney, is reported to be lost at the Feejee Islands, and all hands murdered by the natives, except the captain's wife and two children. H.M.S. *Herald* was about to proceed in search of the survivors.

The *Lise*, Le Cacheux, from the Mauritius to Bordeaux, is totally wrecked near Cape L'Agullas: the captain, officers, passengers, and crew drowned.

The *Friend's Good Will*, from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, to St. Helena Bay, was wrecked on the Paternoster Rocks, off Cape Castle, 6th Feb.; crew and cargo saved.

The *Venerable*, McCoag, from Mauritius to Cork, went on shore at Cape L'Agullas 22d Feb.,

and it is expected will become a total wreck; crew saved.

The *Richard Mount*, Longridge, which sailed from the Mauritius 19th Jan. for London, put back on the 24th leaky, and was discharging her cargo partly damaged.

The *Inca*, Guthridge, from Liverpool to Port Philip and Sydney, N.S. Wales, was abandoned on the 10th May about 20 miles from the land, with 11 feet water in the hold, and in a sinking state, having struck on a bank (supposed to be the Blackwater) the previous night; crew saved.

The *Roxburgh Castle*, Bourchier, from London to Madras and Calcutta, which sailed 6th May, has put back to Portsmouth, from long. 9, leaky.

The *Chebar*, Smallwood, from Liverpool to China, has put back, the captain having jumped overboard.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 20. At Naples, the lady of Lieut. Col. Andrew Campbell, Hon. E.I. Company's artillery, and of Avisyard, county of Ayr, of a son and heir.

21. At Southampton, the lady of Maj. Gen. C. S. Fagan, of a son.

May 3. At the Rectory House, Wanstead, the lady of the Rev. W. P. Wigram, of a son.

9. At Falmouth, the lady of William Carstairs. Esq., Bombay medical service, of a daughter.

13. At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, the lady of Major G. H. Robinson, Bengal army, of a son.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Major Grant, Bengal army, of a son.

— In Portland-place, Mrs. Ruddell Todd, of a daughter.

21. At Milford-lodge, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Colonel H. T. Robarts, C.B., of a son.

— At Upland, Carmarthen, the lady of Capt. Everest, Hon. E.I. Company's service, of a son.

23. At Dover, the lady of the Hon. Rt. Forbes, Bengal civil service, of a son.

27. In Harley-street, the lady of Edw. Cockburn Kindersley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. At Kensington, William James H. Money, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, eldest son of Wigram Money, Esq., to Elizabeth Margaret Douglas, only daughter of Wm. Moffat, Esq., of Harperton, Roxburghshire.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr. Claud Davidson, Merchant, to Eliza, second daghter of the late Richard Snadden, Esq., Prince of Wales Island, East Indies.

May 1. At St. Mary's, Birkenhead, Thomas Fry, Esq., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Polin, 10th Regt. Bombay N.I.

14. At Farnham, the Rev. J. H. Butterworth, A.M., of Henbury-court, Glocestershire, to Mary Eliza Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Capt. D. A. Bowen, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

21. At Stoke, Plymouth, James Goss, Esq., of the Bengal medical service, to Rose Anna, only daughter of David Keys, Esq., Lieut. R.N.

— At St. Pancras Church, Marylebone, James F. Lackerstein, Esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, only daughter of Wm. Stack, Esq., of Listowhill, county of Kerry.

23. At St. Marylebone Church, John Murray, Esq., eldest son of James Murray, of Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, to Miss Nesbitt, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Andrew Nesbitt, Esq., of Bombay.

25. Mr. H. J. Duval, of Hackney, to Elizabeth Henrietta Lutter, widow of the late Major Horstmann, of the Danish army at Tranquebar.

26. At St. James's Church, Capt. E. H. Hart, 19th Bombay N.I., second son of the late Rev. George Hart, of Glenalla, Donegal, Ireland, to Mrry, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Smedley, of Dulwich, Surrey.

Lately. Henry Agar, Esq., of the County of Kerry, 19th Infantry, Island of Ceylon, to Miss Fanny Chamberlain, late of Paris, and of Killarney, neice of the late Richard Robnett, County of Cork.

— C. Maxwell Vowell, Esq., to Frances Sophia, only daughter of G. W. Alexander, Esq., of Bamboo Grove, in the Island of St. Helena.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Suez, on his way from Aden to Europe, Ens. T. S. Sorell, of the first Bombay European Regiment, second son of Lieut. Col Sir Thomas Sorell, aged 23.

April 3. On board the ship *London*, on her passage from Calcutta to England, Georgiana M. Cock, wife of Maj. Gen. Cock, commanding at Benares, Bengal, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baker of Rollesby, Norfolk.

— At sea, on board the *Isabella*, on the passage from India, Lieut. James Kempthorne, 26th Regt. Madras N.I.

19. Harriet, wife of Thomas Holland, Esq., of 31, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Tolson, of the Madras establishment.

25. At Taunton, aged 72, Sir Robert Seppings, F.R.S., M.R.I., &c., for many years surveyor of the British Navy, the distinguished naval architect.

May 3. In Cadogan-place, Charles, third son of Charles Macsween, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 7 years.

5. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Ella Sophia, daughter and last surviving child of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, aged 19.

11. At his residence, Streatham Common, in his 64th year, Charles Mortimer, Esq., late treasurer to the Hon. East India Company.

12. At Edinburgh, Arthur William King, youngest son of the late Arthur King, Esq., Lieut. in the Hon. E.I. Company's Madras artillery.

16. Eliza Jervis Stevenson, eldest daughter of Brigadier Stevenson, of the Bombay establishment; aged 18.

18. Capt. George Steell, late of the Bengal Engineers.

Lately. At his residence, 57, Baker-street, Portman Square, Colonel Robert Torrens, late adjutant general of Her Majesty's troops in the East Indies, aged 56.

— Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, near the Brampton Shore, Australia, Capt. Salmon, of the ship *Earl Stanhope*.

— At Bath, the celebrated linguist Mr. Thomas Manning, of Orange-Grove, Dartford. He accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices ;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same ;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same ;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 *oz.* 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa.Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct.Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅓ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, March 12, 1840.

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors	Co.'sRs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0
Bottles	100	9	0	—	9	8
Coals	B. md.	0	6	—	0	12
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	34	4	—	34	12
—— Brasiers',	do.	35	2	—	35	10
—— Ingot	do.	34	2	—	34	8
—— Old Gross	do.	35	8	—	35	14
—— Bolt	do.	34	12	—	35	0
—— Tile	do.	33	8	—	34	4
—— Nails, assort.	do.	40	0	—	50	0
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	34	8	—	36	8
—— Russia	Sa.Rs. do.	——			——	
Copperas	do.	2	8	—	2	10
Cottons, chintz	pce.	3	8	—	7	0
—— Muslins	do.	0	15	—	3	0
—— Yarn 20 to 170	mos.	0	3½	—	0	7½
Cutlery, fine		5A.		—	15A.	
Glass Ware		20to35D. to P.C.				
Ironmongery		35D.		—	45D.	
Hosiery, cotton		10 to 20A. to P.C.				
Ditto, silk		10 to 20A. to P.C.				

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Co.'sRs. F.md.	4	14	@	5	0
—— —— flat	do.	5	10	—	5	13
—— English, sq.	do.	3	15	—	4	1
—— —— flat	do.	4	2	—	4	4
—— Bolt	do.	3	12	—	3	14
—— Sheet	do.	5	10	—	6	4
—— Nails	cwt.	15	0	—	20	0
—— Hoops	F.md.	5	10	—	5	12
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1	2	—	1	4
Lead, Pig	F.md.	7	3	—	7	5
—— unstamped	do.	7	0	—	7	2
Millinery		5 D.		—	20D.	
Shot, patent	bag	4	6	—	4	14
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md	10	10	—	10	12
Stationery		25 A.		—	50A.	
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md.	5	10	—	5	14
—— Swedish	do.	8	0	—	8	4
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. boxs	18	8	—	19	8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	5	0	—	9	8
—— coarse and middling		1	1	—	3	12
—— Flannel fine		0	15	—	1	8

BOMBAY, March 28, 1840.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	12	@	13
Bottles, quart	doz.	1.8		——
Coals	ton	6	—	15
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	57		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's	do.	60		——
—— Plate bottoms	do.	60		——
—— Tile	do.	50		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.		——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.		——		——
—— Muslins		——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.6	—	0.11
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100		0.15		——
Cutlery, table		P.C.		——
Earthenware		60A.		——
Glass Ware		40D.		——
Hardware		P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose		P.C.		——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	61	@	——
—— English	do.	43		——
—— Hoops	cwt.	5.8		——
—— Nails	do.	12	—	14
—— Sheet	do.	9.8		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	42		——
—— do. for nails	do.	37		——
Lead, Pig	cwt.	11		——
—— Sheet	do.	12		——
Millinery		25D.		——
Shot, patent	cwt.	12	—	13
Spelter	do.	13		——
Stationery		30D.		——
Steel, Swedish	tub	12		——
Tin Plates	box	16		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	6.10		——
—— Long ells		18		——
—— Flannel, fine		1.8		——

MACAO, July 23, 1839.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths	do.	3.80	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.		——	
—— Cambrics, 48 yds	do.	5	—	8
—— Handkerchiefs	do.	1.10	—	2.10
—— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40	pecul	22	—	32
Iron, Bar	do.	3.50	—	3.75
—— Rod	do.	5		——
Lead, Pig	do.	6½	—	7

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	45	@	55
Steel, Swedish	tub	3½		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.30	—	1.40
—— do. ex super	yd.	2.5		——
—— Camlets, at Whampoa	pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. outside	do.	26	—	27
—— Long Ells	do.	8	—	10.40
Tin, Straits	pecul	22	—	22½
Tin Plates	box	9½	—	10

SINGAPORE, February 6, 1840.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles	100	4	—	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	36
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. 33-36	pcs.	1½	—	2
—— Ditto 24 40-44	do.	2	—	2¾
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36	do.	3½	—	5
—— —— do. do. 40-43	do.	4½	—	5
—— —— do. do. 45-60	do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. 35-36	do.	2¾	—	3½
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours*	do.	1.80	—	2½
—— —— — *two colours*	do.	1¾	—	3
—— —— — Turkey reds	do.	6	—	6½
—— —— — fancies	do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44	pcs.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 42 .. 45	do.	1½	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 40 .. 42	do.	1	—	1½

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50	pecul	30	—	40
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers	do.		——	
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No.30 to 50	do.	85	—	115
Cutlery		saleable.		
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5	—	5½
—— English	do.	3½	—	3¾
—— Nail, rod	do.	3.80	—	4
Lead, Pig	do.	6½	—	6¾
—— Sheet	do.	6¾	—	7
Spelter	pecu	6½	—	7
Steel	tub	5	—	6½
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	6	—	7½
—— Camblets	do.	24	—	33
—— Bombazetts	do.	4¾	—	4⅞

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.				
Ellen	409 tons.	Yapp	June 10.	
Falcon	468	Anstruther	June 15.	
Mars	450	Ryland	June 20.	
Bucephalus	1000	Fulcher	July 1.	Portsmouth.
Imaum of Muscat	456	Thickbroom	July 1.	
William Jardine	700	Crosby	July 1.	
Carnatic	700	Voss	July 5.	
Duke of Bedford	720	Lay	July 10.	
*Plantagenet**	900	Domett	July 12.	Portsmouth.
Madagascar	1000	Walker	July 13.	Portsmouth.
Maidstone	950	Wimble	July 25.	
Earl of Hardwicke	1000	Henning	Aug. 6.	Portsmouth.
FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.				
John Fleming	600	Rose	June 6.	
Owen Glendower	1000	Toller	June 10.	Portsmouth.
Seringapatam	1000	Hopkins	June 20.	Portsmouth.
FOR MADRAS.				
John Line	700	Brodie	Aug. 1.	
Atlas	500	Pigott	Aug. 1.	
FOR CAPE AND MADRAS.				
Wellington	500	Kenrick	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.
FOR BOMBAY.				
Java (troops)	572	Pickering	June 3.	
Herefordshire (troops)	1279	Moore	June 6.	Gravesend.
Bombay (troops)	1100	Furley	June 6.	Gravesend.
Childe Harold	550	Willis	June 17.	
Malabar	700	Pollock	July 15.	Portsmouth.
FOR CEYLON.				
Sumatra	350	Duncan	June 10.	
FOR BATAVIA.				
Erasmus	250	Marks	June 10.	
FOR SINGAPORE.				
Haughton Le Sherne	280	Proud	June 10.	
Vanguard	237	Walker	June 15.	
FOR CHINA.				
Alexander Baring	505	Hale	June 15.	
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
Waterloo	500	Robinson	June 17.	Falmouth.
Fairfield	434	Abbott	July 1.	
FOR NEW ZEALAND.				
Martha Ridgway	621	Bisset	June 28.	
London	700	Shuttleworth	Aug. 1.	
FOR SWAN RIVER.				
Shepherd	300	Jardine	June 15.	

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (*vid* Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(*vid* Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14.....(per *Zenobia*)	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 13 .....(per *Berenice*)	38	March 22	

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on the 4th of June.

A Mail will be made up for India, *vid Falmouth*, on the 20th of June.

INDIA.

JAMES BARBER & Co.

64, CORNHILL,

East India Army Agents,

AND

AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

Captain Barber takes this opportunity of contradicting a report, that he has relinquished his Agency business in consequence of being appointed "Superintendant of Steam Vessels" to the "East India Steam Navigation Company;" and to state, that having taken into Partnership Mr. G. W. Field, the Agency in future will be carried on under the firm of James Barber and Co.

Captain Barber has advocated "Steam Communication with India," on the principle that it is his duty, at all times, to promote the interests of the Indian community, from whom his Agency has received much kind support: and looking for an increased patronage, he has admitted a Partner, that prompt and unremitting attention shall be paid to his constituents.

The following brief outline of the service rendered by the Agency of James Barber and Co. for an annual subscription of One Guinea, paid in advance, will prove acceptable to Families resident in this country who are in any way connected with India.

There is a comfortable *Reading Room*, where the latest Indian newspapers are regularly filed, and it is also well supplied with English Papers and Periodicals. Every information that can be desired on Indian affairs will be correctly given, if applied for personally, or by letter.

Parties in the country, under the present irregular system, are liable to much inconvenience and uncertainty in the transmission of letters overland; but if forwarded through this Agency they will be registered, the proper postage will be paid, and charged to Subscribers in their annual account.

The Mail for India *vid* France, is made up IN LONDON on the 4th of every month. The Postage is 2*s*. 8*d*. if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, and 3*s*. 6*d*. if under half an ounce; but as it increases considerably when beyond that weight, economy enjoins the use of the thinnest paper and small wafers. Newspapers must *always* be posted within a week of their date, and by this route are charged 2*d*.

By the Mail *vid* Falmouth the Postage is 1*s*. for half an ounce, 2*s*. if under an ounce, 4*s*. if above that weight and under two ounces, 6*s*. if above two and not exceeding three ounces. The dates of despatch by this route are not to be implicitly relied on before the Post-office notice is given; but they are supposed to be every Fourth Saturday from the 14th instant, till September next, when the contract will cease. Newspapers by this route go free. The charge at present for parcels is too extravagant to invite attention, except where speed is of the *greatest* importance.

The "East India Steam Navigation Company" have, however, published their scheme, and when it is completed, trunks, cases, books, and above all, Passengers will be transmitted with comfort, economy, regularity, security, and despatch. Even now many prefer the overland route, and send their heavy baggage round the Cape of Good Hope. JAMES BARBER

and Co. have a warehouse to receive the same for shipment to India, or to retain it (if consigned from India to them) until parties themselves arrive.

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12th MARCH, 1840.

LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

WORKS RELATING TO INDIA,

PUBLISHED BY

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7, LEADENHALL-STREET.

1.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BOTANY AND OTHER BRANCHES

OF THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS,

AND OF THE

FLORA OF CASHMERE.

By J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D., V.P.R.S., F.L.S., & G.S., M.R.A.S., &c.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, King's-College.

Now Complete, with Beautifully-Colored Plates,

In Two Volumes, Imperial quarto, half morocco, extra, Price £11 11*s.*

*** ANY OF THE PARTS MAY BE HAD SEPARATELY, TO COMPLETE SETS.

This Work being now concluded, it is desirable to give a fuller idea of its contents than can be obtained from its title. The Himalayan Mountains, forming the stupendous barrier between the dominions of the British and of the Chinese, and having their south-western bases resting on the heated plains of India, abound in all the forms of Animal and Vegetable Life, characteristic of Tropical Countries in general, and of India in particular. Their gradually-elevated slope, supporting vegetation at the greatest known heights, affords, at intermediate elevations, all the varieties of temperature adapted to forms, considered peculiar to very different latitudes. A gradual approach is thus observed to take place to the Animal and Vegetable forms common in Europe, China, Japan, Siberia, and North America.

Dr. Royle, while Superintendant of the Honourable East India Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, within 30 miles of the Himalayas, had great advantages in becoming acquainted with the Natural History and Products of these Mountains. He made Meteorological Observations, collected Geological Specimens, and skins of the Mammalia and Birds, together with Insects, and about 4,000 species of Plants in the Plains of India, and in the Himalayas, as far as Cashmere. Drawings were made of the most interesting of these by the East India Company's Establishment of Painters.

To shew the connection between the different branches of Natural History, and their dependance on the Physical Features, Soil, and Climate of the Country, the work has been divided into two Parts. The Introductory portion treats, first,—of the Physical Geography of the Plains and Mountains of

India, dwelling especially on the results of the Surveys of the Himalayas, (of which a view from the vicinity of Almorah is given in the Frontispiece,) and the Travels of Messrs. Turner, Moorcroft, and the Gerards, with notices of the elevations of the highest Peaks and Passes. This is followed by a view of the GEOLOGICAL FEATURES of the Plains and Mountains, illustrated by a Plate of Sections, (in which the Author was assisted by Mr. DE LA BECHE,) and three plates of Fossil Plants and Animals, containing 54 figures. The METEOROLOGY is next treated of, and the climate of the Tropics compared with that of the Plains and Mountains of India, with tabular Views of the monthly and diurnal range of the Barometer and Thermometer in the Plains of India. The characteristics of Himalayan Climate, consisting of mildness, and equability of Temperature and of Pressure, at such elevations as Simla and Mussooree, resorted to by Europeans for the recovery of health, are then given.

The Physical Features, Soil, and Climate having been noticed, a general view of the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of the Plants and Animals which these are calculated to support, is treated of in an Introductory Chapter, in connection with the CULTIVATION at different seasons and at several elevations.

The BOTANY itself is arranged according to the Natural System, under the heads of 207 families, illustrated by colored plates of 197 PLANTS. The observations on each Family consist of a notice of its Geographical Distribution in different parts of the world, an enumeration of the Genera and remarkable species found either in the Plains and Hot Vallies, or in the Mountains of India; and the Vegetation natural to different parts of India is compared with that of other countries enjoying similar climates. This plan was adopted, as giving the most interesting and important general results, and as leading to a just appreciation of the influence of Physical Agents on Vegetation, and as elucidating those principles which require to be attended to in the Culture both of new Plants, and of old Plants in new situations. It also afforded great facilities in treating of the properties of Plants as connected with structure, and for showing the immense resources of British India, and the probable means of still further increasing them.

The subjects of AGRICULTURAL and COMMERCIAL importance which are more fully treated of, are Tea, Cotton, and Tobacco; and the probability of the first being successfully grown in the Mountains, and the two latter in the Plains, is shown by application to Practice of the principles of Science. Also Hemp, Flax, and the Cordage Plants; and, among Medicines, the Cinchonas, Ipecacuanha, Sarsaparilla, Senna, Rhubarb, and Henbane, with many others. As articles of Culture and Commerce, various Timber trees, Gums, Resins, Caoutchouc, Astringents, Dyes, Vegetable Oils, Fruit Trees, the Olive and Carob Trees, Corn and Pasture Grasses, Salep, Arrow-Root, and other articles of diet, are pointed out. As subjects of CLASSICAL Interest elucidated, may be noticed Lycium, Agallochum, or Eagle Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, and Spikenard of the Ancients; also their Costus, which is the Puchuk of Commerce.

In connection with the Climate and Vegetation, it is interesting to notice the Animal Forms, and this has been done in two able papers, one on the ENTOMOLOGY of India, and the Himalayas, by the Reverend F. W. HOPE, President of the Entomological Society, which is illustrated with two colored plates of 20 insects, and the other on the MAMMALOGY of the Himalayas, by W. OGILBY, Esq., Secretary of the Zoological Society; this is illustrated by a figure of Lagomys, (new species,) and also by two of Deer. A list of the BIRDS in the Author's Collection is also appended, and two plates, one of Birds of Tropical Forms found in the Himalayas in the rainy season, and the other of Himalayan Birds of European forms are given.

As the work contains so much of detail as well as of General Views it would have been comparatively useless without easy means of reference. This has been supplied by an Analytical Table of Contents, and by Alphabetical Indexes at the end of the book, extending to 34 pages; also an Alphabetical List of Plates for the Second Volume.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

"It is not too much to say of this very remarkable work, that it is indispensable to all who would acquire a knowledge of the vegetation, climate, and soil of the north of India."—*Athenæum.*

"This work unquestionably contains a greater amount of valuable practical information upon useful matters than any work yet written upon the foreign possessions of any other European power."—*Dr. Lindley in Botanical Register.*

"The observations respecting the geographical description of the Flora of Northern India are very interesting; and the work will be valuable in supplying a rich mass of facts on the Natural History, of a part of the world of which our knowledge has hitherto been very vague and partial."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.*

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"The constant attention which is paid in this work to useful matters, and the skilful manner in which general views are made to bear upon particular cases of practical value, render it of immense importance to all who have a stake in our Indian possessions. We particularly refer to the articles on Cotton and Tea, both which deserve the most serious attention of the Indian Government. The value of such a work is scarcely to be appreciated."—*Athenæum,* 1834. Second Notice.

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"We highly recommend this publication to our readers, containing, as it does, not only an ample store of information respecting the natural productions of the Himalayas, but also the best general view of the physical features of those magnificent mountains."—*London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science.*

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No. XVI.

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Nos. XVIII. XIX. XX.

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SCANDINAVIA—BRITISH AMERICA.

Nos. XXIII. XXIV.

SCANDINAVIA, ANCIENT and MODERN: being a History of DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY: comprehending a Description of these Countries; an Account of the Mythology, Government, Laws, Manners, and Institutions of the Early Inhabitants; and of the Present State of Society, Religion, Literature, Arts, and Commerce. With Illustrations of their Natural History. By ANDREW CRICHTON, LL.D., and HENRY WHEATON, LL.D.—In two volumes.

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Nos. XXV. XXVI. XXVII.

AN HISTORICAL and DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT of BRITISH AMERICA; comprehending CANADA UPPER and LOWER, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the BERMUDAS, and the FUR COUNTRIES: Their History from the Earliest Settlement; the Statistics and Topography of each District; their Commerce, Agriculture, and Fisheries; their Social and Political Condition; as also an Account of the Manners and Present State of the Aboriginal Tribes. To which is added, a full Detail of the Principles and best Modes of EMIGRATION. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. With ILLUSTRATIONS of the NATURAL HISTORY, by JAMES WILSON, F.R.S.E. & M.W.S., R. K. GREVILLE, LL.D., and PROFESSOR TRAILL.—In three volumes.—*Just published.*

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Even with all these resources, it was found impossible to render the information complete, without many personal communications. Particular acknowledgments are due to Mr Simpson, the enlightened resident governor of the Hudson's Bay Establishment, who has furnished a large store of original information respecting their trade, and the general state of the fur countries. A gentleman, who long carried on mercantile transactions, and still maintains an extensive correspondence in Canada, contributed the valuable chapter on commerce. An intelligent friend, filling an important situation at St John, Newfoundland, transmitted full and recent statistical details relative to that colony. Respecting Prince Edward Island, very useful materials were supplied by Mr Stewart, a gentleman deeply concerned there both as proprietor and manager. To Mr Bruyeres and other distinguished persons connected with the Land Companies, the Author is indebted for several important communications. From other sources of high authority, which cannot here be fully particularized, valuable information, otherwise inaccessible, has been obtained.

Emigration, the most important light under which British America can be viewed, will be found to have occupied a very prominent place in the writer's researches. He has endeavoured to supply the intending settler with more comprehensive and precise details than have hitherto been collected. The prospects which will open to the emigrant, the course which he ought to pursue, the difficulties to be encountered, and the best means of overcoming them, have been considered at full length. In subservience to this object, a very minute account has been given of the different districts, their situation, climate, and soil, in connexion with their natural and acquired advantages of every description.

The branches of Natural History, Zoology, Botany, and Geology, have been very carefully illustrated by Mr Wilson, Dr Greville, and Professor Traill,—gentlemen whose names afford a sufficient guarantee for the value and accuracy of their information.

To illustrate these various subjects the utmost care has been taken to prepare a series of maps exhibiting at once the general geography of British America and its most important localities. One, on a large scale, comprehends all the provinces already occupied, while four of smaller dimensions show the topography of those districts which are best adapted for settlement. Various divisions and towns that have recently sprung up, and could not be included in any former map, have been carefully marked. To the Third Volume is annexed a delineation of the whole of the Northern and Western Regions which form the theatre of the fur trade, and of those recent expeditions which had for their object an extended knowledge of the remote shores and neighbouring seas.

EDINBURGH
CABINET LIBRARY.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE WORKS ALREADY PUBLISHED,

WITH

NOTICES OF THOSE WHICH ARE IN PREPARATION.

THE EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY having now reached its Twenty-seventh Volume, the Proprietors are desirous of offering a few observations, with a view to elucidate the general character and plan of the Publication more fully than could be done in the original Prospectus.

They may be permitted to remark, that the method adopted from the beginning, of not restricting the publication to monthly issues, has proved of material advantage,—by allowing the different authors ample time to finish their respective contributions in the most satisfactory manner; while, by employing on the more important subjects a combination of talent, and sometimes devoting to them two or three volumes, means are secured for rendering each work as perfect as possible. It needs but a cursory glance at what is already done to be convinced, that, although the field of enterprise is wide and diversified, the various subjects are so methodically treated, and so closely allied in their nature, as to amalgamate into one regular and connected whole, which, when completed, will form a full and comprehensive Cabinet of truly valuable information for all classes of the community. The entire plan may be briefly detailed under four subdivisions:—

I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND STATISTICS.

These form properly the basis of the system; for surely no study can be more interesting, or more instructive, than that which makes us acquainted with the political institutions and domestic habits of foreign nations; with their productions and resources, their literature, antiquities, and physical appearance; the principal events of which they have been the theatre; and with the condition of their present inhabitants. The Proprietors conceive that the manner in which these branches of knowledge are combined in the CABINET LIBRARY, is an advantage which distinguishes its design; as by this means the reader is put in possession of the history, the geography, and the statistics of every particular country, in one work, instead of having to search for them in many volumes, and these frequently so expensive as to be beyond the reach of ordinary readers. This department, in so far as it has yet advanced, may serve to illustrate the general plan.

The AFRICAN division of the globe is already completed. Of the four volumes devoted to this subject, the first, entitled NARRATIVE OF DISCOVERY AND ADVENTURE IN AFRICA, not only describes the natural features of that continent, and the social condition of its people, but also exhibits a view of whatever is most interesting in the researches and observations of those travellers who have sought to explore its interior, from the times of the Greeks and Romans down to the recent expeditions of Park, Clapperton, and Lander; thus presenting within a narrow compass all that is known of those immense deserts which have hitherto been a blank in the geography of the world. Two volumes are given to A VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT, and an Account of NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA, the *Ethiopia* of the ancients. These countries, alike interesting to the antiquary and the scholar as the cradle of the arts, have been carefully illustrated from the descriptions of the classic writers, as well as from the labours of scientific travellers, who, in recent times, have contributed by their discoveries to disperse the clouds that so long enveloped the splendid monuments of the Pharaohs, and obscured our geographical and historical knowledge of that portion of the globe. The fourth volume, entitled the HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BARBARY STATES, presents an historical elucidation of those remarkable provinces which stretch along the southern shores of the Mediterranean, from the period when they were first colonized by the Phœnicians to the most recent times. In this retrospect are exhibited the rise of the Carthaginians, their struggle with the Romans, their misfortunes and final subjugation. A view is likewise given of the establishment of the Christian religion in Northern Africa,—of the annals of Modern Barbary,—and of the trade, manufactures, and agricultural resources of the whole coast, from Cyrenaica to Morocco.

The reader is thus provided with a complete and connected view of African history, geography, statistics, literature, and natural science.

To ASIA several works have already been devoted, and others are in a forward state of preparation. The fourth volume of the LIBRARY, which treats of PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND, gives a succinct abridgment of its annals, with an account of the antiquities, constitution, religion, literature, and present condition of the singular people by whom it was inhabited;—embracing a topographical delineation of the cities, towns, and more remarkable scenes, chiefly drawn from the works of travellers and pilgrims who have successively visited the country.

The importance of BRITISH INDIA, both in a political and a commercial point of view, made it necessary to give a minute and comprehensive account of that portion of Asia; and, accordingly, three volumes—the sixth, seventh, and eighth—have been appropriated to that interesting subject. In these will be found a luminous view of the civil history of Hindostan; exhibiting, in succession, those splendid achievements, both by sea and land, which signalized the early settlements of the English and Portuguese;—the revolutions effected by the Mohammedan invaders, and the various dynasties established there by that devastating power, the career of which is diversified by such striking vicissitudes of grandeur and humiliation;—and, finally, those still more brilliant events, so glorious to our countrymen, who with a handful of troops subverted all the states which had sprung from the ruins of the Mogul empire, and made themselves masters of a wealthy and fertile territory, containing a population of more than one hundred millions, who still remain in subjection to a government seated at the opposite extremity of the globe. In addition to these historical details, a concise account is given of the present state of British India;—the arts, learning, mythology, domestic habits, and social institutions of the Hindoos,—the labours and present condition of the Missionaries;—the affairs and arrangements of the Company,—including an explanation of the mode and terms on which young men going out to India obtain their appointments;—and a summary of the valuable information recently collected by Parliament respecting the commerce of the

country. The great question of the projected steam-communication with India, which has recently excited so much interest, and has been the subject of laborious and costly investigation, is discussed with all the care and fulness which so important an inquiry merits. To render the information concerning these extensive regions as complete as possible, the Natural History has been fully and methodically treated,—the separate articles being contributed by writers of acknowledged scientific acquirements: so that, by thus directing to one object the talents and learning of many, a more perfect work on British India has been produced, than if the undivided task had been assigned to any one individual.

Next in importance and equal in interest to Hindostan is ARABIA, the history of which, ANCIENT AND MODERN, forms the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of the CABINET LIBRARY. The physical aspect and geographical limits of that celebrated peninsula, hitherto so little known;—the peculiar character, customs, and political condition of the primitive race by which it is inhabited;—the life and religion of the false prophet, Mohammed, under whom was achieved one of the most wonderful revolutions that the world has ever beheld;—the rapid and extensive conquests of the Saracens, who, in a few years, spread their dominion, and diffused a taste for arts and learning, from the shores of the Atlantic to the frontiers of China;—the reigns and dynasties of the Caliphs;—the civil government, religious ceremonies, and social institutions of the modern Arabs;—these are the prominent topics illustrated in this work.

PERSIA is connected, both locally and historically, with the preceding countries; and, in the fifteenth volume of the series, a descriptive account is given of its antiquities, government, resources, productions, and inhabitants. Its ancient and modern history is critically detailed; and a lucid sketch is given of the religion and philosophy of Zoroaster. As this work is the production of a writer who has travelled in that kingdom, the view which is given of its modern state has a truth and freshness which could only be derived from a personal acquaintance with the country. This volume comprises also a description of AFGHANISTAN AND BELOOCHISTAN. The importance and interest attached to CHINA have induced the Publishers to devote to that country three volumes; the first of which affords a comprehensive outline of Chinese history,—the advances made in civilisation and the arts,—the rise and downfal of successive dynasties,—the transactions of the modern nations of Europe, their various embassies, and the manner in which these were received by the imperial court. The second volume is chiefly occupied by an account of the language, literature, religion, government, industry, manners, and social life of the Chinese. It comprehends also a succinct view of British intercourse from the earliest period to which the lights of history extend. In the third volume are described the interior provinces of the empire, its foreign commerce, and its natural history; and there are likewise furnished directions relative to the navigation to China, and an account of the peculiar condition of the sciences of mathematics and astronomy. At no very distant interval a work will appear on ASSYRIA, comprehending the interesting region between the Tigris and the Euphrates; and when to this are added some other sections of the great Eastern Continent, the Asiatic department of the LIBRARY, like the African, will be perfect in itself,—forming a complete epitome of the social and religious, as well as of the political and commercial state of those vast and important nations, so many of which are now closely connected by ties of reciprocal intercourse with the British Empire.

AMERICA has as yet occupied comparatively less space than the two preceding divisions of the globe: but an account of its several states forms part of the plan upon which the CABINET LIBRARY has been constructed. Three volumes on BRITISH AMERICA, a subject which now engrosses so much of the public attention, have just been issued. To the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA three volumes will be given; and these are in an advanced stage of preparation.

The historical, geographical, and statistical survey of EUROPE has been commenced by the publication, in two volumes, of SCANDINAVIA, or a History of DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY. This work is the first that has attempted to embody the scattered and detached annals of these kingdoms in a regular and connected narrative; so as to exhibit under one view the state of government and society in ancient and modern times,—the condition of the inhabitants, and the productions of the soil,—the rudeness of the barbarous ages, and the progress that has now been attained in literature, arts, and civilisation. In the earlier period is given an account of the manners and customs of the Gothic settlers,—of the religion of Odin, and its influence on the national character,—the daring adventures and military institutions of the Northmen in the warrior-ages,—the planting of Christianity,—and the gradual organization of those political and social establishments which still continue to prevail in these countries. The Reformation from Popery, and the sanguinary wars that arose out of that event, gave birth to a new epoch in Scandinavian history, producing the great Gustavus, and a race of heroes who earned an imperishable renown in defending the religion and liberties of Protestant Europe. These brilliant achievments, together with the romantic but rash and wasteful expeditions of the Twelfth Charles, throw a lustre round this period of the Northern annals, brighter than ever shone on the era of the Haralds and Valdemars. In the modern portion of the work, are detailed the various changes which the constitution of these kingdoms underwent about the middle of last century,—their participation in the wars of the French Revolution,—the political and territorial arrangements established at the pacification of Europe,—and the effects which they have had on the character of the government and the condition of the people. The statistical information respecting the present state of religion, literature, arts, manufactures, agricultural productions, commerce, and general resources, has been collected from official and authentic documents, and will be found to contain an accurate and comprehensive survey of this important department of Scandinavian history. Three volumes on ANCIENT AND MODERN ITALY, a work on GREECE, and an account of ICELAND, GREENLAND, AND THE FAROE ISLANDS, are now in a state of considerable progress.

A volume on POLYNESIA has been begun, and will be followed by a work on AUSTRALASIA, as well as by others descriptive of the several regions of that interesting division of the globe, on which geographers have bestowed the name of OCEANICA.

From what has already been accomplished, some idea may be formed by the reader as to the nature and contents of this department of the LIBRARY.

II.—MARITIME DISCOVERY.

This subdivision of the plan is intimately and essentially connected with the preceding. The Adventures and Discoveries of Navigators are not only highly entertaining in themselves, as they abound in perils and disasters, and give rise to extraordinary displays of heroism and intrepidity; but they serve to correct and enlarge our knowledge of history, by throwing new lights on the realities of nature and of human life. To this very interesting and important subject three volumes of the CABINET LIBRARY have already been assigned. The Series opened with a description of the POLAR SEAS AND REGIONS,—giving a connected narrative of the successive voyages to those remote parts for the purposes of colonization or discovery; a view of the climate and its phenomena; the geological structure and other remarkable features peculiar to the sublime scenery of the Polar latitudes; with a copious account of the whale-fishery. To complete the history of Arctic adventure, the subject was resumed in the ninth volume, which delineates, in the same condensed manner, the PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY ON THE MORE NORTHERN COASTS OF AMERICA, including a detail of the numerous expeditions undertaken by the nations of Europe, and particularly by Britain, to trace the extreme limits of that vast continent, partly by land, and partly by coast and over navigation. In these two volumes are contained a full and consecutive view of the various efforts that have been made to explore the Arctic Regions, from the times of Cabot and Corterçal to those of Parry, Franklin, Beechey, Ross, and Back.

NATURAL SCIENCE—BIOGRAPHY, &c.

The object of the HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME, is twofold;—first, to present to the reader an accurate account of the various commanders who have sailed round the world, their achievements and adventures; and, secondly, to describe the progress of discovery in the South Sea, as well as to give a concise view of the actual condition of the interesting communities of Polynesia. One volume of this work, bringing down the narrative to the death of Cook, has been published; and another, which will complete the subject, is nearly ready for the press. In this department will be exhibited, in a popular and authentic shape, a general survey of all that is most curious or valuable in the annals of naval enterprise.

III.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

To render the plan of the CABINET LIBRARY as perfect and comprehensive as possible, the design embraced useful and instructive compends of Natural Science, more especially in those branches of it which serve to illustrate the progress of general knowledge. With this intention the Proprietors have introduced into their Work what may be termed a new and important feature, by annexing to the description of each country a popular survey of its Natural History. This department has been uniformly intrusted to authors of undisputed professional attainments, amongst whom are numbered some of the most distinguished men of science in the present day. Instead of discussing the subject in a merely technical style, they have given to it a form which renders it at once intelligible and attractive to the general reader. By this means a novel interest and a more inviting aspect have been given to an important branch of knowledge, which has not hitherto been treated in combination with Civil History. In thus endeavouring to render Natural History not merely descriptive of the geological structure or the animal and vegetable productions of a country, but also illustrative of the character, habits, and resources of its inhabitants, the CABINET LIBRARY has done what no similar publication has hitherto attempted.

IV.—BIOGRAPHY.

The lives of distinguished men are often intimately associated with the political events, as well as the scientific discoveries, of their times. National history draws its principal materials, and frequently borrows the only elucidation of its most important incidents, from the memoirs of individuals. Of the pleasure and advantage to be derived from the relation of travels, voyages, and adventures, or of the aid which these afford in the study of maritime discovery, it is unnecessary here to speak. There is scarcely a region of the globe, or a page in history or geography, to which these sources of intelligence have not added valuable contributions.

In the department of Biography several specimens have already been given, and others are in preparation. The LIVES AND DISCOVERIES of the three celebrated English Navigators, DRAKE, CAVENDISH, AND DAMPIER, are, as already mentioned, comprised in the fifth volume; in which is embodied much curious information relative to the romantic spirit of maritime enterprise by which their times were distinguished, and a picturesque Narrative is given of the daring adventures of the BUCCANEERS. The LIFE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH, in the eleventh volume, belongs to the same class with the preceding; for, while it includes a view of the most important transactions in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., interspersed with Sketches of contemporary public characters, it also details his nautical achievements, and unravels certain obscurities in his history, both as a statesman and a navigator, that have not hitherto been explained or understood. The LIFE OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH is written upon the same plan, and aims at nearly the same object, as the Life of Raleigh by the same author. The TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES OF BARON HUMBOLDT, one of the most eminent naturalists of the present day, fall likewise under this head; and, accordingly, the tenth volume has been devoted to an analysis of the journeys and scientific labours of that illustrious philosopher, who has perhaps done more than any living author to extend the boundaries of physical knowledge. In preparing this work, application was made to M. de Humboldt himself, who kindly pointed out sources of information to the Editor. In addition to these works will follow a Series of "LIVES OF CELEBRATED NATURALISTS" in all the different branches of the science. The first volume has been already published, containing the LIVES OF EMINENT ZOOLOGISTS, from the times of ARISTOTLE to those of LINNÆUS inclusive, and containing Introductory Remarks on the study of Natural History and the progress of Zoology. It is intended to offer to the public similar Memoirs of the principal Cultivators of BOTANY, MINERALOGY, and GEOLOGY; so that the Series, while forming a useful introduction to the study of those branches of knowledge, will also present a succession of biographical narratives, which, independently of their scientific details, cannot fail to prove extremely interesting to all classes of readers.

Such is a general outline of the plan on which the EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY will continue to be conducted. To point out its peculiar advantages, or to exhibit more at length the harmony and regularity of the scheme, and how the main subdivisions mutually coalesce with and illustrate each other, would be superfluous. After the delineation of the several parts, just given, and the progress already made, no additional evidence can be requisite to satisfy the public that the Work advances no claim for which it does not offer a sufficient guarantee, and that it is fitted to become, what it was originally designed to be, a complete and connected LIBRARY OF HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, NATURAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

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Permit me, with the expression of my grateful acknowledgments, to confirm the assurance of my friends, and to solicit your votes on the first vacancy after the election now fixed for the 2d July, when I trust your support will ensure me the object of my ambition, in enabling me to devote myself to the affairs of that country in which I have passed so large a portion of my life.

I have the honour to be,
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At the same time, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that the advanced state of my canvass, and the very flattering reception I have experienced in its progress, encourage me to look forward with confidence to the next vacancy, in the hope of then being able, by your kind suffrages, to bring it to a successful issue.

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Mr. Poynder's Communication came too late.

The CRITICAL NOTICES, owing to the pressure of Foreign Intelligence, are unavoidably deferred.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXI.

THE declaration of war against the Emperor of China (which, although issued in April last, for some reason or other, was not promulgated till a few days ago), has appeared in the *London Gazette*. Ten years back, such a document would have been regarded as barely within the range of possibility, and classed amongst *Lusus Naturæ*, and "all monstrous all forbidden things." That a Government which proclaims its disinclination towards any intercourse whatever with other nations, which excludes foreigners as much as possible from its territories, which tolerates the visits of alien traders to an isolated part of its dominions from motives of mere kindness and indulgence towards them, which has resolutely refused all advances to diplomatic relations with European states, could afford a British Sovereign, living at many thousand miles distance, any reasonable ground for hostilities, would seem to present something very like an incongruity with common sense. We live, however, in times when the maxim "nothing is impossible" is making very considerable progress towards general adoption. We have seen ships propelled by vapour against wind and tide, intelligence brought from India in thirty-six days, and a daily newspaper of sixteen pages and ninety-six columns; we have to add to the list of wonders and "curiosities of literature," a declaration of war against China. The ground assigned for this step on the part of her Britannic Majesty, is "the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her Majesty," thereby meaning the highly offensive efforts made to put a stop to a system of illegal traffic which, though destructive to the health and morals of the Chinese people, was extremely profitable to her Majesty's subjects, and therefore ought not to have been molested by the officers of the Emperor of China. It is for this gross insult towards the dignity of her Britannic Majesty and the British nation, that her Majesty has "given orders that satisfaction and reparation shall be demanded from the Chinese government;" meaning thereby, that the Emperor of China shall "satisfy" those British subjects, shamefully libelled by being designated smugglers, whose opium was delivered up and destroyed, by paying them the full value thereof, and that his imperial Majesty shall make due "reparation," by giving directions to his officers to afford the utmost facilities to the admission of the drug into China. These inuendos are necessary to make the declaration intelligible.

At the very moment when this curious document was issued, the embarkation of troops, destined to enforce its requisitions, was taking place at Calcutta and Madras. Never was the wisdom of that rule of military law, which exacts from soldiers an implicit obedience to the orders of their superiors, without reference to their justice and policy, more apparent than in this case. A consideration of the causes and circumstances which have led to this expedition would unnerve many a bold heart, if it did not weaken the force of authority. We have no doubt that, if the Chinese government

should have spirit enough to act upon its own convictions, both arms of the expedition will exhibit the characteristic qualities of Britons. We wish those qualities were to be displayed in a better cause!

The intelligence from China, which is brought down to so late a period as the 13th March, shows that there is no disposition on the side of the Chinese authorities, either at Peking, or China, to recede from their purpose. An imperial edict, (p. 222), after enumerating the provocations offered by the English, and the unprovoked commencement of hostilities by Captain Elliot, and observing (which is worthy of notice) that the fact, that the English are in the wrong and the Chinese in the right, is "known alike to those of the inner land (China), and to those beyond sea," directs that "the trade of the English nation be immediately put a stop to; that their ships be forthwith driven out; that this be clearly proclaimed to all nations, and the crimes of the English be duly and specifically drawn up, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how the English have cut themselves off from communion with the Celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to the good foreigners of other countries." A despatch from the Grand Military Council at Peking, addressed to the high commissioner and viceroy at Canton, the admiral and the commander of the land forces, breathes nothing but indignation and defiance. It contains a proposition from one of the high officers to the emperor, that, considering the fickleness, treachery, and craft, manifested by foreigners (meaning the English traders)—which show that their object is merely to gain time, intending, after the departure of the High Commissioner, to renew their illegal traffic and proceedings—the Chinese ports be shut against all foreigners that have traded in opium, no matter from what country they come. The functionary reasons thus:—"Of the foreign ships which have in their time conveyed and sold opium, there is no country not implicated; if, therefore, we permit the foreigners of other countries still to trade with us, how are we to be certain that they may not take opium on board and transship it to English vessels, then take on board other descriptions of cargo, with which to enter the port, and when they load their tea and rhubarb to leave the port, how are we to know that they may not actually be transporting that very cargo for the English?" He proposes, moreover, that egress from the Chinese ports be prohibited to those foreigners who league themselves with depraved natives, and smugglers, and pirates; that the common people, who inhabit the villages by the sea-side, be drilled and formed into a sort of militia, that they may be able to defend the country, and, should any foreigners attempt to land, beat them back. He, with great good sense, remarks that if the foreigners should offer resistance, "as they rely on their ships being large and strong, as they handle their great guns both quick and well, and are accustomed to the vast ocean, I fear (under these circumstances) that were our cruizers to proceed to catch and slaughter them, on the high seas, such were an undertaking beyond our strength. Being crafty and fraudulent, fierce and overbearing, despising the laws of the land, and not brooking limit or restraint, the soldiery and

people of Kwang-tung have for a long time cherished towards them a violent animosity, and every man burns with impatience to give vent to it. It is only because the successive viceroys and fooyuens, being unwilling to do anything that might light the torch of war, have for a long time rigorously held in our people and not allowed them to give it a trial, that the Kwangtung men have kept their patience till the present day." He suggests that "it does not seem necessary, under these circumstances, to send our cruizers a long way out to sea to give battle to them; but as the intercourse of the foreigners is cut off, and being but scantily supplied with necessaries, they must of necessity again enter our inner waters. Now, I would still further entice them to come in by means of our cruisers, and in the mean time, I would call out and get ready several hundreds of the people living on the sea-coast, those who are stoutest and bravest, and the best swimmers and divers; I would cause them at night to divide into groups, to go diving straight on board the foreign ships, and taking the said foreigners unawares, massacre every individual amongst them. Or I would fit up several fireships beforehand, and cause the most skilful swimmers and divers to go on board of them; these should take advantage of the wind and let the fireships go, and close in the wake of these should come our armed cruisers. Only let a plan be laid *for a general massacre*, and these said foreigners cannot but fear, and tremble, and come and implore us." This curious document, though merely a string of suggestions, which are not adopted, shows the temper, spirit, and policy of the Chinese court.

It would appear, from the preparations going forward at Canton and Macao, that the Chinese, aware of the probability of an armament being sent against them from England, are collecting means of resistance; vessels of war are building, and troops have been sent to Canton to be ready for an emergency. Some Manchoo officers, of high military reputation, have likewise been despatched thither. The attempt to burn the shipping (p. 227) seems but narrowly to have missed taking effect. Commissioner Lin has, indeed, endeavoured to tranquilize the people, by declaring that the English do not intend to attack them. A private letter, dated March 1st, now before us, says:—"The intelligence from England, of the hostile temper of our Government, has had on the Chinese more effect than any thing else; they did not look for it, and they are much cast down; meantime, they are doing but little to disturb us. The vessels, not engaged in the opium trade, are fast leaving, and but few new ones are arriving. There is no British ship, and hardly a British subject, within the river; so that the field is now clear for immediate hostile steps."

The intelligence from India contains but few noticeable incidents. All is tranquil in Affghanistan; and there is no reason now to doubt that Dost Mahommed Khan has been the victim of the treachery of the Bokhara Ameer, who probably has secured him as a convenient tool or pledge, as the case may be. The news from Herat affords no very satisfactory view of the state of affairs at that important place; Kamran seems sunk in indolence and sensuality, and his vizier, Yar Mahomed Khan (represented by

Sir John McNeill as a man of great talent), acts the master and the tyrant, "insulting our officers and politicals." The accounts received from Sir A. Burnes (p. 204), relative to the progress of the Russians, seem to have spread some alarm in the political departments in British India; they represent the arrival of a Russian army of 24,000 men, with artillery, at Khiva, and their preparation for an onward march upon Bokhara. There is a strange and suspicious dearth of European intelligence, respecting the movements and success of this force, from which it is difficult to draw safe conclusions. Rajpootena is unsettled; the Punjab is quiet. A smart attack upon a hill fort in the Jhansi territory, though unsuccessful to some extent, afforded the Bundelkund legion an opportunity of displaying its gallantry.

Amongst the domestic incidents in British India we may notice the following. Dr. Helfer, an able and enterprizing naturalist, incautiously venturing on the Andaman Islands, has been cut off by the savage inhabitants. The fraud committed upon the Bengal Military Fund (p. 199), by the late secretary, is a melancholy evidence of the force which temptation exerts upon the human mind, and of the danger of any relaxation of vigilance on the part of public bodies over their servants. Notwithstanding the artful manner in which the fraud appears to have been perpetrated, its success must have been facilitated by the confidence which the Directors reposed in their secretary. An action for libel, between two Hindus, in the Supreme Court (p. 189), is a new circumstance in the judicial annals; it had this peculiar feature, that the defendant (the libeller) did not understand the character (i. e. the language) in which the libel was written. Another opium trial has taken place at Calcutta (p. 190), and others are in a state of incubation at Bombay.

The decision in the Supreme Court at Madras, respecting the conflicting claims of Dr. O'Connor and Don Antonio Teixeira, relative to the bishopric of Meliapore, and to the trusteeship of certain charitable funds, for religious purposes, involving the claims of the Pope on one hand, and of the crown of Portugal on the other, and raising some very nice and curious points of law respecting the spiritual authority of the Pope in dominions belonging to Britain, is well worthy of perusal in these times, and we have published the judgments (there being a difference of opinion on the bench) in full. That of Sir R. Comyn, the chief justice (the ruling judgment), was furnished by himself.

There is nothing in the intelligence from Bombay which calls for notice.

In Australasia there is nothing to remark, except the excitement which the projected settlement of New Zealand has produced there. Capt. Hobson had proceeded to the Bay of Islands, and had commenced his negociations with the New Zealand chiefs.

The success of the Dutch emigrants of Port Natal against the Zoolah chief Dingaan has been complete. They have expelled the tyrant from his capital and country, and placed an ally upon the sable throne.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. VII.—Aden.

Wretched and miserable as the appearance of Aden must be deemed at the present moment, its commanding situation rendered it of great importance in former times. During the reign of Constantine, it was an opulent city, forming one of the great emporia for the commerce of the East. The sole remains of the grandeur it once boasted consists of about ninety dilapidated stone houses, the greater number of dwellings which seem to shelter its scanty population being nothing more than huts rudely constructed of reeds. These wretched tenements, huddled together without the slightest attempt at regularity, occupy the crater of an extinct volcano. Unrelieved by trees, and assimilating in colour with the arid soil and barren hills rising around, they scarcely convey an idea of the purpose for which they are designed. A stranger, entering Aden, finds it difficult to believe that he is in the midst of an inhabited place, the houses appearing to be fewer in number, and more insignificant, than a closer inspection proves them to be. No splendid fragment, imposing in its ruin, records the glory and opulence of the populous city, as it existed in the days of Solyman the Magnificent, the era from whence it dates its decline. The possession of Aden was eagerly contended for by the two great powers, the Turks and the Portuguese, struggling for mastery in the East, and when they were no longer able to maintain their rivalry, it reverted into the hands of its ancient masters, the Arabs. The security afforded by its natural defences, aided by the fortifications, the work of former times, rendered it a suitable retreat for the piratical hordes of the desert. The lawless sons of Ishmael could, from this stronghold, rush out upon the adjacent waters, and make themselves masters of the wealth of those adventurers who dared to encounter the dangers of the Red Sea.

With the loss of every thing approaching to good government, Aden lost its trade. The system of monopoly, which enriches the sovereign at the expense of the subject, speedily ends in ruin. The superior classes of the inhabitants were either driven away, in consequence of the tyranny which they endured, or, reduced to a state of destitution, perished miserably upon the soil, until at length the traces of former magnificence became few and faint, the once flourishing city falling into one wide waste of desolation. The remains of a splendid aqueduct, which was at the first survey mistaken for a Roman road; a solitary watch-tower, and a series of broken walls, alone attest the ancient glories of the place. Previous to the occupation of the British, the population of Aden scarcely exceeded six hundred souls; it is now, independently of the garrison, more nearly approaching to a thousand, and of these the principal number are Jews, who, together with about fifty Banians, have contrived to amass a little of what, by comparison, may be called wealth. The trade of Aden, for a long time before we obtained our present possession, was very trifling, the imports consisting of a few English cotton cloths, together with lead, iron, and tin, which were brought by Buglas on their way to Mocha; rice, dates, and small numbers of cattle, likewise, coming from neighbouring places; while the exports were limited to a little coffee, millet, and a few drugs.

At the period of my visit to Aden, the garrison were in almost momentary expectation of an attack from the Arabs, who had gathered to the amount

of five thousand in the neighbourhood, and kept the new occupants continually upon the alert. Of course, in such a state of affairs, great differences of opinion existed respecting the ultimate fate of this interesting place. Many acute persons consider the project of colonizing a barren spot, surrounded by hostile tribes, by a handful of soldiers from India, chimerical, especially in the teeth of predictions which have for so long a period been fulfilled to the letter. It is stated that the Imaum of Muscat asked, in astonishment, whether we were mad enough to contemplate the subjugation of the Arabs, the sons of his father Ishmael; since we could not be so ignorant of our own Scriptures as not to know that their hands were to be eternally against every man, and every man's hand against theirs. But, although the Arabs should continue hostile, while we are masters of the sea and can strengthen Aden so completely upon the land-side as to render it, what many people believe it can be made, a second Gibraltar, we have a wide field for commercial speculation in the opposite coast of Africa. Aden is, at present, a very expensive possession, and the long period which has elapsed since our occupation, without preparations having been commenced for a permanent residence, has occasioned an apprehension that it may be ultimately abandoned. Many persons are, however, sanguine in the hope that, as soon as scientific men have decided upon the best site for a cantonment, buildings will be erected for the reception of the garrison. These, it is confidently expected, will be upon a grand scale, and of solid construction. The greater portion of the materials must be brought from distant places, and already some of the European inhabitants are conveying from Bombay those portable houses which are commonly set up during the cold season on the Esplanade, and which will afford a great improvement upon the dwellings of bamboos, reeds, and mats, which at present form the abodes of the officers of this establishment. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the clearing out and repairing the old tanks and wells will be sufficient to secure an ample supply of water for a very extensive population, the report of those gentlemen employed in analyzing its quality being highly favourable. A little allowance must, of course, be made for the sanguine nature of the expectations formed by persons whose imaginations are dazzled by the splendid visions of the future arising before them; still, enough appears to have been demonstrated to justify a strong hope that there are no serious difficulties in the way of our permanent occupation of a place which we have succeeded in rescuing from Arab tyranny. It will be long, perhaps, before the neighbouring sheiks will consent to an amicable arrangement with the British authorities of Aden, for they at present entertain the most exaggerated notions of the wealth of its new possessors. The English, with their usual thoughtless improvidence, threw about their money so carelessly, that, soon after their arrival, every article of household consumption doubled and trebled in price, the remuneration for labour rising in proportion. This improvident expenditure has had the effect of making the people discontented. Imagining our resources to be inexhaustible, they do not know how much to ask for their commodities or their services, and it will require great firmness and discretion, on the part of the persons in authority, to settle the fair price for both. The erection of new houses, which are called for by nearly every fresh arrival, even in their present light construction, serves very materially to enrich the inhabitants of Aden, the natural consequence being an increase of the industrious portion of the population, while it may be confidently expected that the commencement of superior works will attract a superior class of persons to the place. The present Resident is a strenuous advocate for the

abolition of all duties, at least for a time, and should the representations made by him, and other persons well acquainted with the character and resources of the surrounding countries, succeed in inducing the Government of India to render Aden a free port, it would soon become the queen of the adjacent seas. The town of Senna is only at the distance of seven or eight days' journey for camels and merchandize. The coffee districts are actually nearer to it than to Mocha, and the road equally safe and convenient; other large towns in Yemen are within an easy journey, and the rich and populous places in the province of Hydramut are open for its trade. The mountains to the north of Aden produce gums, frankincense, and coffee, which would soon find their way to so promising a market. Its harbour being immediately to the north of Banhar, vessels during the north-eastern monsoon would reach it with the produce of Africa in twenty-four hours, returning with British and Indian produce in the same time. All the exports of Hanall, and other large interior towns on the opposite coast, consisting of coffee, gums, myrrh, hides, elephants'-teeth, gold dust, ostrich feathers, &c., would be conveyed to Aden, to be exchanged for piece goods, chintzes, cutlery, and rice; all of which would find a ready market. The manufactures of India and of Great Britain would thus be very extensively introduced, there being good reason to believe that they would be largely purchased in the provinces of Yemen and Hydramut.

Amongst the great advantages which Aden possesses over Mocha, is the situation of its harbour, which may be entered by a ship or boat at any period of the year, and quitted with the same facility; whereas its rival port is so difficult of access in the months of March, April, and May, that boats are sometimes six, seven, or eight days getting to the straits, a distance of forty miles only. These are considerations worthy of the attention of merchants, the length of the voyage not being the sole source of annoyance, since vessels taking cargoes at Aden save the great wear and tear occasioned in their return down the Red Sea. Perhaps, considering the difficulty of conciliating the semi-barbarous tribes in the neighbourhood, the trade and population of Aden has increased as much as we could reasonably hope; but when peace shall at length be established, it will doubtless attract merchants and Banians from Surat, as well as all other adjacent places. If at this moment our expectations have not been completely answered, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that, besides having saved the Red Sea from the encroachments of the Pasha of Egypt, we have anticipated a rival power, which has already derived greater advantage from our supineness, with regard to our Eastern possessions, than is desirable. The Americans, during 1833-4-5, had a small squadron looking all about for a spot which they could turn to good account. Socotra, from its convenient position between Africa and Arabia, proved a point of attraction, and had not Capt. Haines, of the Indian Navy, promptly taken possession, in the name of Great Britain, they would in all probability have succeeded in effecting a settlement. With their usual attention to the interests of their commerce, the Americans have a resident permanently stationed at Zanzibar, and have made advantageous arrangements with the Imaum of Muscat, whereby the trade with the United States has greatly increased; American ships are constantly arriving, with piece-goods, glass-ware, &c., and returning with profitable cargoes, the produce of Africa.

The inhabitants of Aden appear to be a peaceable race, generally well affected to the government, from which they cannot fail to derive advantage. The Jews, as I have before mentioned, are the most important, both in consequence of their number and of their superior wealth; they belong to the tribe of

Judah, and are very industrious, being the manufacturers of the place. It is by the Jews and their families, the females assisting, that a coarse kind of cloth, employed for their own garments, and also sold to strangers, is spun and woven. This cloth is in much esteem amongst the Arabs: when prepared for them, it is dyed blue, sometimes ornamented with red borders, indigo being employed, together with extracts from other plants. The women generally wear a single loose garment, covering the head with a handkerchief when they leave the house; they do not, however, conceal their faces. Previous to the occupation of Aden, the Jewesses were remarkable for the propriety of their manners, but as they are esteemed handsome, and moreover attract by their good temper and intelligence, it is to be feared that they will meet with many temptations to depart from the decorum they have hitherto maintained. Like their sex and peculiar race, they are fond of ornaments, adorning themselves with large silver ear-sings, bracelets, necklaces, and armlets. Hitherto, whatever wealth they possessed, they were obliged to conceal, the Arabs proving very severe and oppressive masters; their prospects are now brightening, and they have already shown a disposition to profit by the new order of things, having opened shops in the bazaar, and commenced trading in a way they never ventured upon before. Nor is it in spinning and weaving alone that the Jews of Aden excel; artizans in silver and copper are to be found amongst them, together with stone-cutters, and other handicraftsmen. They have a school for the education of their male youth, the females not yet having enjoyed this advantage, in consequence of the intolerance of the Arabs, who view with prejudiced eyes every attempt to emancipate women from the condition to which they have been so long reduced. The means of instruction possessed by the Jews of Aden are not very extensive, a few printed Bibles and MS. extracts forming the whole of their literature. It has been thought that missionaries would here find a fair field for their exertions; but, unfortunately, the most promising places in the East are, by some mistake, either of ignorance or ambition, left wholly destitute of Christian teachers. While the pledges of Government are compromised in India, and its stability threatened, by the daring attempts to make converts at the presidencies, and other considerable places, where success is attended with great noise and clamour, many portions of the Company's territories, in which much quiet good might be effected, are left entirely without religious aid.

The Banians, though small in number, rank next to the Jews in importance, and are perhaps more wealthy; they are not, however, so completely identified with the soil, for they do not bring their families with them when emigrating to Aden from the places of their birth. The greater number come from Cutch, arriving at an early period of life, and with the craft that usually distinguishes them, studying the character of the Arabs, and making the most of it. They are not esteemed such good subjects to the new government as the Jews, their expectations of benefit from a change of masters, in consequence of their having proved the chief gainers heretofore, being less sanguine. The Soomalees are natives of Barbora, and are in number about two hundred. They employ themselves in making baskets, mats, and fans, from the leaves of a species of palm-tree; they are not so active and industrious as the Jews, but the younger portion, if brought up in European families, might, with the advantage of good tuition, become useful as servants and labourers. They are Mohamedans, but not very strict, either in their religious or moral principles, violating oaths sworn upon the *Koran*, and cheating and thieving whenever they can. The love of money, however, is a strong stimulus to improvement,

and where it exists, or can be created, the case is far more hopeful than when the wants and desires are both limited. The Soomalee women are reckoned handsome, though in that respect they cannot compare with the Jewesses, their complexions being much darker and their hair coarser; they have tall, well-proportioned figures, and are as attentive to their dress and appearance as their poverty will admit. The Arabs are the least prepossessing of all the inhabitants of Aden, and it will be long before any confidence can be placed in them. They religiously conceal their women, and are a bigoted, prejudiced race, disaffected of course to the new government, and shy of intercourse with the British occupants. That the hopes entertained of the prosperity of Aden have not been more speedily realized, may be attributed to the prevalent belief that its new masters could not maintain their ground against the hostile Arabs of the neighbourhood. It is the opinion of a competent judge, that, "as soon as the inhabitants of distant countries feel convinced that our occupation of Aden is intended to be a *permanent*, and not a temporary measure, they will establish agencies there under our flag, in preference to any other, and open an extensive traffic." The same authority states that, "it is the opinion of the Banians and Arabs, that Aden *will regain* her former commercial renown." With respect to the goods at present in requisition, or likely to meet a sale, at Aden, we learn from the report above quoted, that "of the manufactures of Europe, coloured handkerchiefs and hard-ware are only in demand, though long-cloths are procurable and are sometimes purchased by the Arabs; but these articles are priced so high, as to prevent any great consumption of them. From what I observed of the Arab disposition and taste, I certainly believe that coloured cotton goods of *fast* colours, and of patterns similar to those elsewhere specified, if offered at rates somewhat reasonable, would in a very short period meet with an extensive sale, and be rapidly introduced into common use amongst the Arabs of the interior. The novelty of the experiment would at first induce the Arabs to become purchasers, when, finding the articles *good*, it is but reasonable to anticipate an extensive demand. The colours should be particularly attended to, for the certainty of obtaining goods of *fast colours* would alone ensure the articles in question a speedy sale. The handkerchiefs that have already been introduced into Aden are of the worst sort relative to colour, generally becoming after two or three washings white, or nearly so; thus it cannot be wondered at if these goods meet with but a poor demand."

The ravages committed by the army of the Pasha of Egypt, in the fertile districts of the neighbourhood of Aden, have been prejudicial to the interests of the new settlement, and perhaps so long as the hope of plunder can be entertained by the petty princes, who rule the adjacent districts, they will be unwilling to wait for the slower advantages derivable from commerce. The apparently reckless expenditure of the British residents, and the princely pay given to the soldiers of the garrison, have offered so dazzling a prospect of gain, that they (the native chiefs) will have some difficulty in abandoning the hope of making themselves masters, at a single blow, of all the treasure brought to their shores. It is said that some Turks, deserters from Mehemet Ali, who took refuge in Aden, upon being made acquainted with the amount of pay given to the British troops, and the regularity with which it was issued, exclaimed, "God is great, and the English are immortal!"

During the proper seasons, Aden is well supplied with fruit; its trade in honey and wax might become very important, the adjacent countries yielding abundance of both, and of so fine a quality, as to compete with the produce

of the hives of the Mediterranean. Drugs are procurable in equal abundance, together with perfumes and spices. The European inhabitants are, of course, compelled to send to Bombay for those luxuries which habit has rendered necessary; the constant communication with the presidency renders them easily procurable, while the intercourse with India and England, by means of the steamers, relieves the monotony which would otherwise be severely felt.

I could have spent two or three days with great pleasure at Aden, inquiring into its early history, present condition, and future prospects, and regretted much when a summons reached me to depart. We entertained a hope that the steamer would come round and take us off at the northern point; however, we were obliged to return the way we came. There are, and have been since its occupation, several English ladies living at Aden, but whether they have not shown themselves sufficiently often to render their appearance familiar, or the curiosity of the people is not easily satisfied, I cannot say; but I found myself an object of great attention to the women and children. The sun having declined, the whole of the population of Aden seemed to be abroad, and many well-dressed and good-looking women were seated on the rude steps and broken walls of the stone houses before-mentioned. As they saw me smiling upon them, they drew nearer, salaamed, and laughed in return, and appeared to examine my dress as closely as the open doors of the palanquin would permit. Some of the very little children turned away in horror from a white face, but the greater number seemed much pleased with the notice taken of them. While waiting a few minutes for my party, my bearers wanted to drive them away, but this I would not permit, and we carried on a very amicable intercourse by signs, both being apparently mutually delighted with each other. Their vivacity and good-humour made a favourable impression upon my mind, and I should like to have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with them, feeling strongly tempted to proceed to Aden on my return to England in a sailing-vessel, and await there the arrival of a steamer to convey me up the Red Sea to Cosseir or to Suez.

I was offered a present of a milch-goat at Aden, but not being able to consult with the captain of the *Berenice* concerning its introduction on board, I did not like to allow the poor creature to run any risk of neglect. Its productiveness would soon have diminished on board a steamer, and it was so useful in a place like Aden, that I could not feel justified in taking it away for my own gratification. I obtained, however, a bottle of milk, and when I got on board, having dined early, and being moreover exhausted with my journey, as I was only recovering from an attack of fever, I wished to have some tea. This was too great an indulgence to be granted by the petty authorities who ruled over the passengers. Unfortunately, upon leaving Suez, I had given away all my tea to my servant, Mohammed, who was fond of it, nothing doubting that I should be able to procure as much as I pleased on board the steamer. The refusal was the more provoking, as there was plenty of boiling water ready, and I had humbly limited my request to a spoonful of tea. Under the circumstances, I was obliged to content myself with milk and water: had the captain or the surgeon of the vessel been at hand, I should doubtless have been supplied with every thing I wanted, but in their absence, it was impossible to procure a single article. Upon one occasion, while tea was serving, a passenger in the saloon asked for a cup, and was told to go upon deck for it. I also procured a supply of soda water at Aden. I had suffered much from the want of this refreshing beverage during my fever, the supply taken on board having been exhausted on the voyage up. The passengers down the Red Sea

have the disadvantage of sailing with exhausted stores. It seems hardly fair to them, especially in cases of illness, that the whole of any particular article should be given to the people who embark at Bombay, they having a right to expect that, as they pay the same price, a portion should be reserved for their use.

On the second day after our departure from Aden—that is, the 22d of October—we arrived at Makallah. It was mid-day before the vessel ceased to ply her engines, and though invited to go on shore, as we could not penetrate beyond the walls of the town, we thought it useless to exchange our cabins for a hot room in the mansion of its ruler. The town of Makallah, which forms the principal commercial depôt of the south-west of Arabia, is built upon a rocky platform of some length, but of very inconsiderable width, backed by a perfect wall of cliffs, and bounded in front by the sea. It seems tolerably well built for an Arabian town, many of the houses being of a very respectable appearance, two or more stories in height, and ornamented with small turrets and cupolas: the nakib, or governor's, residence is large, with a high square tower, which gives it the air of a citadel. There is not a tree or shrub to be seen, the absence of vegetation investing the place with a character of its own, and one that harmonizes with the bold and bare rocks which bound the coast on either side. We were told that, between two ranges of hills close to the entrance of the town, a beautiful green valley occurred, watered by delicious springs, and shaded by date-trees. Had we arrived at an early period of the morning, we might have spent the day on this delightful place, proceeding to it on the backs of camels or donkeys, or even on foot; but it being impossible to get thither while the sun was in full power, we were obliged to content ourselves with a description of its beauties. Although a very good understanding exists between our Government and that of Makallah, which has for some time been a depôt of coal for the use of the steamers, it is not advisable for visitors to proceed very far from the town without protection. A midshipman belonging to the Indian navy having gone on shore for the purpose of visiting the valley before-mentioned, and straying away to some distance, attracted by the beauty of the scenery, was suddenly surrounded by a party of Bedouins, who robbed him of all he possessed, cutting off the buttons from his clothes, under the idea that they were of gold—an impression which obtains all over the coast, and which inspired the people who made the last assault upon Aden with the hope of a rich booty. The population of Makallah is estimated at about 4,600 people, of various tribes and countries, the chief portion being either of the Beni Hassan and Yafái tribes, together with Banians, Kurachies, and emigrants from nearly all parts of the adjacent coasts. It carries on rather a considerable trade in gums, hides, and drugs, which, with coffee, form the exports, receiving in return iron, lead, manufactured cloths, earthenware, and rice, from Bombay, and all the productions of the neighbouring countries, slaves included, in which the traffic is said to be very great. The gentlemen who went on shore purchased exceedingly pretty and convenient baskets, wrought in various colours, and also quantities of sweetmeats, which are much in esteem in India; these are composed of honey and flour, delicately made, the honey being converted into a soft kind of paste, with a coating of the flour on the outside. These sweetmeats were nicely packed in straw baskets, of a different manufacture from those before-mentioned, and were very superior to the common sort which is brought from the coast in small coarse earthenware basins, exceedingly unattractive in their appearance. The interior of the country is said to be very beautiful, abundantly watered by refreshing springs,

and shaded by groves of date-trees. Amongst its animal productions, the most beautiful is the gazelle, which, properly speaking, is only to be found in Arabia; a delicate and lovely creature, with the soft black eye which has been from time immemorial the theme of poets. The gazelle is easily tamed, becoming in a short time very familiar, and being much more gentle, as well as more graceful, than the common antelope. Its movements are the most airy and elegant imaginable. It is fond of describing a circle in a succession of bounds, jumping off the ground on four legs, and touching it lightly as it wheels round and round. At other times, it pirouettes upon the two fore-feet, springing round at the same time like an opera-dancer; in fact, it would appear as if Taglioni, and all our most celebrated *artistes*, had taken lessons from the gazelle, so much do their *chefs-d'œuvre* resemble its graceful motions. When domesticated, the gazelle loves to feed upon roses, delighting apparently in the scent as well as the taste. It is the fashion in the East to add perfume to the violet, and I found these gazelles would eat with much zest roses that had been plentifully sprinkled with their extract, the *goolabee-paanee*, so greatly in request. The gazelle is also very fond of crisply-toasted bread, a taste which must be acquired in domestication. It is a courageous animal, and will come readily to the assault, butting fiercely when attacked. In taking a gazelle away from Arabia, it should be carefully guarded against cold and damp, and if not provided with water-proof covering to its feet, would soon die if exposed to the wet decks of a ship.

We had lost at Aden our fellow-passenger, whom I have mentioned as having assumed the Turkish dress for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of Abyssinia. He depended, in a great measure, for comfort and safety, upon two native priests, whom he had brought with him from Cairo, and who, in return for his liberality, had promised all the protection and assistance in their power. He left us with the good wishes of all the party, and not without some fears in the breasts of those who contemplated the hazards which he ran. Young and good-looking, he had, with pardonable, but perhaps dangerous vanity, studied the becoming in his costume, which was composed of the very finest materials. His long outer garment, of a delicate woollen texture, was lined throughout with silk, and the crimson cap, which he wore upon his head, was converted into a turban by a piece of gold muslin wound round it. He expected nothing less than to be plundered and stripped of this fine apparel, and it will be well for him should he escape with life. The adventure and the romance of the undertaking possessed great charms, and he talked, after spending some years in a wild and wandering career, of sitting down quietly in his paternal halls, introducing as many of the Egyptian customs as would be tolerated in a Christian country. A short residence in Cairo proves very captivating to many Englishmen; they like the independent sort of life which they lead; their perfect freedom from all the thralls imposed by society at home, and, when tired of dreaming away existence after the indolent fashion of the East, plunge into the surrounding deserts, and enjoy all the excitement attendant upon danger. Numerous anecdotes were related to me of the hardships sustained by young English travellers, who, led by the spirit of adventure, had trusted themselves to the Bedouins, and though escaping with life, had suffered very severely from hunger, thirst, and fatigue. I have no reason to doubt the veracity of one of these enterprising tourists, who assured me that he had passed through the holy city of Mecca. According to his account, he had made friends with an Arab boy, who offered to afford him a glimpse of the city, provided he would consent to pass rapidly through it, at an early hour in

the morning. Accordingly, disguised in Mohamedan garb, and mounted upon a camel, they entered, and quitted it at opposite ends, without exciting curiosity or remark. Of course, he could see nothing but the exterior of the houses and mosques, only obtaining a partial view of these; but, considering the difficulty and peril of the undertaking, the pleasure of being able to say that he had succeeded in an achievement which few would be daring enough to attempt, was worth running some risks. Notwithstanding the intolerant spirit generally manifested by the Arabs, those English strangers who embrace their way of life for a time frequently attach them very strongly to their persons, obtaining concessions from them which could scarcely be expected from a people so bigoted in their religious opinions, and entertaining so contemptible an opinion of those who are followers of other creeds. In spite of the faults of his character—for he is frequently deceitful, treacherous, cruel, and covetous—the Arab of the desert is usually much respected by the dwellers in towns. His independent spirit is admired by those who could not exist without the comforts and conveniences of life, which he disdains. It is no uncommon sight, either at Cairo or Alexandria, to see a handsome young Bedouin, splendidly attired, lodging in the open street by the side of his camel, for nothing will persuade him to sleep in a house; he carries the habits of the desert into the city, and in the midst of congregated thousands, dwells apart. We, who merely crossed the desert from Cairo to Suez, could form little idea of the pleasures which a longer sojourn and more extended researches would afford—the poetry of the life which the Arab leads. Nothing, I was told, could exceed the enjoyments of the night, when, after a day of burning heat, the cool breezes came down from elevated valleys, occurring between the ranges of hills which I had observed with so much interest. This balmy air brings with it perfumes wafted from sweet-scented flowers, which spring spontaneously in the green spots known to the gazelle, who repairs to them to drink. Although the dews are heavy, the Arab requires no more protection than that afforded by his blanket, and he lies down under the most glorious canopy, the broad vault of heaven with its countless spangles, no artificial object intervening throughout the large circle of that wide horizon. Here, his ablutions, prayers, and evening-meal concluded, he either sinks into profound repose, or listens to the tales of his companions of daring deeds and battles long ago, or the equally interesting though less exciting narratives of passing events; some love-story between persons of hostile tribes, or the affection of a betrothed girl for a stranger, and its melancholy consequences. Notwithstanding the slight estimation in which the sex is held by the fierce and jealous Arab—jealous more from self-love than from any regard to the object that creates this feeling—there is still much of the romantic to be found in his domestic history. English travellers, who have acquired a competent knowledge of the language, may collect materials for poems as tragical and touching as those which Lord Byron loved to weave. I could relate several in this place, picked up by my fellow-travellers, but as they may at some period or other desire to give them to the public themselves, it would be scarcely fair to anticipate their intention.

We now began to look out with some anxiety for the arrival of the steamer at Bombay, speculating upon the chances of finding friends able to receive us. As we drew nearer and nearer, the recollection of the good hotels which had opened their hospitable doors for us in the most unpromising places, caused us to lament over the absence of similar establishments at the scene of our destination. Bombay has been aptly denominated the landing-place of India; numbers of persons who have no acquaintance upon the island pass through

it on their way to Bengal, or to the provinces, and if arriving by the Red Sea, are totally unprovided with the means of making themselves comfortable in the tents that may be hired upon their landing. A tent, to a stranger in India, appears to be the most forlorn residence imaginable, and many cannot be reconciled to it, even after long custom. To those, however, who do not succeed in obtaining invitations to private houses, a tent is the only resource. It seems scarcely possible that the number of persons who are obliged to live under canvas on the Esplanade, would not prefer apartments at a respectable hotel, if one should be erected for the purpose; yet it is said that such an establishment would not answer. Bombay can never obtain the pre-eminence over Calcutta, which it is so anxious to accomplish, until it will provide the accommodation for visitors which the City of Palaces has afforded during several years past. However agreeable the overland journey may be, it cannot be performed without considerable fatigue. The voyage down the Red Sea, in warm weather especially, occasions a strong desire for rest; even those persons, therefore, who are so fortunate as to be carried off to friends' houses, immediately upon their arrival, would much prefer the comfort and seclusion of a hotel, for the first day or two at least. The idea of going amongst strangers, travel-soiled and travel-worn, is anything but agreeable, more particularly with the consciousness that a week's baths will scarcely suffice to remove the coal-dust collected in the steamers of the Red Sea: for my own part, I contemplated with almost equal alarm the prospect of presenting myself immediately upon the termination of my voyage, or of being left, on the charge of eight rupees *per diem*, to the tender mercies of the vessel.

We entered the harbour of Bombay in the evening of the 29th of October, too late to contemplate the beauty of its scenery, there being unfortunately no moon. As soon as we dropped anchor, a scene of bustle and excitement took place. The boxes containing the mails were all brought upon deck, the vessel was surrounded with boats, and the first news that greeted our ears—news that was communicated with great glee—was the damage done by fire to the *Atalanta* steamer. This open manifestation, by the officers of the Indian navy, of dislike to a service to which they belong, is, to say the least of it, ill-judged. A rapid increase in the number of armed steam-vessels may be calculated upon, while the destruction of half of those at present employed would scarcely retard the progress of this mighty power—a power which may alter the destinies of half the world. The hostility, therefore, of persons who cannot hope by their united opposition to effect the slightest change in the system, becomes contemptible. It is a wise proverb which recommends us not to show our teeth unless we can bite. To expose the defects of steamers, may produce their remedy; but to denounce them altogether, is equally useless and unwise, since, however inconvenient they may be, no person, with whom despatch is an object, will hesitate to prefer them to a sailing-vessel; while every officer, who takes the Queen's or the Company's pay, should consider it to be his duty to uphold the service which tends to promote the interests of his country.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

No. XIII.—History of Solomon and the Simorg.*

The story forming the subject of this article is founded upon the fame of Solomon, universal, throughout the Mohamedan part of the East, as a master of the secrets of nature and of the knowledge of futurity, and as the monarch not only of men, but also of animals and of genii.

The records of the Old Testament, our only authentic source of information as to the history of this gifted and powerful monarch, content themselves with a brief notice of the two most interesting points of his character —his heaven-given wisdom, and his apostacy from the worship of the true God. Written as it was for higher purposes than to minister to mere curiosity, that book dwells less upon the brilliant talents of the wisest of men, than upon the repentance which his later writings exhibit for the aberrations of his earlier years, and upon that pregnant proof which they evince, that "man in his best estate is altogether vanity." The Talmudists, however, have availed themselves of the brief hints thus supplied, and have reared, according to their custom, upon the small basis of truth, an immense edifice of fable. The Arabs, borrowing from them, have added to the mass of fiction, and thus the Arabian history of Suleiman Bin Daoud, received as we have just said throughout all Mohamedan countries, now forms one of the most splendid of their many cycles of fiction. To him are attributed ancient buildings, whose ruins still remain to perplex antiquaries less bold than the unscrupulous Moslem. His name is given to talismans, whether at present existing, or only objects of tradition. The splendid table of emerald, set round with precious stones, which was taken at Toledo by Musa or his freedman Tarik, on the first invasion of Spain by the Arabs, was the tablet of Solomon; and the genii, shut up for their rebellion in brazen vases, sealed with the magic seal of the prophet, and cast into the sea, are familiar to every reader of the *Arabian Nights*, more especially to such as have seen, in Von Hammer's addition to these stories, the tale of the Brazen City. The post of command which the prophet held over the rebellious spirits seems, however, to have partaken largely of the anxieties usually attached to pre-eminence over beings of whatever order, heightened certainly in this case by the superior power and intelligence of the beings who were to be kept in check. On one occasion, the monarch asked an unlawful question of one of his subject spirits, which the wily demon refused to answer unless the querist would deliver up to him his signet, the instrument whereby he retained his power. On receiving this, the evil spirit literally ejected Solomon from his palace, and for many months he wandered in poverty, repeating the words which form part of the beginning of *Ecclesiastes* (ch. i. v. 12): "I, the preacher, was king over Israel;" for the rabbins always contrive in some way to connect their wildest stories, generally by some verbal subtlety, with a text of Scripture. The constant repetition of this phrase at last excited the attention of the learned; the demon, who had

* MS. in East-India Company's library, No. 1,255.

meanwhile usurped the place of his master at bed and board, was detected much in the same manner as the Magian Smerdis, by his wives, and Solomon was eventually restored to his place; but ever after this he lived in fear, and had round him by night, as a guard against his ghostly enemies, "three score valiant men—every man with his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night." (*Canticles*, ch. iii. vv. 7, 8). One of the most magnificent imaginations regarding this monarch is, perhaps, that in which he is represented as superintending the building of the temple; in which work, besides all the Jewish labourers, and the hired help of the Tyrians, Mohamedan tradition states that he was assisted by vast numbers of subject ginns, working for fear of his magic power. During the building of this edifice, says the story, the monarch-prophet died; but his body remained propped upon his staff, and the demons, unaware that the spirit had forsaken the body, continued to labour, awed by the sternness of the eye which had controlled them during his life. When the building was finished, a worm gnawed its way through the staff, and the corpse fell to the ground; then the tribes of demon-workmen took their flight in confusion and anger at the mistake which had so long subjected them to the power of a mortal, and him a mere clod of the valley.

Of the other great actor in this story, the simorg, we have already made some mention in former papers. The simorg is an immense bird, the king (or queen) of all flying things, living in the mountain of Kaf, which surrounds the world, and though not immortal, existing alone for 1,500 years, when the solitary individual of the race is succeeded by another, its offspring, and is itself immolated, very much as the ancients described the death of the phœnix. Indeed there is little doubt that this classical fiction was first derived from the fable of the simorg, or of its Arabic equivalent the 'anka; and this latter again may be plausibly identified with the wonderful rokh, so conspicuous in the stories of Sindbad and Aladdin. The parent of the whole family has been not unreasonably supposed to be the Sanscrit garuda, the bearer of Vishnu, produced from a twin-egg with that from which was hatched Aruna, the beautiful charioteer of the sun; but who, from his mother's haste to exclude him from the enveloping shell, was born without thighs; a defect with which he is always represented. The fiction of an immense bird, whose egg was taken for the dome of a building, as in the story of Sindbād, harmonizes perfectly with the Sanscrit mythology, the objects of which are often of tremendous grandeur; but it is little in keeping with either the Arabic style of fiction, or such remnants as we possess of the old Persian popular superstitions. At the same time, it is probable that this was an ante-Mohamedan importation into the Persian mythology, as the simorg plays an important part in the *Shah Nameh*, a poem composed upon Parsee and Pahlavee traditions. It is she who brings up the famous Zal, the father of the still more famous Rustam; and being called to assist at the birth of the latter, by burning one of her feathers, which she had given to Zal to be used in extremity, she performs the Cæsarean operation upon the future hero's mother, having first

given her a stupifying narcotic, under the influence of which she was insensible to the pain of the process. To this Moore alludes in his poem of the Fire-worshippers; a piece not more remarkable for the spirit and sweetness of its poetry, than for the general accuracy of its allusions to the customs and traditions of Persia:

Sprung from those old enchanted kings,
Who in their fairy helms of yore
A feather from the mystic wings
Of the simorg resistless bore.

The subject of the story to which these remarks are meant to serve as an introduction, is the favourite Mohamedan doctrine of predestination; a doctrine which, as is well known, often exerts a fatally deadening influence, in repressing exertions which men of another creed would consider as rational and advisable means of escaping misfortune or danger; but which has also tended much to promote that daring bravery, for which the Mohamedan soldiers have at various periods been so eminent. The story is artfully constructed for the purpose of proving this doctrine—at least to a race of men who will always more readily listen to an apt illustration than a mathematical proof. The course of the narrative is cleverly broken and enlivened by episodes, some of which we do not remember to have met with elsewhere, while others are borrowed from popular works—a very common circumstance in Eastern stories of any length. The story is thus introduced:

Praise be to God, the lord of the two worlds and of the life to come to the true believers, and prayers and praises be upon his Prophet Mahomet and all his family!

Know that it has been related, that one day Solomon, on whom be peace, sat upon his throne holding a levee, and all created things, wild beasts, and peris, and divs, and creeping things, and birds were standing rank by rank reverentially before him; and for fear of his terror and majesty no creature could draw breath or stand upright in his presence. Amongst these creatures the bird called the starling made some movement, for which king Solomon ordered it should be chastised. The bird said, "O Solomon, this movement of mine was pre-ordained by the Providence of God; why shouldst thou chastise me?" Now the simorg was standing there, and when he heard the starling speak thus, he turned to Solomon and said, "O prophet of God, I have no faith in predestination and providence." This speech displeased Solomon greatly, and he said, "Never more speak such a word as this! for whoever believes not in predestination is without true faith, and his religion is not right." The simorg answered, "O prophet of God, men for their own pleasure say one to another, 'This is predestination, and this is providence;' but beyond this there is neither one nor the other." Solomon was yet more angry at this, and again cried out to the simorg, "We must believe that actions are bound up with fate and providence."

While they were thus speaking, God sent the angel Gabriel to say to Solomon, "Suffer not thy heart to be grieved for these words of the simorg; the time will soon come when he shall flee from thy court with shame, and hide his face from every one: but if it is thy wish to confound him in this matter, know that this night a son is born to the king of the East, and a daughter to the king of the West, and we have ordained in our providence

that these two shall meet, and that a child shall be born to them before their marriage, a decree which all the inhabitants of the world would find it impossible to fulfil." Then Solomon ordered that the simorg should be sought for; and when he was brought into his presence, all wild beasts and tame, and genii, and reptiles, came and stood every one in his place before the prophet Solomon, rank by rank, surrounding him with reverence. Then Solomon turned to the simorg and said, "What hast thou to say of fate and providence?" He answered, "Thou art truly the prophet of God, yet I cannot bring myself to believe in fate, and put trust in it." "Then," said Solomon, "O simorg, the great and glorious God has revealed to me, that this night a son is born to the king of the East, and a daughter to the king of the West, and that it is in the decrees of providence that they shall meet together, and a son be born to them before the celebration of marriage between them. For if all the sages on the face of the earth were to endeavour to influence providence, they could not do it; and in this must thou too believe." The simorg answered, "By the power of the Almighty God, I do firmly believe, that he is the disposer of all things, and yet I cannot well believe that the son of the East and the daughter of the West should meet together." Solomon answered, "Speak not thus, for it is unlawful. If thou wert not here this night as one whom I have set over the birds, I would have chastised thee thoroughly, and taken away thy honourable place, and punished thee severely. But I would not that thy honour and dignity amongst the birds should perish. Come, now, repent, and never return to speaking such words." The simorg said, "O sent of God, I know thou art in truth a prophet; but I cannot believe in fate and providence, nor receive the doctrine of them: but if I may have thy permission, I will frustrate the design of which Gabriel has given thee notice, that thou mayst know the right is on my side." Then Solomon chose four birds, the crow, the owl, the starling, and the sparrow, to make a contract for fifteen years; and this contract he ordered to be written, and so it was done.

When the simorg departed from the presence of Solomon, and disappeared from the sight of all creatures, he flew into the West, and alighted in that city where the king's daughter had been born. There was in that city a garden and a lake, and a tree whence hung a cradle of ivory and ebony, and adorned with precious stones, in which was the child, and the nurses and maidens were sitting round. Suddenly the simorg, like a mountain, came down upon them. When they saw him, they fell trembling before him and screaming, and with tottering steps they left the cradle and fled into the garden-house. Then the simorg took up the cradle and the child, and bore them into the air. Meanwhile, the clamour of the women raised an outcry in the city, and news of what had happened was brought to the king. He ordered certain armed archers, on horseback, to pursue the simorg, shooting arrows and shouting, and raising a commotion wherever they saw the bird flying with the cradle in its beak, and that trumpets and horns should be sounded right and left; but it was of no avail, the simorg flew so high that he vanished from their sight. The king of the West returned disappointed to his house, weeping and lamenting, not knowing what this could mean; and all the city was confounded. The simorg flew towards the ocean, and crossed the seven seas. And on the shore of the seventh there was a mountain so high that it pierced the clouds, and not even the largest birds could fly to the top of it; and round this mountain was a gloomy thicket. The simorg placed the cradle on the top of a tree which grew on the mountain, and brought milk to feed the child; and brought her up, so that no creature knew of her: and she played merrily in the cradle. For he said to himself, "It

appears to me wisest to bring up this girl for fifteen years, so that no created being may know of her; and at the end of fifteen years, when the period fixed by Solomon has expired, I will carry her to him, that it may be known to him and all the world, that there is no such thing as fate or providence; but that they are only the idle talk of men in their hours of relaxation." Thus he returned every morning, and busied himself in the nurture and care of the child till she was four years old. He brought her all sorts of delicacies, dry and moist; butter and milk, so that the girl, thus carefully attended, rolled about in her mirth, and imagined that in all the world there was no place but that she was in: she fancied that the simorg had created her, and she lived in happiness and abundance. Almighty God so disposed the simorg to kindness towards her, that if she was a moment out of his sight, he was as it were mad. At the end of five years, she had grown fair-faced and very beautiful, and the simorg counted hour by hour and day by day, till the time fixed by Solomon should be completed, and he should show before him how he had defeated the decrees of providence. Then Gabriel came into the presence of Solomon and informed him, that when the son of the king of the West was five years old, the Almighty God had put into his heart so great a love of hunting, that he must go out to the chase every day; and the king his father, who had but that one son, could not rest a moment without him. Every day he said to his omras, "Do what is in the heart of this my son, and do not restrain him from the chase." When he was six years old, he was so witty, so beautiful, so excellent a horseman, that every one who saw him and noted his accomplishments was astonished. He would go out for two and three days a-hunting, and when he returned, he would call the wise men of his father's court, and ask of them stories of ancient times and learn them by heart. When he was seven years old, he wished to sport on the sea, and asked his father's leave to do so. The king, who knew that opposition would be vain, ordered a ship to be prepared with provisions for a month, and delivered his son into the care of a trusty courtier, and gave him pages sumptuously dressed as attendants. He sent, too, for all kinds of hawks and falcons, and put them into the ship. So the prince left his father's city with all preparations for his journey, and went on hunting day after day, till they came to the sea-shore. Then he bade them pitch the tents, and encamped with his whole retinue, and for some days they hunted on the sea-shore. After ten days, he ordered the ships and boats to be got ready, and embarked with ten days' provisions. They sailed amongst the islands, hunting and hawking, and one day they set the prince on shore on an island, where there was abundance of partridges and pigeons. The prince delighted greatly in that sport, and remembered neither hunger nor thirst when engaged in it, so that, after the lapse of ten days, there remained not a bird in the island. At this the prince was troubled, and bade the sailors transport him to another island. When they had sailed one day, suddenly clouds, and wind, and thunder, and lightning arose, so that the ships and boats were dashed together, and all sunk, and the prince was left on a plank. On this he was carried three days and three nights, and then cast on shore. When he arrived there, he knew not where he was, nor what would become of him, and he was in a very weak state; and for two days he wandered on the shore, eating what he could find. After two days, a ship came in sight, in which were a company of merchants. He saluted them, and they returned his salute; and they saw he was a boy of seven or eight years old, beautiful as the orb of the sun.

They asked him who he was, and what he was doing there? The prince

answered, "I am the child of a merchant, and was in a ship with many goods, when the ship was wrecked, and every thing that I possessed sank. I, poor wretch, escaped on a plank, and after three days and nights reached the shore, where I found myself hungry and naked, confounded and weak, never having known or been experienced in travelling. I am a child and helpless. If any of you will, for God's sake, take me into his keeping, I will serve him, and he will not miss his reward, either in this world or in the world to come." As the prince thus spoke, weak and helpless, he burst into tears; and all the passengers, touched with his supplications, burst into tears along with him. By the providence of God, there was in that ship one of the wise men of Solomon, who called the prince to him, and comforted him kindly, and said to him, "Henceforth feel no anxiety." For this the prince thanked him much. He put aside in the ship a girdle of gold which he wore, and put on the dress of a servant, and remained in the service of the sage, who treated him with hospitality; and when he found him faithful and prudent, he gave into his hand all he possessed. In the course of the voyage, after a time they touched at a city of Egypt, where the prince staid two years with the sage. One day this latter said to him, "Thou hast served me now two or three years, and I have done thee no kindness. I am ashamed before thee; ask something of me." The prince said, "May my soul be a thousand times the ransom of thine, and ten thousand times be thou blessed! I have not served thee in the hope of receiving any thing from thee." This pleased the sage, and he said nothing more. The prince went into the market-place, and sold the girdle of gold which he had, and put the price in his purse, and every time he went into the bazar he bought something for the sage, and brought it him; and so another year passed. Again the sage felt ashamed before his servant.

One day the prince said to him, "May the life of my lord be long! a desire has seized me to see where is the fountain of the Nile; grant me permission to leave thee." His master said to him, "My son, thou art but a child, and the fountain of the Nile is in the extreme west; how canst thou go there?" The prince said, "Such is the will of Almighty God." So the sage saw that his words were of no avail. He went to his treasure, and brought out of it something like wax, of which he gave a *miscal* to the prince, saying, "Eat this drug, it will be of service to thee." The prince thanked him, and did as he was commanded: he said, "O sage! tell me what is the advantage of this drug." He said, "It is from the treasury of the prophet Solomon. I have given it thee because I was ashamed thou shouldst have served me so long without recompense. Wherever thou goest, thou wilt understand the language of birds and quadrupeds, every word they speak." The prince thanked him joyfully, and turned his face towards the Nile, resolving to travel along the bank of the river. At length he came to a city, delighting the heart and increasing the pleasure of repose, like the garden of Irim, full of fruit trees: he had never seen a place so lovely. This scene pleased him greatly, and he began to eat of the fruit.

While thus engaged, he perceived certain trees whose fruit was all sewed up in fine linen, and such a light shone out of this, that the whole place was bright with it. The prince said to himself, "I will go and see this immediately;" but again he thought, "I know not what contrivance there may be in it, and my heart is apprehensive: I will stay here a year to know what this is." While he was thus thinking, he heard the sound of music, and perceived a number of people entering the place; and the king came and sat down under the tree, with his vizirs, and nobles, and confidants, and chief men of

the court, who stood rank by rank round the tree. The prince said, "I will stand at a distance, and hear what they say." The vizirs sitting before the king advanced all manner of opinions upon these shining trees, but none of them satisfied him, and turning to them, he said, "Long as it is since I have asked of you the explanation of these trees whose fruits are sewed up in linen, you have not yet given it me; that the confusion of my mind might be brought to an end, and the dust removed from my heart: you promise and you flatter me, day by day; but do not fulfil your promise. Now I will behead you all in the place where you stand." They were all astounded at this, and looked one upon the other, not knowing what answer to give; and they hung down their heads with shame. At length one of them, bolder than the rest, stepped forward and kissed the ground of submission, and said: "The world be at the king's disposal! long as we have been in the service of the king, and our fathers and ancestors before us in the service of his father and ancestors have made light of their lives, these trees have been seen shining, and yet no one has made out the reason of it. Now our lord desires this, and his command is just; but let him give us permission and license that we may all seven go and make diligent search and inquiry into this matter, and seek information on the subject, and present it for the acceptance of our lord." The king rose up in burning anger, and said, "By the holy faith of Solomon the prophet! if you do not make this matter known to me in one month, I will not leave one of you alive." Having said this, he mounted his horse angrily, and rode away. The vizirs sat awhile, questioning with one another on the matter, and at length agreed there was nothing for them but to go about the world and make inquisition and inquiry into the phenomenon. So they prepared for their journey, and all seven set out. All at once they saw the prince, and said, "Whence art thou, and whither art thou going?" He said, "I come from the East, and am going into the West." The vizirs were astonished at his words, and said, "At such a tender age; on what business art thou going?" The prince said, I have been possessed with a desire to go and see where the source of the river Nile is." They said "This is not a thought for thee in thy young age." The prince answered, "There is now no help. There is no power in us to avert the decrees of providence." The vizirs said, "Come along with us." So they went along the banks of the Nile till they came to where a man was taking up green herbs, some mature and some unripe, and throwing them into the water. Going a little further, they saw a man binding twigs, and when he had bound them, he could not lift them upon his head, and yet he went on binding more. When they had gone something further, they saw a man sitting by a well, who had put his own vessel on one side, and was filling the vessels of others, and leaving his own empty. Still a little further on, they saw a bird which had come half out of a hole, and would go in again, but could not. When they had gone further, they saw a snake sleeping in the path, who bit every one that passed, and yet no one would take heed to himself, and they were still bold. Still further on, they heard puppies barking in the womb of their mother. Passing thence, they saw a fat calf sucking a fat cow, and itself becoming lean by so doing. After that they saw two butchers, whose shops stood opposite; one of them sold fat meat, and the other lean and putrid. Men left the fat and good meat, and bought the lean and putrid meat. Going further, they saw a tree all hung with pieces of linen, and every one who passed cut off a piece and carried it away. As they went further, they saw a man putting morsels of food into the mouths of others, and eating nothing himself. Going still further, they saw an antelope running, and many people running after it,

some laying hands on its neck, and some seizing its feet, and all eager to catch it; but none could succeed in this. When they had gone yet a little further, they saw an old man, with his back bent almost double, engaged in prayer. They saluted him, and he returned their salute, and made them sit by him, and asked them what was the object of their search. They said, "We have seen in our way a variety of wonders, and we are not equal to the solution of the riddles they involve. We would thou shouldst explain to us what is the meaning of them." The old man said, "I am a hundred and fifty years old, and yet I have neither seen nor known these wonders. But I have a brother older than I am: go to him, for he is on your road and ask him to explain to you these things." So they left that place, and went forward,—the seven old men, and the youth in the midst of them. When they were come to the place mentioned, they found an old man, whose hair was half grey, whom they asked for an explanation of these wonders. He answered, "I am a hundred and eighty years old, but I never heard or knew of these things. But I have a brother, when you have gone farther, who is older than I: he must know the truth of these things, and will tell you." So they bid him farewell, and went forward. And they saw a man in the midst of seven youths, looking himself like a young man, with black hair, and in full vigour. They saluted him, and sat down before him. He said, "On what business do you come to me, and what is your need?" Then they told him all the strange things they had seen in their way. He said, "What strange things do you wish to have explained?" They said, "We wish thee to explain all we have seen in the way, especially that tree whose fruits are bound up in linen, and shine like fire; and again, the history of thy two brothers. We would know all this." He said, "You have seen my brothers, then?" They replied that they had. Then he laughed, and said, "Now, listen and attend, till I explain to you. In the first place, the man who was cutting up herbs, full grown and immature, and throwing them into the water,—that is the work of death, who snatches up old men and young, king and beggar, and shows pity to no one; secondly, the man that placed wood on his head, and could not carry it, and yet tied up more,—this is an emblem of the sons of Adam; though they have committed so many things that they cannot bear the weight of them, still they go on committing more; third, the man who was drawing water from the well, and filling the buckets of others, and leaving his own empty,—he is an emblem of him who gains the goods of this world with toil and pain, and gives them to strangers, and leaves his own kindred destitute; fourth, the bird that had come half out of the hole and could not return again, is like the word which has escaped from the mouth, and cannot again go back into its place; fifth, the serpent which stung every one, yet no one would be on his guard against it, is like the world, which destroys every one, and yet no one will beware of it; sixth, the puppies that barked in the womb of the mother, are like the children of this latter age, when the son presumes to advise his father; seventh, the calf which sucked its mother's milk, and only became lean thereby, is like the monarchs of this last age; however much gold and silver they take from the weak and from their wretched subjects, and store up for themselves, they are still poor and lean; eighth, those two butchers, one of whom sold fat and fresh meat, and the other lean and putrid, and men left the former and chose the latter,—this is an allegory that men leave their lawful wives, and go after unmannered and shameless women; ninth, that garment of fine linen hanging on a tree, of which every one took away a piece,—that is the true faith and Islam, of which every one may take a portion of true

religion; tenth, the man who was putting morsels in the mouths of others, and did not eat himself,—this is like the sages of these latter times, who give their advice to others, and do not act upon it themselves; eleventh, that fawn that men were hanging to, one seizing it by the foot and one by the head, and one laying his hand on its neck,—that is an emblem of covetousness and desire of acquisition, in which pursuit all men are in various ways so eager, and the object of desire flies from all of them. This is the explanation of what you saw on your road.

" For my own story and that of my brothers: the old man of 150, whom you first saw, is younger than we two others; and the reason of his decrepitude and weakness is, that he has at home a wife who is worthless and abandoned, and of bad disposition and unseemly actions, and ugly-faced and foul-browed. Whatever he brings into the house she squanders recklessly, and when he looks in he sees every thing going to rack and trod under foot. From the pain of all this 'his head has grown weak.' And the brother who is half grey-headed is older than this latter. He has a lady wife, who takes care of half what my brother brings her, and squanders half. In consequence, my brother is one while cheerful, and at another time his heart is sad; and hence he has remained midway between old age and youth. And I, who am so youthful and black-haired and vigorous, it is because I have a wife who is modest, and prudent, and domestic; so that whatever I put in her hands, whether little or much, she takes care of it, and therefore I am content and delighted with her; and this is how I have remained so youthful, and dark-haired, and vigorous, though I am many years older than these my two brothers. And for those trees whose fruit is tied up in linen, and shines like fire,—know that I have heard from my father that, in former times, there was a king in that city, just and prudent, and cherishing his subjects and his soldiers, and of a generous disposition; so that the inhabitants of the world in his day were glad of heart, and no one suffered care from adverse fortune. It happened that one of his subjects bought a piece of ground of another, in which was unexpectedly found a treasure. The new possessor went to him of whom he had bought the field, and told him of this: he said, 'What can I do? this year the field is thine, I have no right in it.' This proposition the buyer would not accept, and there was a dispute between them. Others interfered, and neither of them would arrange the affair according to the wish of his neighbour. These things were all told to the king then reigning, who sent for the parties, and asked them the circumstances of the case. They told him of the transfer of the field and the finding of the treasure. He who had found it had a son, and the other had a daughter; and the king bade them marry these young people, and give them the treasure as their portion. From the justice and equity of this king it fell out, that the grain which a certain husbandman sowed came up trees, and these, instead of fruit, produced pearls and gems. News of this was carried to the king, who came to see the strange sight; he examined the tree and saw that every branch bore some clusters of gems, which gave out a bright light. The king, in much astonishment, turned to his vizirs, and they and his nobles and confidants and servants said to him—'The jewels if left on the trees will be wasted; order them to be all gathered and carried into the treasury.' But the king said, 'God forbid! I have no right in this land nor in these jewels; how can I take them?' Then the owner of the land was called, and the king said to him, 'The seed you sowed has produced these jewels; take them.' But the husbandman said, 'May the king's life be long! at all events I have not sown

jewel-seed. This is to me forbidden property. These jewels have grown from the blessing of the justice, and equity, and good government of the king; I have nothing whatever to do with them.' When the king saw his determination, he would not take possession of the gems; but ordered them on the spot to be sewn up in fine linen, and so left, that they might hereafter bear witness to the whole world of the justice of the king, and the uprightness and purity of his subjects—that there was a king of so much good faith and equity, that the trees, instead of fruit, bore gems, and the ground, instead of grain, produced trees; and when that equity of the king, and uprightness of the subject produced a treasure in the field, both parties gave up the desire of it, and from natural goodness of heart left it, as a certain poet has said,

Gold and riches remain to no one,
But goodness of heart long abideth.

Now though so many events have happened, and so many thousands of men have come into this world, and passed thence into the next, yet no living being has had courage and daring to stretch forth his hand to that tree to know what was on it. This, brothers, we may attribute both to the justice of the king and to the good faith and uprightness of his subjects."

When the vizirs heard all this, they were glad, and thanked the sage, and returned. The prince also took leave of him, and proceeded along the banks of the Nile. The vizirs returned home, and told the king their story from beginning to end, and were delivered from their fear.

At this part of the story comes in an episode, almost literally extracted from the introduction to the *Arabian Nights*, where the merchant hears and understands the discourse of the ox and the ass. The prince, by virtue of the drug which the sage had given him, understands the discourse of the animals, and imparts it to his host, and the consequence is the host's all but perdition prevented, as in the Arabian story. After this, he proceeds on his way towards the fountain of the Nile. The account of this fountain is not unlike that of the fountain of life, discovered by Khizzer (or Elias) in the extreme West, on his march with the army of Alexander.

He went on thus by the banks of the Nile, two or three days, until he came to a hermit's cell, where sat an old man of very imposing appearance. The prince saluted him, and the old man returned his salute and called him to him, and asked him of his affairs. The prince said, "I am come from the East, and am going towards the West." The old man said, "On what end, and what is thy purpose?" The prince answered, that he wished to know where the source of the Nile was. The old man said, "What profit is there in what thou hast taken upon thyself? What hast thou to do with seeing and knowing this?" He answered, "The Almighty God, the disposer of destiny, has made me a wanderer, and sends me about the world." Then the Abid said, "When thou hast gone two or three days hence, the sea will stop thee: thou wilt sit with thy head on thy knees, perplexed and thoughtful, when suddenly a large bird will alight from the air before thee—so huge that thou wilt not be able to see its head, only his feet. Then with all haste run, and lay firm hold of the bird's foot. The bird will rise in the air and fly over all the seas, and will set thee down on a level plain. And his custom is, that every morning and evening he flies over the sea to this plain and returns again. When he has set thee down in this place, remain not there, but go forward; thou wilt see ground as if of gold, and in another part a hill of gold,

and a dome of gold on the top, and battlements of gold, and all set with jacinths and emeralds. And from that dome a river flows down; and the dome has four doors, and the water flows in four divisions. One of them flows into the ground and that is the Nile. The three others are—one the Dijleh, and one the Jihon, and one the Euphrates. As soon as thou art arrived there, put off thy clothes and wash and purify thyself, and say thy prayers, and ask what thou hast need of, and remember me in thy prayers. When thou hast done this, return, by the same way thou wentest, to the level ground. There thou wilt see the bird again: seize his foot firmly till he has carried thee over the seas, and set thee down in this same place. And when thou comest here, thou wilt find me in the hermitage dead. Wash me, and bury me here, and go thyself where thou wilt." Then the prince rose up, and bid farewell to the old man, and followed the course of the Nile, and sat as the hermit had told him. Suddenly, he saw the huge bird the old man had told him of. He seized him by the foot, and the bird rose and flew with him into the air, and set him down on the level plain. The prince did as the Abid had told him. He left that plain and came to the golden mountain, and was about to ascend to the dome, but on a sudden he heard a voice saying, "Son of Adam, thou canst not stay in this place; give not thyself any trouble, for thou wouldst perish in the attempt." The prince said, "I must see." The voice came again, saying, "Above this dome is the Mountain of Paradise, and on this dome the heavens revolve, and half of this is fixed in the earth; thou canst not go there. Thou hast found thy desire; extend not thy wishes any further." The prince remained in astonishment. He put off his clothes, and purified himself, and performed two prostrations of prayer, and fixed his eyes on the earth, and asked whereof he had need. When he lifted up his head from the posture of adoration, he saw a bunch of grapes let down from the dome, and a voice said, "This is thy day's food; take it, for it is the fruit of Paradise. When thou hast eaten it, thou wilt no more long after the food, and the water, and the fruits of the earth." The prince took the grapes and turned to go back, and cried out, "What is that water which issues from the top of the dome?" Answer was given, "This is the water of Almighty God, sent down from heaven, and four divisions of it flow into Paradise. One is the Nile, and another the Euphrates, and another the Dijleh, and another the Jihon." The prince prayed for the Abid, and performed rightly and truly all he had bidden him, and passed down again into the level plain. There he saw the bird again, and seized his foot: the bird flew with him across the seven seas, and laid him down on the shore. Then the prince went into the hermitage, and saw the Abid lying dead. He washed and purified him, and buried him in the hermitage. Then he turned his face again to travel, and went forward. When he had gone a little way, Eblis threw himself in his way, in the form of a Sophi, and saluted him, and the prince returned his salute. Eblis said, "What has been the direction of thy journey?—hast thou found the object of it, or not?" The prince said, "By the favour of Almighty God, my journey has been prosperous, and I have obtained my object; in token of this I have brought back this bunch of grapes." Eblis looked and saw a cluster of grapes of four colours—green, and white, and black, and red, like blood. When he saw this, he put his hand in his sleeve and took out a beautiful apple, which he gave to the prince, saying, "A certain Abid gave me this, and said, 'Give it to such a one whom thou wilt meet to eat, for it is of the fruit of Paradise.'" The prince put the apple to his mouth, and bit off half. When he had swallowed it, Eblis snatched from him the grapes and laughed,

and said, "I am he who tempted man, and procured his expulsion from Paradise, and now I did not wish thou shouldst eat the grapes of Paradise. Now go whither thou wilt." Then he flew up in the air like a bird, and disappeared from sight. The prince was bitterly grieved and dejected; but his repentance was unavailing. So he went forward till he came to the sea. Much as he searched for an inhabited place, he found none. He was hungry, and ate dry fish, and dead crabs, and herbs, and kept walking about in one place. After a week had elapsed, a boat appeared one day in the midst of the sea. The prince called out, and made signals to the people of the ship, and shewed himself to them. As soon as they saw him, they sent out the skiff and took him in. In the ship were many merchants, who asked the prince's adventures. These he told them. They said to him, "O, Son, no one but the son of the King of the East ever reached this place. We are going to the island of Oman. Thou also come with us." He said, "I have no goods to trade with; but I will go with you." The merchants said, "We will give thee a stock." So every one gave him something, and the ship sailed on. Almighty God so disposed, that when two or three days had passed, suddenly the wind turned against them, and turned the ship this way and that, and for three days and nights tossed the ship right and left. On the fourth day, it was dashed into a hundred pieces against a rock, and the passengers were drowned. The prince, with three Arabian horses, reached the shore. It happened that a huge mountain was in sight. The horses from the sea-shore made towards the mountain. The prince took a fine horse, which bore him stoutly to the shore. He saw a mountain abounding with herbage, and roses and tulips, and wandered on it for some days, eating herbs and dry fish. It chanced one day, that one of the three horses fell down, and struggled, striking out his fore and hind legs. The prince said, "Before he dies of himself, I will kill him, and eat his flesh till Almighty God shall do something for me. So he killed the horse, and flayed him, and put his hide on a stick to dry, and cut the flesh in pieces, and placed it on hot stones, and ate it. Every day he walked out, and when night came, he wrapt himself in the horse's hide to sleep. Ten days passed in this manner, and he grew weary of the place, and said to himself, "How can I help myself? This is ten days I have been in this place waiting for a ship to come in sight, by whose means I might arrive at some inhabited place, for I am in an evil case, and Almighty God does not show me his light. I will rise now and go to the top of the hill. Perhaps Almighty God will discover some one to me of whom I may ask the way." He rose up, and after a thousand difficulties reached the top of the hill. He saw a mountain whose head was hid in the clouds; and on the mountain a tree, such as had never been seen in all the ages of mankind. It covered the mountain right and left with its shadow; and it bore branches and leaves of proportionable size to itself. Long as he looked up, he could not see the top of it, nor comprehend its immensity in his imagination. He sat down in the shade of this tree, till sleep overpowered him, and while he was sleeping, the young lady looked down from the tree, and saw the prince, such a form as she had never seen before; and the natural feeling of kindness was conformable with the purpose of Almighty God. Her heart was smitten, and she became without judgment. She said to herself, "Is this a dream or a vision?" for she had never in her life seen one of the race of Adam, and imagined there was no place in the world but that, the sea and the tree, and that God had created no creature but the simorg. When she saw the prince so beautiful, she was in love with him, with a hundred thousand hearts, and there was danger that she

would have thrown herself down from the tree. Then she threw down some of the fruit the simorg had brought her to the prince. He looked up, and saw among the branches of the tree a girl beautiful as the moon on her nineteenth night. He was astonished and out of himself, and fell in love with her with a hundred thousand hearts, and there was danger that he would have gone mad. He cried out to the maiden and said, "Who and what art thou, and what art thou doing in that tree?" The maiden said, "I am the simorg's daughter." The prince said, "How can the simorg have a daughter?" and laughed. She said, "I know I am the daughter of the simorg." Then she asked, "Who art thou?" He said, "I am a man." She asked, "What is that?" He said, "As thou art, a child of human beings, and the simorg is a bird; dost thou not know this much? thou hast nothing to do with the simorg, nor he with thee." The maiden said, "What word is this thou hast said? I know I am the daughter of the simorg, and I know not what a human being is." The prince said, "If thou wouldst be convinced that the simorg has nothing in common with thee, when he comes ask him for a mirror." She said, "What is that?" He answered, "Thou wilt see what he brings." The maiden asked, "Dost thou know any means whereby thou couldst come into this tree to me?" The prince said, "Between me and thee is a distance of five hundred *koz*." They were at this point of their speech when the time of the simorg's coming drew near. The lady said, "Go and hide thyself in some place on the sea-shore, lest the simorg find and kill thee." Then she gave him half her fruits. Then the prince rose, and descended from the mountain to the sea-shore, and went to his place and crept into the horse's skin, and from love of the young lady tossed and twisted about all night. When the simorg approached, the girl said to him, "I am sick of this want of companionship; bring me a mirror." Immediately he flew off, and brought and gave her it; but she knew not what she should do with it. All that night she wept and wailed for love of the prince, and was without rest. When the morning came, the simorg departed, to stand in the presence of king Solomon. The prince, from love of the girl, flew like the wind up the mountain. Her eyes, too, were on the road he came, and when she saw him she rejoiced. She asked him again, and showed him the mirror. The prince said, "Now look in it." So she looked in, and saw head, and eyes, and ears, and mouth, and brow, and teeth. He said, "Now thou hast seen thyself, look at me, and see how every thing is alike." When she had seen herself and looked at the prince, and saw that she was in every point like him, she said in her heart, "All that this youth says is true and right;" and the flame of love for the prince burnt a thousand times more in the heart of the princess, and there was a fear lest she should throw herself down from the tree. Then she said, "Now, what means is there of thy coming up into this tree, that we may be together?" The prince said, "When the simorg comes, thou must fall into lamentation before him, and say, 'I wish to go down under this tree, for I am weary of being continually upon it, and I cannot bear to wait till thy coming; how if thou wert to take me for one hour to the sea-shore, and leave me there, that I might for one hour take my pleasure on the shore? Perhaps my heart would be recreated.'" This pleased the princess. They talked together till evening. At the time of the simorg's coming, the prince went away, and hid himself on the sea-shore.

By the artifice of concealing himself in the skin of one of the horses, which he had previously instructed the lady to request the simorg to bring to

her, the prince contrives to be conveyed into the neighbourhood of his beloved, and to be carried into the otherwise inaccessible tree; and thus matters continue for many months, till Solomon, who knew by his prophetic spirit all that had passed hitherto, commanded the simorg to bring his charge into the assembly of animals which had heard his boast at the beginning of the story.

One day, Solomon asked the simorg, "What hast thou done with the decree? for the appointed period has come to an end." The simorg said, "I have so frustrated it that thou wilt thyself confess there is no predestination, and allow that the right is on my side." Solomon said, "Go and bring the princess and the horse's skin." The simorg brought them; the prince and his son were both in the skin. Then Solomon ordered that all men, and Peris, and Divs, and reptiles, and wild beasts, and birds should present themselves at his court. Then he sat on his throne and made the simorg sit before him, and the princess and the skin sewn up to be placed before him. Then he asked the simorg—"What hast thou done with the decree concerning the son of the King of the East and the daughter of the King of the West?" The simorg said—"O, Prophet of God, in the same hour that I made the contract with thee, and departed from my Lord's presence, I went into the West, where the child had just been born; I carried away her cradle, and flew over the seven seas, and placed her on a high mount, and a tree still higher." Solomon said, "Hast thou done what thou wouldst with the decree of predestination?" He said, "Yes." Then Solomon said, "Now tear open that skin." The simorg opened the skin with beak and claws, and saw a youth, who came out, with a child three months old in his bosom, and saluted the king. "Then," said Solomon to the simorg, "this is the decree of Providence, which thou hast striven to render vain. By the glory of the Lord of omnipotence, I will so chastise thee, that all the inhabitants of the world shall wonder." The simorg fell down before him, and was greatly ashamed, and in his shame rose up in the air and flew out of sight to the mountain of Kaf—from that time no living creature has seen the simorg, and all creatures present were astonished. Then Solomon ordered that 12,000 Divs, and birds, and Genii should go right and left in search of the simorg; but at no time, nor in any place, did they find a trace of him. From that day the owl and جغد have dwelt in mountains and desolate places. Then Solomon gave the daughter of the King of the West to the son of the King of the East, and they read the *khotbah*, and performed the marriage-rites between them, and sent them home to the parents of the bridegroom, and all the inhabitants of the world confessed the astonishing wisdom of Solomon, and the parents of the prince saw their son and daughter with their child on the way, and the relations and kindred on both sides assembled and made great feasting and rejoicing.

The manuscript of this story is ornamented with numerous illustrations, in which the usual Oriental contempt of the laws of perspective is sufficiently apparent, but otherwise they are fairly executed. The simorg is often introduced in these pictures, and appears there as an immense bird, very like in shape and plumage to a cock, but having the proportions ascribed to the rokh in the tale of Sindbād.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY MRS. CLEMONS.

Chapter III.—Vizianagarum—Wallajahbad.—St. Thomas's Mount.

The typhus fever now raged through the cantonment of Nundedroog, and it was found necessary to remove the troops. We were hastily ordered to march, and our destination was to be Vizianagarum, seven hundred miles distant. The road lay through a country which had seldom been traversed by any European.

It was three months before we reached our destined cantonment, having had to encounter the hot season in one part of our march, and the monsoon in another, neither of which was very tolerable under our canvass roofs. Sometimes we had to halt while the pioneers cut a road through a jungle; but the grand object was attained. Fever disappeared, and we arrived at our new station in health and spirits. This being called a single station, our regiment was alone, and no other society was to be found within thirty miles. There were only three ladies in the regiment, but we were quite gay amongst ourselves; every other evening we met at each other's houses, and invited the officers to cards and music; and never have I enjoyed more real sociability than at this station. It was amusing to see our motley dinner and supper tables; "camp fashion" was the order of the day, by which is meant that every guest is to bring his own chair, plate, knife and fork, spoon, tumbler, and wine-glass. This mode of visiting is constantly adopted in up-country stations, where the stay is uncertain, and where it is desirable that locomotion should be incumbered and impeded by no articles of this description. Previously to leaving Nundedroog, we had sold off every thing except necessaries for the march, just sufficient for each person; consequently, the established "camp fashion" was a great convenience to us. The mistress of the feast had only to provide a table-cloth, and each guest brought his servant to wait upon him, which is customary in every station. All kinds of necessaries were very cheap in this division; a sheep was one rupee (about two shillings); thirty fowls for one rupee; sixty measures* of rice for a rupee; seventy measures of grain for the same sum; and the servants' wages were also lower, owing to the cheapness of grain. We never provide our servants with food in India; they have their stated pay, which is from two rupees per month to seventeen, according to the situation they fill, and they find themselves with every thing. They never sleep in the house, unless it be one or two in the outer verandahs, but occupy godowns, or outhouses, round the compound.

The climate of Vizianagarum is agreeable and temperate; it is within twelve miles of the sea, and constantly refreshed with its salutary breezes. European plants and vegetables do not grow here in any perfection, consequently the productive gardens of Nundedroog were much missed. While the regiment was quartered at this station, a very heavy storm of hail happened, the stones being larger than marbles; after the storm had abated, the rain poured down in torrents. When it had a little subsided, we opened our door, when I noticed something on the ground, a short distance from the bungalow, which, on closer observation, I found to be a small fish, somewhat resembling a prawn, and of about the same size; it was of a reddish hue on the back, but of a silvery colour below. On further examination, after the rain had ceased, we found two or three others of the same description. Major Smith, being at

* A measure is about three pounds.

this time a great *virtuoso*, added these fish to his collection. They were alive at the time of their being taken from the ground, though in a very weak state; they merely moved their tails on being touched, and remained in this state some hours. Several instances of this phenomenon have been noticed in different parts of India.

I have before spoken of the different castes of the natives of Madras. All the upper castes are very averse to any interference with their religious opinions. A curious instance of the prejudice of the natives against the education of their children in the Christian faith, or even against educating them at all, happened about this time.

A gentleman (Mr. L.) at Madras was the father of a little boy, then about four years' old, intelligent and interesting. The mother was a Hindu woman, and the child had been allowed to live with her. The father of the little boy had gradually, and at intervals, touched upon the subject of education to the mother, and had tried to impress upon her the necessity of having their child brought up in such a manner as to be qualified to fill any public situation. Occasionally he ventured upon the subject of religion, and entreated the mother to allow the child to be taught the principles of Christianity. Every entreaty, however, was unavailing. Threats of desertion produced no better effect. As a Christian and a father, anxious for the everlasting welfare of his child, he resolved to act in this matter independently of the mother. Mr. L. consulted a clergyman upon the subject; it was arranged that, the first time an opportunity offered, the child should be clandestinely removed by his father to the minister's house, where he was to be kept and educated. Accordingly, a short time after this resolution was taken, the mother having been called away from her charge, Mr. L. walked with the child, unperceived by any of the servants, to a place where he could hire a palanquin, into which they got, and arrived safely at the clergyman's. He then discharged the palanquin, hired another from a different place, and was conveyed to a friend's house, where he spent the day, and returned home in the evening. The poor mother bewailed the loss of her child, and bitter were her upbraidings when Mr. L. informed her that he had placed his boy in other hands. He tried to soothe and reason with her, but it was of no avail; it was not the loss of her child for which she mourned so much, as that he should be taught to despise her faith; this rendered her utterly inconsolable. A month elapsed before Mr. L. ventured to visit his child, lest the poor mother should set spies to watch him. At last, cautiously and circuitously, in the evening, and on horseback, he ventured forth, and his heart was soon gladdened with the sight of his boy, who bounded into his arms with delight, dressed in the costume of an English child. He had fretted at first on account of being separated from his mother, but had soon become reconciled to his lot; he had some little companions, and his new clothes soon banished his sadness. He found his shoes and stockings unpleasant, and entreated papa to let him go without them. Another month passed, and Mr. L. began to have more confidence in his visits. The mother also, during the last few weeks, had become gayer. She was very young (only twenty), and Mr. L. thought time perhaps would reconcile her to the step. He had taught her to read and speak English well, and he promised to marry her and take her to England with him. She had not, however, been idle during the last two months; in fact, she had set spies to watch Mr. L., who were men of her own caste, as interested as herself in rescuing the child from Christianity, and at length the discovery was made. Mr. L. had to leave Madras on business for a few days. He started in his palanquin about

eight o'clock at night, for Conjeveram, but on his road out of Madras called at the minister's to kiss his boy, whom he left in all the happiness of innocence and content with his new home. The following morning, about twenty Hindus suddenly entered the house of the clergyman, seized the child as he sat at play with his young companions, placed him on a horse before one of their number, and galloped off. All this was the work of a few minutes. On the third morning after this, Mr. L. returned to his house; a number of natives were about it. The tom-tom was beating, and horns were sounding, when, to his horror, he beheld his child dead, laid on a board, and the procession moving off to burn the body. The cause of his death was never ascertained, but poison was suspected. Such is the strong prejudice of the natives against European education and Christianity! A few instances occur of conversion in the true sense of the term; but I am sorry to say, too many leave their own castes for what they can get by the change. I was once hiring a servant, and I asked him "what caste he was?" "Oh!" said he, with a broad grin, "I am mistress's caste; I can eat and drink any thing!"

Among the many torments of a hot climate are the numerous insects that infest the earth and atmosphere, and greatly annoy the European inhabitants. Some of the smaller animals too are a great nuisance; the musk rat in particular. It is about the size of a mouse, and when it passes through a room, it perfumes the whole air with the scent, and whatever it passes over becomes impregnated with the smell and taste of musk. A pipe of wine or barrel of beer will become unfit to drink, and they will give an equal flavour to hams and cheeses. I had a present of a sack of potatoes, a vegetable highly prized at a distance from Nundedroog, where they grow; but after I had had them a few days, they were all unfit to eat, a musk rat having run over the outside of the sack.

The white ants are the most destructive of all the insect tribe; they will destroy every thing but metals, though the natives pretend they can *eat* rupees. A bag of coin had been stolen out of the regimental cash chest; the vakeel belonging to the regiment was examined, but nothing could be proved against him, and he insisted that they had been eaten by the white ants, traces of a bed of mould which they inhabited being found near the place and on the outside of the box itself. These insects are about the length of a maggot; and before rain, or after a shower, they assume wings (for I know not how to express it better, as the wing seems to be the growth of an hour); they then become most annoying, flying into your house in every direction, filling the lamps and wall-shades with their wings, for as soon as they strike against any thing these fall off, and the bodies will then drop into your plate, tea, wine, or whatever you may be taking. They frequently come into the room in such quantities as to resemble a shower of snow, and actually drive the ladies into darkness to get rid of them, as they are always attracted by light. They throw up mould in such heaps, as to build up a large hill in a single night. If a trunk or box is put upon the ground, the ants eat through it, and devour part of the contents in a few hours. A ball was to be given to a lady who was about to leave Wallajahbad, when I was there, and I ordered a new dress for the occasion from Madras, which was about forty miles distant. It came, in all the beauty of gauze, satin, and lace, highly to my satisfaction, only two days before the ball was to take place; and after the fashion and taste in which it was made had been sufficiently admired, it was returned to the little wooden box it had come in. The evening arrived, and I was all dressed with the exception of my gown. "Now, ayah, my gown," said I, as

I was putting the finishing touch to my hair. "Apah swamy! mam, mam, swamy, swamy!" exclaimed my ayah, in a fright. I turned quickly round, expecting to see a large snake uncoiling himself from the box; but alas! it was worse, far worse, at least to a lady dressing for a ball; my beautiful dress was held up, or rather the particles remaining of it, between my ayah's hands, earth shaking from it at every movement, and with every shake, satin, gauze, and lace parting company. Here was death to all my hopes of exhibiting myself in my new finery, and rivalling my acquaintances in splendour. Finery, however, is not their peculiar taste; they will equally devour half a carpet in a night, or a gentleman's full-dress coat; in short, their appetite is by no means nice.

It is not every insect that is disagreeable or annoying in India; the fire-fly is an exception. It is a large fly, perhaps nearly as large as our blue flies; but it makes no humming noise, and its beauty is only seen at night. It gives a light resembling that of a glow-worm; and as you sit enjoying the stillness and calmness of night outside your house, which is a general practice, these little creatures will fly around you, settling on the branches of the trees like so many sparkling gems. On one occasion, I was seated in a verandah of a house at Vepery, and the night being exceedingly dark, numbers of these flies settled on a tree near me; the brilliant light they gave was such as to tempt me to fetch a book, and on opening its pages, I could see distinctly enough to read, though the print was far from being good. They are perfectly harmless, and alight on your dress and hair occasionally in numbers. It is said that a lady once had a number of these flies caught, and arranged them on a dress for a fancy ball; this was managed, as I have heard, by sewing little pieces of coarse net over the flies separately, in different parts of the dress, to keep them in their places, and she made a most splendid appearance in a dark grotto arranged for the purpose.

The little cochineal is a pretty insect, about the size of a small bean, and something of the same shape; it exactly resembles the purest and softest scarlet velvet; it has four little black legs, and if you stroke and press it, you could fancy it was a piece of velvet in your hands. It is from this little insect that the cochineal dye is made.

Wallajahbad and its neighbourhood is a barren and uninteresting country, without either drive or ride to recommend it. The chief road leads past the church-yard, which forms one end of the cantonment. No carriage can get more than a couple of miles in any direction; but on horseback you may enjoy a more extensive range of country. There are a number of toddy topes, which are frequently visited early in the morning in order to drink this cooling and delightful beverage. A tope is a cluster of trees, sometimes as large as our forests in England, and in other places numbering only twenty or thirty trees. The toddy topes are formed of palmyra, coco-nut, or date trees. The toddy is the sap of the tree, which oozes from an incision made in the tree near the top, where a leaf branches from it. The natives go round to each tree, and ascend the perpendicular stem to the height of more than a hundred feet, by means of a belt or hoop fastened round the tree and enclosing the body, not tightly, but leaving sufficient room for them to lean their back against the hoop, while their feet are clasped round the tree; thus they can get up any height with very little assistance from their hands. Nearly at the top, where the leaf is broken off, they make a little deeper cut into the tree, on which place they fix a chatty, and tie it firmly on. During the night the toddy will drop into the vessel, which, on the following morning, will be taken from the tree quite full. This beverage is delicious; it tastes sweet and cold, and

sparkles like champaigne; it is considered wholesome, if drunk early in the morning, but when the heat of the day advances, or even soon after sun-rise, it begins to ferment, and in that state it becomes intoxicating. It is used as yeast, to make bread and cakes, and it is occasionally made into a kind of beer. To ride on horseback before sun-rise to one of the topes, and take a glass of the sparkling toddy, is a truly Indian excursion.

These trees are also useful for many other things beside the toddy. The palmyra bears a fruit which some consider very fine; the leaves, when dried, are formed into umbrellas; one good-sized leaf is sufficiently large for the purpose. The leaves also make good thatch for the houses, and the small ones are made into fans. The milk of the coco-nut is very generally drunk, but the nut itself in a raw state is seldom used, though when ground down it makes an excellent ingredient for curry, to which it gives a very fine flavour. The date tree leaves are also used for many things; and being cut, will form hats for children. The bark of these trees is useful for the making of rope or string.

The tamarind topes are numerous; the tree is large and high, with branches spreading out like the oak, and forming a most delightful shelter from a broiling sun. They grow in a sandy soil, and not a blade of grass or any other vegetable production will grow beneath them, owing to the great acidity which the fall of the leaves and fruit occasions. When the tamarind is quite ripe, the shell of the pod turns brown; it is in shape like a Windsor-bean, and the fruit lies in it, about four or five stones in each shell, with the fibres attached; you break them open like the pod of a pea, and eat them; their flavour is finer in this state than when we get them in this country, for they are only gathered from the tree and potted down, without any addition of sugar. They also make a refreshing and pleasant drink, by putting a quantity into a jug, pouring boiling water on them, and then straining them through a sieve. The water taken from them, when quite cold, is also frequently used to bathe inflamed eyes, or any part that may have inflammation.

The most curious of all the trees, and at the same time the most beautiful, is the banyan. It grows to a very large size; fresh roots are continually forming, and descending; for, strange as it may appear, the root grows from the branches, and gradually increases in size till it reaches the ground; it then takes a firm hold of the earth, and a deep root strikes from thence. Between these descending roots are avenues, with arches of the most fantastic shape, through which you may walk. You will see from twelve to twenty of these roots composing the beautiful trunk, a dozen or more perhaps within a foot of the ground, others again just two or three feet, of the branches from which they are forming. I have seen these trees of great magnitude, and have taken many a breakfast under their shady arms, which spread out far beyond the roots.

The bamboo tree is the most graceful of any, but it does not grow very large. Its feathery branches wave with the gentlest breeze. It is difficult to give a description of it, so as to convey a correct idea to those who have never seen the bamboo growing. It is not like the weeping willow, yet the graceful bend of each thin branch, with its diminutive leaf, makes it bear some resemblance to that tree at a distance. The tent-poles are always made from its trunk, which is quite hollow to the top, while from the very young branches an excellent pickle as well as preserve is frequently made. Chair-bottoms, baskets, and mats which cover the floors, are also made from this tree.

The plantain tree is the most hardy of all the Indian productions; it will grow equally fine in the hot low country, on barren and sandy land, as in the cooler and more hilly districts. It does not often grow more than ten or fifteen feet from the ground, and its bunches of plantains are formed near the branching leaf. The leaf is also used a great deal in hospitals and sick chambers; it serves instead of ointment for healing blisters, the bright side is for this purpose; also for burns and cooling plaisters the other side of the leaf is used. It grows to a very large size, sometimes four or five feet long, and in a very curious manner. The long fibre, which goes down the centre of the leaf, seems to attain length and strength long before the more delicate part of the leaf is formed; it curls up towards the centre fibre, and, on unfolding it, is beautifully soft and delicate to the touch, and of a yellowish green colour; but as the leaf becomes older, it spreads itself out and turns a fine deep green. There are many kinds of the fruit of this tree; some bear large red plantains, which are rich and fine to eat; some have very small white ones, which are also sweet and pleasantly flavoured; while others have large ones, of the white kind, which are more frequently eaten in fritters. It is a remarkably wholesome fruit, and is in season all the year round; the flavour of it much resembles a pear. It is difficult to describe the manner in which the fruit grows. There is a thick stem, about a foot long, from which hang eighteen or twenty plantains, in two close rows, so closely, indeed, that the skin of one will be pulled off if the next to it is taken from the stem.

St. Thomas's Mount is a cantonment about seven miles from Madras; it is the principal artillery station. The houses are very good, and some of them are two stories high; it takes its name from a high hill, at the base of which the cantonment is built. The hill has a small fort at the top, and a Catholic chapel, at which, on certain days, the native Catholics congregate in great numbers from every part in the neighbourhood of Madras, and even from considerable distances. The ascent to the chapel is by steps cut in the hill, and it is rather a toilsome journey to reach the top, but when arrived there, it fully repays you for your exertion, as it commands a splendid view of the sea, of Madras, Palaveram, and a vast extent of country besides. The Mount is a very pleasant station; a great deal of gaiety and sociality is kept up by the officers, and in their mess-house, which is a large building, they give very delightful balls. The Commander-in-chief and the Governor are frequently among the guests. The church is a remarkably neat and handsome building, with a tower; it has no gallery in the inside, except for the organ; a military band is also always in attendance at the church every Sabbath. There are no pews, but fixed benches with backs and rattan bottoms, which you may occupy as you choose, though it is generally expected you will take your seats according to your rank. No seats are paid for, all expenses being defrayed by Government.

There are two principal festivals in the year belonging to the religion of the natives of India, which all the European officers attend; it is considered a compliment to the natives, and one they always expect. The officers in all the regiments are subscribers to them, and contribute largely, according to their rank. Many have thought this custom of giving money to help to celebrate with greater splendour heathenish practices is a tacit favouring of their idolatrous worship. But it is not so considered by the natives, and it tends in a great measure to increase the good will which subsists between the native and European.

The Mahommedan feast is called the *Mohurrum*, though, strictly speaking, it is a fast of the most mournful description; but it is attended with such pomp, and magnificence, and show, that it rather resembles a rejoicing. It is not at all of an idolatrous nature, as many suppose, from its being an Indian festival; it is a dramatic representation, to celebrate the deaths of Hossein and Hassan, and the marriage of the daughter of Hossein with her cousin. This event took place on the day of the battle of Kurbelah; and on the seventh night of the Mohurrum this marriage is pretended to be celebrated with great magnificence. Trays loaded with presents are carried, also the wedding clothes of the bride, and several gorgeous palanquins follow, supposed to convey the bride and her attendants. On the day that particularly celebrates the death of Hossein and Hassan, who were the grandsons of the Prophet, and the sons of Ali, the Musulmans wear mourning, that is, they clothe themselves in green garments. The whole ceremony lasts ten days. Many ladies attend to see the mummery going forward, which the Moslem sepoy considers a great compliment. Many travellers have thought these representations indelicate; but I have attended many of them, and I never saw any thing that could shock the most delicately minded. It would be hardly possible to describe the numerous scenes of this play, for so I must call it. A large wooden building is sometimes erected, or occasionally tents are so arranged as to produce a most pleasing effect; the walls are tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, hung in festoons, and intermixed with coloured cloths in graceful hangings. The flowers generally used have a most powerful perfume, too much for many to endure long. The floor or ground is carpeted, and tables are arranged in different directions, containing sweetmeats and fruit, which are supplied in great abundance. Rose-water and attar are freely used by all. On the entrance of each European, wreathes of flowers are hung round his neck, and attar of roses thrown over him; he is accommodated with a chair, but the natives disperse themselves on the carpet in different groups. The tents are splendidly illuminated, and the whole scene is at once picturesque and dazzling. There is an open space left in the midst of the spectators for the dancing-girls, who are attired in their most rich and beautiful dresses. The players then make their appearance at intervals in the most grotesque dresses, something resembling a masquerade; some are dressed as tigers and monkeys, playing all manner of tricks, while, during the whole performance, a constant noise is kept up with tom-toms and the blowing of trumpets, enough to stun the ears of an artilleryman. Jugglers also exhibit at these feasts their marvellous feats, which are certainly truly astonishing. It is almost impossible to discover any regular story, it being a mixture of tragedy and masquerade. At one end of the room or tent a place is erected to hold the *taboot*, as it is called, which is a representation of the mosque where the remains of the brothers were interred after their murder; the painting and gilding of this is generally most beautifully executed. The sepoys relieve each other in honorary attendance on this *taboot*. They sing verses and recite poems in honour of the deceased, and give the history of the misfortunes of the family. During the ten days' representation of this feast, it is not confined to the evening, but parties of maskers go about the streets and endeavour to get money, which is commonly spent in liquor; few of them can be kept perfectly sober. As evening draws on, fires are lighted in different places, round which groups of those oddly-dressed persons dance, yelling most discordantly the whole time. The last morning, the *taboot* is carried in grand

procession to some neighbouring river, and after it is stripped of most of its decorations it is thrown in; or sometimes it is buried with funeral obsequies. This last day more order in the representation is kept. The cavalcade represents the battle of Kurbelah, the funeral of the princes, and also the retinue and procession of the bridal-day.

The Hindu feast is called the *Dusserah*, which presents nothing but a scene of confusion to those who are not minutely acquainted with the different religions. Men are dressed up in the shapes of animals, and perform numerous antics; dancing girls and music form a chief part. It is also held under tents pitched together, to form one long and brilliant room, seats being arranged round for the English, who, on entering, are profusely decorated with flowers, and are literally soaked with attar of roses and other choice perfumes. The entertainments are various. Recitations, sham fights, and expert swordmanship, in which the wonderful activity of the men, their quickness of eye, and the rapid movement of their limbs, always astonish the European. A brilliant display of fireworks, perhaps the finest in the world, generally closes the evening's entertainment; after which, refreshments of coffee, sweatmeats, and fruit are presented to the visitors before they retire. This feast also lasts ten days. Sometimes the different castes will come and see each other's festivals, but more generally they are jealous of rivalry in splendour. The brahmins are principal performers in the *Dusserah* festival; they read portions of their sacred books and recite prayers.

Many things are voluntarily done by the different castes in the way of penance, and many for amusement; some also to gain a living or to astonish Europeans. Amongst the amusements (if they may be so called) there is walking through fire. This is very frequently done; it is an extraordinary sight, and painful to the feelings of lookers on, particularly the English; for the natives themselves appear to contemplate each other's feats with perfect indifference. Walking through the fire takes place generally at some great feast or fast amongst the Hindus. It is now, however, of rare occurrence. A pit is first prepared, about twenty feet long, ten broad, and three or four feet deep; this pit is filled with wood burnt into red hot ashes. The procession then arrives, and walks or dances deliberately through it lengthways. This fire, being in such a large body, is so intense, that the spectators cannot come near the margin. The poor deluded creatures go backwards and forwards, fast and slow, without any apparent suffering. The truth is, they have smeared their bodies over with some kind of yellowish stuff, mixed with oil; but what it is they keep a profound secret. They will even take infants in their arms, who appear to suffer nothing. Their hair is generally shaved off, so that the head also escapes all injury. Thus there is no trick in their actually walking through the fire, and that it is a most intense flame all can testify; the only marvel is, how they can bear the scorching influence to their eyes; but these are generally shut, as if in devotion, and they pass through the ordeal muttering prayers, which most likely they do in order to give it a more imposing effect.

ANECDOTE FROM THE HADĪKAH OF HAKĪM SANĀĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

* حکایت در عدلِ پادشاه

روزي از روزها بوقتِ بهار
بود محمودِ زابُلي بشکار
دید زالي نشسته بر سرِ راه
رویش از دودِ ظُلم گشته سیاه
بر تن از جور و ظُلم پیراهن
از گریبان دریده تا دامن
هر زمان گفتي اي ملِک فریاد
بر همه داد و بر زني بیداد
(a)چاوشي رفت، تا کُند دورش
دید ناگاه شاه و دستورش
رانْد محمود اسپ‌را بَرِ زال
تا همي باز پُرسد آن احوال
این چه آشوب و(b)بانگ و فریادست
باز گو بر تو آنچه بیدادست
کنده پیرِ ضعیفِ تیره‌روان
آبِ حسرت زدیده کرد روان
گفت زالِ ضعیف و درویشم
کس نیازارد از کم و بیشم
پسري دارم و دو دخترِ خُرد
پدرِ هر سه شُد دو سال که مُرد

* The measure is -∪∪- | ∪-∪- | ∪∪-- |

(a) *i.e.* یساول , Gloss on MS. B. (b) MS. B. reads بانگ فریاد

از غمِ نان و جامهٔ ایشان
مي دَوَم بر طریقِ درویشان
خُوشه چینم بوقتِ کِشت و دِرو
اَرزن و باقلي و گندُم و جَو
سال تا سال ازان بُوَد نانم
[e]تا نگوئي که من تن‌آسانم
بر من از چیست جورِ تو پیدا
آخر امروز را بُوَد فردا
[d]چند ظلم و رعیّت آزردن
مال و مِلکِ یتیمگان بُردن
بودم اندر دهي مهي مزدور
از براي یکي سبد انگور
دي سرِ ماه بود و من بنشاط
بستدم مُزد تا بُرم بسرباط
پنج تُرک آمد از قضا پیشم
خواند از ایشان یکي برِ خویشم
آن سبد را ستد ز گردنِ من
من ببر آوردم از عنا شیرَن
آن دگر آمد و زدم چوبي
تا ز من بر نخیزد آشوبي

[e] Explained in B by the Gloss زنهار .
[d] Some MSS. read چند ازین ظلم و رعیت آزردن

گفت (e)خَوانْدَارِ شاه محمودست
زین جَزَع مر تُرا چه مقصودست
بر خود و جانِ خود بخور زنهار
راه را پیش گیر و بانگ مدار
من ز گفتارِ (f) شان بترسیدم
راه را پیشِ تو بپرسیدم
بسرِ راه تو دویدم تفت
از من آرام و صبر جُمله برفت
من تُرا حالِ خویش کردم درْس
از دعاي منِ ضعیف بترس
گر نیابم ز نزدِ تو من داد
در سحر نزدِ (g)او کنم فریاد
آهِ مظلوم در سحر به یقین
بدتر از تیر و ناوک و زوبین
در سحرگه دُعاي مظلومان
نالهٔ زار وآه محرومان
بشْکنند صد هزار را گردن
در کش از ظلم خسروا دامن
گر تو اِنصافِ من نخواهي داد
روزي از مُلکِ خود نباشي شاد

(e) This word, which is not found in our dictionaries, is explained by a gloss on B to mean بکاول, and is therefore synonymous with خوانسار and خوانسالار

(f) The reading of C is وي (g) A Gloss on B explains: مجانه

بُگذرد زود ملکِ تو ناگاه
بر سرِ دیگري نهند کُلاه
خورد او مال و تو حساب دهي
اندران روز چون جواب دهي
مانْد محمودِ زابلي حیران
اندر آن کَنْده پیرِ چیره‌زبان
زار زار از حدیثِ او بگریست
گفت مارا [h] چنان نباید زیست
تا [i] نتاند که از رز و انگور
سوي خانه برد زني مزدور
روزِ حشْر آخر این بپرسندم
بنْگر این جهل تا چه خُرسندم
خصْمِ من گر همین زنِ پیرست
در قیامت مرا چه تدبیرست
خصمِ من گر نشد ز من خشنود
در قیامت چه زار خواهد بود
زال را پیش خوانْد و گفت بگوي
آنچه باید ترا مراد بجوي
زال گفت ار دهي مرا صد گنج
بر نخیزد ز جانِ من این رنج

[h] C reads چنانچه باید

[i] *i.e.* تا نتواند . C reads نباید .

خسرو از بهرِ عدل باید و داد
ور نه هر کس زپُشتِ آدم زاد
تا چه باید که [k]چون تو باشي شاه
باد از پیشِ من رُباید گاه
خورْد سوگند شهرزْیارِ جهان
بخداي وپیمبر و قرآن
گفت هر پنج را بیاویزم
اسپ ازین جاي پس بر انگیزم
زود هر پنجرا بیاوَرْدند
حلقِشان سوي ریسمان بُردند
هر یکي را بگوشهٔ آویخت
لشکر از دیدها همي خون ریخت
زال را گفت هین شدي خشنود
از تو بر رهزنان نصیب این بود
باغي از خاصِ خود بدو بخشید
تا ازو عدل و جود هر دو بدید
خسروِ کامران چنین باشد
درخورِ حمد و آفرین باشد
دستِ انصاف تا تو بکْشادي
اینجهان بست [l]کلّهٔ شادي

[k] B, تا [l] Gloss : کِلّه بالکسر پردهٔ تنگ

MISSIONARY PROCEEDINGS AT BOMBAY.

For some time past, we have had before us a variety of documents relating to the proceedings of the Missionaries at Bombay generally, and especially to the conversion of the two Parsi youths by Dr. Wilson, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and one of the Missionaries of the General Assembly of that church, which created so violent a sensation at that presidency about this time last year. We have hitherto been deterred from noticing these proceedings, partly by the difficulty of discussing the subject whilst the feelings of the parties who take an interest in it at home as well as abroad were in a state of exasperation, and partly by a desire to wait until the government had disclosed their views, which they have now fully done.

In all matters of controversy, it is of primary importance to settle the principles and elementary points; and on the present question, it is impossible to come to any conclusion until the disputants are agreed as to the mode in which endeavours to convert the people of India to Christianity ought to be exerted. The government profess a strict neutrality; and it is not only the safest policy which a government like the Anglo-Indian can pursue, but it is the wisest with reference to the object sought by the warmest advocates of conversion. Let the British authorities in India once overstep the line of neutrality, let them once show a decided disposition to encourage conversion, either by patronizing missionaries, or holding out rewards to proselytism, and they will unite millions of furious opponents, of discordant sects, in a common bond of alliance against them. If a different policy were to be adopted, it would be, perhaps, most prudent to go at once to the extremest verge of persecution, and essay what even the Mahomedans could never accomplish, the conversion of their Hindu subjects by force.

The principles adopted by the Missionaries themselves are, however, as various as their sects; the diversity is probably greater; amongst the Scottish Missionaries, for example, the views of different individuals, as to the character of the natives and the mode of operating upon their minds, are very conflicting.

We lately examined a work written by the Rev. Dr. Duff,* which, we have since understood, is regarded as an authority, and as speaking the present sentiments of the Directors of the Church of Scotland Mission; we may, therefore, assume that the principles contained in that work are those which are intended to be carried into practice by their Missionaries, and principles more dangerous to the peace and security of British India were never avowed. The book is an extravagant attack upon the Hindu nation, —not only upon their superstitions, but their laws, customs, institutions, morals, and social character. Every thing of them and belonging to them is painted in the blackest and most offensive colours, and all is ascribed by its Author to their "false religion." Dr. Duff deduces from the extravagant caricature, which he exhibits as a portrait of the Hindu people, the conclusion that nothing but immediate conversion to Christianity can cure the evil; that to adopt other preliminary measures, for improving their civil condition, is

* *India and India Missions.* See our review of this work, in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxx. p. 258.

"commencing at the end instead of the beginning;" that "all ameliorating schemes, of mere human devising, must, in the issue, prove abortive, and even if success should attend them up to their full measure of capacity of effecting good, they must still prove but poor, weak, and inefficient," and that we should "at once betake ourselves to that only effective scheme, which is announced and developed in the Blessed Volume of Inspiration."

It is consolatory to reflect that an antidote to this mischievous doctrine is contained in the following memorable warning from the late Lord William Bentinck, in reply to the address of the Missionaries:—"I venture to give it as my firm opinion, that in all the schools and colleges under the support of Government, this principle (of strict neutrality) cannot be too strongly enforced; and that all interference, or injudicious tampering with the religious belief of the students, and all mingling, direct or indirect, of Christianity with the system of instruction, ought to be positively forbidden. There is, I understand, in England, a large class of excellent persons, who consider, as a compromise of principle, the protection afforded to the religions of the country, and would gladly induce more active interference on the part of the ruling power in the diffusion of Christianity. They may be assured that a more grievous error could not be entertained. The recollection of past ages, when conversion by whatever means, by fire and sword, if persuasion failed, was the first care of the conqueror, is not obliterated from the memory or apprehension of the people; and the greatest obstacle to the cause they espoused would be the distrust, any decided intervention of the supreme authority, would inevitably create."

In examining the proceedings of the Missionaries at Bombay, therefore, we must bear in mind the doctrines on the subject which have been promulgated by some of those Missionaries, the principles upon which they act, and the effect which the knowledge of those doctrines and principles must produce in the native mind.

The "Anti-conversion petition," as it is called, addressed to the Bombay Government by the Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans of Bombay, contains following allegations:— that "a direct and most unwarrantable attack has been made upon their religion by the Missionaries, countenanced by high authority in that presidency;" that the petitioners had responded to the cry of "Educate the people," with heart and hand, grateful for the interest manifested in their welfare, and expecting to be elevated by education to a level, in respect to political privileges and rewards, with their European brethren; that the institutions, which they had been induced to support, had been insidiously employed as a means of converting, under the cloak of educating, the people; that the Missionary institutions had received support and encouragement from the Government (some of its highest officers taking part in the work of conversion), a policy equally destructive of the peace of society, and of the loyalty of the natives towards their rulers; that Missionaries are suffered to station themselves in places held in particular veneration, where they revile in the most unmeasured terms all which the natives hold dear and sacred in their religion and its observances; that they felt these

to be indignities as well as wrongs, for which they had no redress; that the tenets of Christianity were in the Missionary schools instilled into the young, who, whilst incapable of reasoning upon such subjects, are easily susceptible of new impressions and prejudices, and who, by renouncing the creed of their fathers, brought disgrace and infamy, in the eyes of the native community, upon their whole family. The memorialists urge their doubt whether the cause of Christianity can be advanced by the nominal conversion of persons of tender age, whose reasoning powers are not fully developed, and who will abandon the new doctrines with which they are slightly embued, and, being cut off from their own people, will thus be thrown loose on society, devoid of rank, honour, or principle, having imbibed the low disgusting vices of the European without any of the virtues that distinguish the Christian character: a picture of native converts which is justified by the morals of the native Christians in many parts of India. They complain that the Missionaries are breaking up whole families, setting father against son and son against father, creating uneasiness throughout the native community, regardless of its peculiar laws and customs, so as to excite a suspicion that "England contemplates the forcible conversion of the inhabitants of her empire in the East." The memorialists urge that the proceedings connected with the conversion of the two Parsi boys, who had been tempted to desert their early faith through the unauthorized mixture of religious with temporal education, are fraught with evil consequences to the peace of the country, and to the affectionate attachment of the people to their rulers; and that the decision of the Supreme Court, which was founded upon the rules of English law, without any regard to the circumstances of the case, and to the peculiar laws and customs of the people whose interests were involved in the question, was in direct contravention of the declaration of the British Legislature, which adopted the principle, as indisputable, "that the interests of the native subjects are to be consulted in preference to those of Europeans, whenever they come into competition." In the case of the two Parsi boys, no consideration was shown to the feelings of the natives; their religion was scoffed at, without the slightest protection on the part of the authorities, whose good wishes and almost open assistance was given to their adversaries. The object of the memorial is to obtain a law restraining the proceedings of Missionaries.

Our readers are aware that the answer to this memorial (which was signed by 2,113 individuals) from the local government, which is confirmed and adopted by that of the Governor-General in Council, published in this month's Journal, consists of a profession of neutrality, a denial that that neutrality has been violated, and a very specious argument to show that the natives have a remedy in their own hands,—by keeping their children away from the schools; and a declaration that, by passing a restrictive law, the Government would depart from their neutrality. A detailed answer to the memorial has, however, been published in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*,* from the pen of Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, the heads of which we subjoin.

* January, 1840.

We must premise, that nothing can be further from our intention than to say any thing to the disparagement of Dr. Wilson, who, as a zealous and able minister of the Church to which he belongs, and a profound Oriental scholar, independently of his claims on the score of private character, is entitled to our sincerest respect. If we entertain a doubt whether he may not, in the matter of the Parsis, have suffered his zeal to outstep his judgment and discretion, his motives are most praiseworthy, and his conduct, under trying and irritating circumstances, was admirable.

Dr. Wilson objects to the memorial in the outsest, that it is "disguised by European supervision." This is, however, no objection, unless it can be shewn that the memorialists (many of whom are thoroughly acquainted with the English language and with English notions) do not adopt its sentiments. Such an objection is never urged where the document is not obnoxious to controversial criticism. He then charges the "alarm and distrust," expressed in the memorial, principally to the refusal of the people to re-echo the cry of persecution raised by the illiberal and tyrannical few; stating that "many parents and guardians have apologized for the step, which the rage and threats of their superiors compelled them to take," in withdrawing their children, of whom only 234 had been "driven away rather than withdrawn," from the General Assembly's Institution; and Dr. Wilson proceeds to argue that the feelings of the bulk of the natives are, on this point, at variance with those of their superiors. He vindicates himself and the Institution from the charge of clandestinely carrying on the work of conversion under the cloak of education, asserting that the insinuation contained in the memorial, that temporal rewards are held out as inducements, "and that even the passions of these young children have been tampered with, to effect the end in view," is "a foul and disgraceful libel." With respect to the accusation against the missionaries, at Nassick and other places, of reviling the native religion and observances, Dr. Wilson cannot deny it on personal knowledge, but he disbelieves it, from the high character of all the missionaries in the country, and ample provision is made in the Bombay regulations for the punishment of religious insults. He admits "that divisions and ruptures in families may follow conversions," and he justifies these consequences by a reference to the declaration of our Saviour: "Think not that I came to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword;" a text which, if it can be accepted in the sense here avowedly meant, is most unhappily and indiscreetly put forward on such an occasion. Dr. Wilson then defends the character of the native Christians of Salsette and other places, and justifies his conduct with reference to the two Parsi converts, challenging an examination of the youths to show that they are well educated, and competent to judge for themselves in matters of religion. With regard to the proceedings in the Supreme Court, he contends that the Parsis suffered no detriment from the application of English law to their case; that Parliament has not adopted the language of the Select Committee, quoted in the memorial, and that Government had acted a neutral part, interfering solely as su-

preme conservator of the peace, which was threatened by a mob, and loss of life might otherwise have happened. On the policy of the interference or neutrality of Government, in the question of conversion, Dr. Wilson says that, although he is not prepared to enter upon this question then, he held "a very decided opinion upon the subject," and he sufficiently indicates what that opinion is. He observes that there are excellent men who think that it would be neither lawful nor right, "in a Christian point of view," for the Government to adopt any active measures for the advancement of Christianity, whilst there are others who think "that Government will never fully discharge its duty to its subjects till it recommend our holy faith to their notice, and directly contribute to the great work of unfolding to them its sacred truths." Dr. Wilson, however, asserts, and adduces authorities to prove, that the Company and its highest functionaries "have often held language and adopted measures, significant of their desire to see the natives converted, and calculated to bring about this glorious result."

Now, with every wish to concede the utmost weight to all Dr. Wilson says (we have merely given in an abridged form the heads of his reply), we see nothing in his reply which is calculated to satisfy the memorialists—and that is the point. We think that a more temperately written paper would have had a greater chance of attaining the object; and that some of the topics are unskilfully chosen. * It could not be necessary to adapt his reply to Christian readers,—except upon the single point (regarding which it is least satisfactory) as to the policy to be pursued by the Government; the document can only be intended for natives, and we fear that, of the 2,113, there is not one who will not consider it as a fresh premeditated insult. Their situation is this: they assert and believe that the Missionaries revile their religion, and employ insidious artifices to wean away their children and break up their families; the Legislature tell them that they are entitled to enjoy their religion undisturbed, and a Parliamentary Committee declare their interests are to be preferred to those of Europeans; they resort to the Supreme Court, and are told that by English law they cannot enforce their own native rights and authority over their children when converted to Christianity; they apply to the Government for a law to secure to them what they would have but for the interference of the English common law, and the Government say they cannot help them; and they have the mortification to hear their motives impugned, themselves characterized as tyrannical and illiberal, branded with falsehood, insolence, and injustice, and threatened with being held up to "the scorn and mockery of the public,"* by a Christian Minister and Missionary,—the very man whom they accuse of seducing their children. Admitting that the memorial of the native gentlemen is an exaggerated misrepresentation, and that Dr. Wilson, and those who act with him (we do not include Mr. Farish, the late acting Governor of Bombay, amongst the number, though the memorialists evidently concluded, from his

* "Had it been our object," says Dr. Wilson, "to indulge in personalities, and to direct the scorn and mockery of the public against the individuals who have risen up against us, we would have now shown that, with regard to some of them, we are not destitute of the opportunity."

religious sentiments, and his intimacy with Dr. Wilson, that he countenanced the alleged attack upon their religion), are vindicated from the charges imputed to them, how can the state of native feeling on this tender point consist with political security, or even with religious prospects, in India? The effect of such proceedings must be to stir up bad passions on both sides; to place the two parties in hostile array against each other; to produce an explosive combination of religious and political antipathies, which may in a moment tear asunder the slender bond which unites governors and the governed. This state of things seems to be expected at Bombay. We have before us a pamphlet published there, under the title of "A Review of the Anti-Conversion Petition, with some Considerations on the Progress of the Word in these parts," which we could not attribute to Dr. Wilson without reflecting upon his literary talents, as well as his judgment; it is a most outrageous attack upon the natives and upon their religion, couched in the most offensive terms, and breathing a spirit of bitterness and rancour which, we hesitate not to say, is, in such a controversy, disgraceful to a Christian. Nor is this all; the newspapers join in the crusade, and overflow with the most galling language on this subject. They even call upon Christians, in terms which would suit the bigotted followers of Mahomet, to prepare for "the struggle." We quote the following passage from a long article in the *Bombay Times*:—"A crisis has at length arrived—the hostile parties have displayed their banners, and though we are by no means doubtful as to the result, still we hesitate not to say the struggle will be great—for it is a struggle in which ignorance, fanaticism and bigotry meet in combined force, to oppose truth and humanity. Christians must be wakeful.—They must 'Watch.'"

We doubt whether the "crisis" be not one of a different kind, and whether it be not the duty of Government, in the very spirit of neutrality, to put a stop to such publications as these.

It was our intention to have noticed Dr. Wilson's exposition of the doctrine of the Parsis; but we must defer this office till next month, when we shall return to this important subject.

ON THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE TELUGUS.

BY CHARLES P. BROWN, ESQ., MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

THE morals and happiness of a people must always be primarily affected by the state of literature among them; and when we find a nation possessed, like the Telugus, of an ancient and extensive literature, constantly perused, and therefore constantly acting upon their condition, the nature and extent of that literature becomes a question of interest; for in arguing with one of another nation, we shall always find it profitable to know what has been the education pursued among those whom we perhaps wish to instruct. Happily for the Telugus, a strong desire to know English is daily gaining strength among them, though it is hitherto studied not by one in a thousand. But the works honoured among them, as written by their favourite bards, are as likely to last as those of Shakspeare and Milton among ourselves. An outline of their most popular poems may be useful to the foreigner, as guiding his judgment; often liable to error, on account of the crude and partial statements orally given us by Telugus regarding their own literature. It will be perceived that I have been led to form a low opinion of some favourite works, particularly in the philological class, and have pointed out a path which I hope will prove more short and agreeable than that which many learned Brahmins may advise.

Telugu or Tenugu, also called *A'ndhra* (and by Musulmans *Telinga* or *Tailinga*), is the language of a Hindu nation filling a semi-circle, of which Rajamundry may be assumed as the centre, while the radius extends to Madras. *Trilinga* and *Trailinga* are modern pedantic names unknown to the ancient authors.

The Telugu language borrows largely from Sanscrit, and, in colloquial use, from Hindustani; yet it is an original tongue; and he that is already acquainted with Sanscrit, with Hindustani, or any other language, may yet find himself unable to understand poetry, correspondence, or conversation, in Telugu.

The alphabet used shows that Telugu originated in the Carnātaca (Cannada or Canarese) language, spoken in the centre of the peninsula; the ancient Telugu princes are spoken of as *Carnataca Doralu;* but in modern days, the two languages are as different as Welsh and English. The Telugu alphabet resembles that of no language except Carnataca.

All Sanscrit literature in this part of India is preserved in the Telugu character, in which, as in the other alphabets of Southern India, Sanscrit is written with perfect ease. Indeed, we here rarely meet with any Sanscrit volume in any other character. The pronunciation of Sanscrit among the Telugus corresponds with the purest pronunciation used at Benares.

The Telugus frequently advert to the idea that Sanscrit is the mother of their language, just as, in older times, we used to look upon Latin as the source of English. This notion very naturally arises from their ancient grammars being written in Sanscrit, and constructed on Sanscrit principles. Yet Sanscrit is far from being generally cultivated: perhaps, among the educated classes, one third of the Telugus can read the vernacular poets; and of that third, not one in twenty has ever been instructed in the Sanscrit literature. Indeed, Telugu poetry, though thickly interspersed with Sanscrit words, is unintelligible (as is Telugu conversation also) to many a foreigner; as, for instance, a Tamil or Canarese Bramin, notwithstanding his command of Sanscrit literature, he may remain unable to read or even to pronounce Telugu. Others

assert that at least Telugu poetry originates in Sanscrit. This is easily disproved. In orthography, all the laws of permutation and elision are widely different; and every law of the Telugu prosody is totally dissimilar to Sanscrit, although five or six metres (out of some hundreds) have been imitated from that language.

The circle which has been mentioned does not include all those parts of the Indian peninsula where the language is spoken; for the Telugus have emigrated to various parts of Southern India: thus a knowledge of this language will be available in the Tamil districts, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Madras. We find, however, no signs of emigration into the Telugu districts: the tyranny of the Musulman rulers of Telingana, in former days, is generally referred to as accounting for this fact.

Christianity has hitherto made a scarcely perceptible beginning among the Telugus, the bulk of whom are Hindus, of the two braminical sects called Vaishnavite and Saivite; and of the Jangamas, who look upon the others as mere idolators, while they themselves worship the symbol of I'swara, suspended in a reliquary on their breasts. These three sects are, perhaps, equal in numerical strength, if among the Saivites we reckon the Smartas, who are a sort of free-thinkers.

The Musulmans are widely spread through the country, but are in a degraded state; they continue to talk Hindustani, but few can write it; indeed, they are so illiterate, that their accounts and correspondence generally are in the Telugu writing of a bramin: they have sunk into a menial condition, and their language has disappeared from the records even of Government, excepting a few departments wherein the law requires the Persian character.

But under their dominion, which lasted about a century and a half, Telugu literature fell very low, and has only gradually revived under the British Government. Yet no part of the ancient and favourite volumes has perished, and a great fondness for their popular poems has been, in recent days, the motive of continual publications that issue from the presses at Madras.

When we first read their poems, we are led to suppose that the dialect used is entirely different from that we daily speak and write; but a little advance in knowledge will show us that the polished dialect of Telugu, used in the poets, deviates no more from the spoken dialect than the language of Milton, Pope, and Byron, differs from the English we speak and write. My attention was first called to this fact by observing, many years ago, that a well-educated Telugu, fluent in colloquial English, was wholly unable to read a page of *Marmion*. Now, the *Bhascara Satacam*, a common school-book, written in flowing verse, and easily understood by boys and girls, is parallel in style to the writings of Walter Scott, or Sadi in Persian; yet, perhaps, the reader of this page never met with three Englishmen who had read that easy school-book. Let us not, then, call poetical Telugu difficult, merely because we have not studied it.

From the harmony of this language, some have called it the Italian of India. Doubtless in the poems, and in the pronunciation of retired villages, it is very melodious; but, like Italian, it has many a rough and coarse dialect, and the Telugu used in our courts of justice, is a strange jargon, in which English and Persian phrases are thickly interspersed, forming a jumble that may be difficult to an Englishman, who otherwise may be a good proficient in the language. In another very important respect it resembles Italian, for no part of the language, not even in the oldest poems, has become obsolete; and to a beginner, we could not recommend an easier volume than the *Prabhu Linga Lila*, which is

supposed to be about seven hundred years' old. Some attribute it to a more remote age; but it certainly was written before the Musulmans invaded the country.

The Telugus themselves think that the dialect used in the northern (or what they themselves call the eastern) part of the country is remarkably elegant; and the worst dialect is that spoken at Madras. A foreigner may be excused for perceiving little difference; it appears to be everywhere equally corrupted with Hindustani and English phrases: nay, some of the modern poets (witness the tale of *Bobbili*, and the *Bhalira Cari Velpa Satacam*) are full of foreign words. Indeed, the colloquial Telugu is just as corrupt as English was in 1700, when every speech was interlarded with French or Spanish. Yet I am far from denying the utility of the Hindustani dialect, as we may denominate the mixed Telugu. There are many convenient English and Hindustani words in every-day use, which do not admit of intelligible translation into Telugu. The number of these, doubtless, will increase (not unprofitably) in time. I would only deprecate the excessive use of this slipshod jargon.

If we wish to learn the language completely, or have any degree of ease in speaking or accuracy in writing, we must devote some time and labour to reading a few of the easiest and most popular poems.* Indeed, common consideration will show us that foreigners who study a language must, of necessity, learn it in the poets, because this is the easiest as well as the securest path. What should we think of the English acquirements of a foreigner who could read neither Goldsmith nor Cowper? Should we condemn him for wasting his hours, if he devoted himself to studying those authors (though popularity may have rendered them vulgar) who among us have attained classical rank?

In the literature of the Andhras, three bright eras are generally pointed out: the first, that of Nannaya Bhatta and Bhimana, coeval with the writers of the three earliest Jangama poems; the next (assigned to A.D. 1200) is that of Ticcana Somayaji; and about two centuries later was the brightest noon of learning, illuminated by Bhattu Murti and other bards, who are emphatically called the "gems." From the want of dates in Telugu literature, it is impossible to ascertain precisely the era at which these writers flourished; but it would seem that their illustrious patron, Krishna Rayalu, died in the year 1458 of the Christian era, corresponding with the year 1387 of the era of Salivahana.†

Before proceeding to further details, it may be worth while to describe the state of the national taste among the learned and the less literate. The few

* Such as *Vemana*, the *Saranga Dhara Dwipada*, the *Vijaya Vilasam*, and the *Aniruddha Charitra*, which one will be able to read after perusing a few common trials, such as he can borrow from any criminal court: he may then proceed to the *Mahabharat*. Yet I look upon the *Lila* as sufficient; it is not more difficult in style than the *Lady of the Lake*; in sweetness and purity of diction, it equals Theocritus; but its popularity among the Jangamas is looked upon with an evil eye by the Vaishnavites and Saivites, who hold it heretical. In point of morals, it is far purer than the works which they consider sacred, and I know no Telugu book so agreeable or profitable to a beginner. An edition and translation of this will, I hope, soon be prepared. The *Nala Catha Dwipada* is also an excellent book for a beginner.

† This date is preserved in the following couplet:—

Araya Sâlivahâna sac âbdamul, *Adri Guj Agni Somu* lan
Târana vatsarambuna ni dâgha dinambuna, Chaitra sucla sash
Thi, Ravi vâsarambuna, Nri—simhani Krishnudu chêre swargam. A'
Dwâracan unna Krishn'a yava tara Samâptamu chendu caivad'in.

In this it is distinctly stated that King Krishna Rayal died in the Salivahana year 1387, the year being denoted in the usual ingenious mode by four words—"mountains, elephants, fires, and Moon"—*i. e.* seven, eight, three, and one; which figures, being reversed, give the era. This mode of numerical notation has been fully explained in an essay on the subject, written, if I recollect right, by Mr. Prinsep, of Calcutta. The date assigned in the table framed by Col. Mackensie (which is printed in the introduction to Mr. Campbell's Telugu Grammar) is six years earlier, or A.D. 1452.

bramins who cultivate Sanscrit learning generally study grammar, a few of the works on divinity, metaphysics, law, and logic; also some portion of the poetical and theatrical writers. To read through a poem is thought quite superfluous, and those who assert their complete mastery of the *Magha*, the *Ramayan*, and other leading classics, seldom can prove that they have perused more than a few chapters in each. Another class devote their attention to Telugu learning, and acquire a good mastery of the *Vasu Charitra*, *Manu Charitra*, *Vishnu Chittiyam*, and other poems of celebrity. Even among these scholars, the grammar of their language is as little cared for as English grammar is among the English. They talk of their native philologists with enthusiasm; but the celebrated grammar written by Nannaya Bhatta has, with all his commentators, nearly fallen into oblivion; perhaps not twenty men can, at the present day, be produced throughout Telingana, who can prove their acquaintance with it.

The pedantry of their treatises on prosody has led to similar disuse. The *Siva Andhra* is, like its Sanscrit model, the *Amara Cosha*, very widely taught; about one quarter of the *Cosha* is taught to nearly every school-boy. He also commits a few moral stanzas to memory, and is taught writing and arithmetic. This usually terminates his education, and hundreds even of clerks in our public offices have but this limited instruction.

We often hear the *Puranas* and the *Ramayan* spoken of along with the *Vedas*, as being the scriptures of India; but they are very little studied. I may here mention that only three *Vedas* exist; each bramin's progenitors professed one of these three, and no man would even admit the other two into his house, as mutual hatred is the only remaining trace of braminical zeal. The Jangamas alone profess to obey the *Vedas* and *Calpas* (or systems), and even these sectarians have entirely renounced the ritual portion of these laws. They reject all the *Puranas* and the *Ramayan* itself, and are therefore held in theological hatred by the bramins.

The *Ramayan* is more generally in vogue than any other sacred legend, and has been repeatedly translated into Telugu. The version written in couplets (*dwipada*) by Ranga Natha is an especial favourite; and when we see circles of Hindus passing the evening sitting in the moonlight to hear a volume chanted and explained for their amusement, we shall generally find it is this "tale divine." But they irrationally look upon the meaning as very generally superfluous, and think, with the Musulman and the Catholic, that if they cannot understand a good book, they at least have the merit of reading or listening to it. The version in stanzas (*padya*) bears the name of Bhascara, who was assisted by other poets. The style is very poetical, but being, like the *Mahabharat*, written in the Sanscrit dialect of Telugu (resembling Johnson's and Parr's Latinized English), it is sometimes above the comprehension of common persons; and accordingly, I think this version is much more applauded than read. All these versions are greatly abridged from the Sanscrit original. Another abridged version of the *Ramayan* is written in very flowing Telugu verse by the poetess Molli, who was the daughter of a potter; another, called the *Niroshtha* (or non-labial) *Ramayan*, is a pedantic composition—a mere feat of ingenuity, and merits little notice. I mention this (as well as several other books in the present pages) to warn the reader of the real value of puerile compositions, which, among bramins, have attained an undeserved celebrity. In this absurd poem, the very name of the hero (Rama) is excluded, because the letter M is labial, and the poet chooses to write without using (p, ph, b, bh, m) a single labial letter.

The *Rámábhyudaya*, another poem on the same popular theme (by Rama

Bhadraya), belongs to an early age; it is always spoken of with high applause, but manuscripts of it are rare; in fact, I never saw but one copy, which I obtained from Vizagapatam. The *Uttara Ramayan* has been elegantly translated by Canacanti Papa Raz, who also wrote a pleasing poem called the *Vishnu Maya Vilasam.* The *Adhyatma Ramayan*, again, is a separate poem, written in an inflated (*utprécxa*) style, and is little read.

The Telugu version of the *Mahabharat* also enjoys a deserved popularity as the great standard of the language; indeed, the verse flows as pure and sweet as that of Pope or Dryden in their happiest translations. In this it is contrasted with the *Bhagavat*, the Telugu version of which (like Pitt's version of Virgil) is more faithful, but is unpopular, being considered (*zabbu*) mean, or unpoetical in style. The *Bharata*, if printed in the same manner, would extend to nearly the size of Shakspeare's plays, being about twice as long as either the *Bhagavat* or *Ramayan.** It is considerably abridged from the Sanscrit original, many hundred verses being often condensed into a paragraph, written in prose; indeed, prose is interspersed in all the Telugu legends and poems, but no where so profusely as in the *Bharata.* The first three *parvams*,† or books, were composed by Nannaya Bhatta, and his associate, Erra Pregada; the remaining fifteen parts are the composition of Ticcana Somayazi. These authors unitedly are emphatically called (*Cavi Trayam*) the "three bards."

The text of the *Mahabharat* has unavoidably been much corrupted in the course of years: and the *Adi Parvam*, or first book, being a common school book, has suffered more than the rest. The whole has now been revised, and the devious readings found in different manuscripts have been recorded; on this foundation a new edition is now in progress, and the first book is in the press.

In this ancient version of the *Mahabharat*, some episodes are omitted, being too sacred to be translated. These are, the *Bhagavat Gita* (a portion of the *Bhishma Parva*, or sixth book), the *Vishnu Sahasranama*, the *Bhishma Stava Rajam*, and the *Anusmriti*. The first of these, the *Gita*, has in latter times been translated into Telugu under the usual title *Krishna Arjuna Samvadam.*

Next in popularity is the Telugu version of the *Bhagavat* :‡ of which the tenth book (*Dasamam*), describing the life of Krishna, is eagerly perused; yet even in this their knowledge is very slight. Two or three favourite legends (as the *Rucmini Calyanam* and *Gagendra Moxam*) with the (*Jalacrida* or *Krishna Lila*) sports of Krishna with the naiads, are in general use—other parts of the *Bhagavat*, that teach a mysterious and incomprehensible sort of philosophy, are likewise popular: but we rarely find any Telugu who pretends to understand what he so devoutly reads.

We may here remark that the Telugu translators take liberties (more than

* It contains a little more than 23,000 *padyams*, or stanzas (the prose being reckoned as verse), of four lines in each.

† The eighteen books are, in the Telugu version, divided into sixty-three (*asvasa*) cantos. The books are never mentioned in numerical order, but by certain names; thus, the third book of Homer was originally called the Might of Diomede. The eighteen names are,—1. Adi Parvam; 2. Sabha P.; 3. Aranya P., or Vana P.; 4. Virata P.; 5. Udyoga P.; 6. Bhishma P.; 7. Drona P.; 8. Carna P.; 9. Salya P.; 10. Sauptica P.; 11. Stri P.; 12. Santi P.; 13. Anusásanica P.; 14. Aswamédha P.; 15. A's'ramavása P.; 16. Mósala P.; 17. Maha Prasthánica P.; and 18. Swargá róhana Parvam.

‡ The word *Bhagavat* has led to errors; used in various combinations, it denotes various volumes. The *Bhagavad Gita* is a portion, as has now been noticed, of the *Mahabharat*. The history of Krishna is usually denominated *Sri Bhágavat*, to discriminate it from the *Dévi Bhágavat*, a separate and heretical work, wherein Rádha (an apocryphal goddess) is exalted into the supreme power as the Bona Dea. And in its fourth sense, the word denotes a comedy, regarding the deeds of Krishna, being founded on the tales recorded in the *Sri Bhágavat*. Thus, the *Gita* is on divinity; the next is the legend of Krishna, or Apollo; the third is the fable of Radha, or Venus; and the fourth is a miscellaneous entertainment.

poetical) with their originals, for they consider a general outline quite sufficient to form a copy : thus they omit, transpose, and insert, whatever they please. In the life of Krishna, not only has the translator (Bammera Potu Raz) amplified the passages regarding love and beauty, but has omitted and transposed what he pleased. He has even gone further and changed the story in some places, giving statements which are not found in the Sanscrit original. Besides (possibly wishing to conceal these deviations), the Telugu translators in all books set aside the numerical order of the Sanscrit, melting down ten or twelve (*adhyaya*) chapters into one (*asvasa*) book or canto. Thus it is not easy to trace in the original any passage regarding which comparison may be required.

The *Padma Puran** has been translated into beautiful Telugu verse by Vennelacanti Surapa Raz : he also translated the *Vishnu Puran ;* wherein the seventh (*aswasam*) book describing the life of Krishna certainly has much merit, though it repeatedly exhibits passages stolen from the poet who wrote the *Telugu Bhagavat*, just as that poet evidently had stolen much from the *Prabhu Linga Lila.*

We scarcely need stop to mention the other works of this nature, which are little read ; such as the *Curma Puran*, the *Marcandeya Puran*, and the *Skanda ;* wherein the *Kasikhand* was loosely written in Telugu by Srī Natha, and various other portions are the work of inferior poets.—All these are written in the Sanscrit dialect.

The remaining *Puranas* have not been translated : indeed it will be seen that most of the poets have chosen themes in favour of the Vishnu sect ; thus the *puranas* that honour Siva have fallen into disrepute, and those which inculcate magic are looked upon with abhorrence.

Some other books are denominated *puranas*, which are either heretical, apocryphal, or fictitious. All these are very popular—one is the *Canyacā Puran*, another the *Visvacarma Puran*, while the *Basava Puran* and *Mari Basava Puran* are ancient, and have for many ages been eagerly read among the Jangamas. In the same class, (though they would rather merit the name of poems) are usually placed the *Raghava Pàndavyam*, written by Suranna, and the *Jaimini Bharata*, composed by Chinna Viranna : this book is sometimes called "*pancha dabbu,*" or mere fiction. It is greatly admired by the learned : the people, however, care little for poems, however beautiful, as the perusal is mere self-gratification, and does not convey that religious merit which is, throughout the *puranas*, assigned to such as read their silly and disgusting legends.

The two books now named are, like the *Puranas*, braminical works : but the *Basava Puran* and others named with it are strongly disliked by the Bramins ; nor without reason : for one great end of the pauranica legends is to exalt the Bramins into gods :† and these books deny them that pre-eminence. Every portion, indeed, of Hindu literature is thoroughly amalgamated with their religion, and the authors of even the most lascivious poems always begin their works with expressions extolling the particular creed to which the poet belongs. Thus we find even a dictionary dedicated to Siva, and using his name as the chorus of every memorial stanza, an artifice met by a Vaishnavite philologist, who stole the verses and appended the name of his patron idol.

* *Purānam*, or chronicle, denotes a fable, or poem, like Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, describing the four ages of the world, called Crita, Treta, Dwapara, and Cali, or gold, silver, brazen, and iron.

† Philip Skelton in his *Deism Revealed*, 1751, p. 207, observes " It was self-sufficiency made the devil aspire to independency : he thought himself too wise, too great, and glorious a being, to be any thing less than God. He said, ' I will exalt my throne above the stars of God : I will be like the most high.' "

We have thus completed an outline of the Legends; and before proceeding to describe the popular Poems, which are very numerous, it will be requisite to give an account of the Philologists, who are the guides of poets, and are guided by the authors already described. This unattractive theme may be rather tedious; but it is essential to the comfort of the student, who is often advised by his native tutors (as I was) to study some obscure treatises, which ultimately prove quite unprofitable. Indeed, so absurd is the native course of tuition, that I have known some docile Englishmen who have imprinted on their memories the most abstruse Sanscrit canons of the ancient Telugu grammarians, and yet remained unable to construe a common poem, such as many a half-educated native reads for amusement. I look back with regret to the period I passed in studying the Telugu treatises on grammar and etymology, being fully convinced that half that time and less than half that labour, had it been devoted to the Telugu classics, would have been much more profitable. The result to which experience led me being diametrically opposed to the opinions held by ordinary native teachers, it is requisite to point out the true value of the critics whom they so highly honour; nor is that honour undeserved. I only plead exemption from a fruitless study on behalf of the foreigner.

The oldest and most venerated critic (his chief predecessors having perished), is Nannaya Bhatta, already mentioned as the translator of the *A'di Parvam:* who is believed to have lived in the second century of the Christian era. This celebrated author compiled a brief grammar of the language, entitled *A'ndhra* Sabda Chintamani*, which is written in Sanscrit verse: just as Wallis composed his grammar of English in Latin, because in discussing one language it is always convenient to make use of another.

It would be easy to point out many important subjects which the learned author passes over in silence: and I allude to these deficiencies to caution the English reader against expecting much aid from this obscure though standard work, which native scholars, who rarely examine for themselves, will declare to be in all respects complete.

Bala Sarasvati, the oldest commentator on these dicta, wrote in Telugu; his work if printed would be about the size of Valpy's Latin Grammar. Of course, he discusses no subjects beyond those given in his text. Many assert that the commentator was a pupil of the ancient grammarian himself.

After translating and closely examining this work, some years ago, I perceived that it is not a grammar, but a mere essay on disputed points. The principles of elision and permutation of letters are amply discussed: but the verb is summed up in a few obscure verses, and the syntax is scarcely noticed. Now in a grammar formed on European principles, the Telugu syntax would fill much more room than here is given to the entire grammar, even including the Telugu commentary. And even in this brief treatise more than half is devoted to questions of etymology, which, according to European arrangements, ought to be placed not in a grammar but in a dictionary, or in a separate treatise.

The next philological work, in point of age, is the Telugu prosody composed by Bhimana (*Andhra Chhandam*), or rather in his name by his son Mallaya Rēça. This is a pedantic treatise, full of magic and mysticism.

We may here advert to the *Adharvana Carica;* a work which is mentioned

* *A'ndhra* is the Sanscrit name for *Telugu*, just as *Gallia* was the Roman name for *France*. In the Laws of Menu (chap. x. 36), the Andhras (*Andhras*, not *Āndhras*) are mentioned as a savage tribe: and perhaps were the aborigines. The absurd name Gentoo, formerly used among the English for Telugu, is now pretty nearly forgotten.

by Nannaya Bhatta. Of this work, entitled *Vaicriti* Vivecam*, only fragments remain which are found scattered through the writings of Ahobala Pandit and other critics. They are so obscure that the most sagacious grammarians of modern days look upon them as unintelligible without the aid of a commentary.

Some years after these critics, there lived Appa Cavi; whose writings, otherwise very valuable, are infected with the pedantry of his day. He undertook to frame a comment† *in metre* (in eight books) on the writings of Nannaya—but his style was voluminous, and he finished little more than five books; wherein he treated only of etymology and prosody. These two subjects he has entirely exhausted, but unhappily has superadded a farrago of unprofitable rules regarding magic and omens, which fill more than half his work.

Appa Cavi is the first author who mentions the strange notion that the name *Telugu* is corrupted from *Trilinga*.‡ If Nannaya, Ranga Natha, Tiecana Somayāzi, and other leading poets, were ignorant of this pedantic whim (equally unknown even now to the nation at large), surely we are justified in rejecting it as absurd.

In etymology, Appa Cavi discriminates Telugu words into four classes,—called I. Tatsama, II. Tadbhava, III. Desya, IV. Gramya. I omit other refinements; but these four phrases so often occur that they call for remark. I. *Tatsama* 'equivalent' denotes, 'altered' from Sanscrit: thus *carmam*, 'an act,' becomes *carmamu*. *Sévaca* becomes *Sevacuda*, 'a servant,' and *Raja* 'a king,' *Razu*. Thus in English we derive 'capital' from *capitalis*, 'poet' from *poeta*, 'nation' from *natio*, 'temple' from *templum*, 'circle' from *circulus*, 'ration' from *ratio*, 'tradition' from *traditio*. These of course are distinct from Sanscrit words used in an *unaltered* form, such as *cavi* 'a poet,' or *stri* 'a woman': like 'doctor,' 'tutor,' and so forth, English. II. *Tadbhava* 'proceeding' denotes 'much altered': thus *samudrah*, 'the sea,' becomes *sandram; yātra*, 'pilgrimage,' becomes *zātra:* thus from the Pracrita word *paválo*, 'coral,' is formed *pavadam:* from *canso*, 'bell metal,' comes *cançu*. Thus in English we change *ratio* into 'reason,' *satio* into 'season:' *traditio* into 'treason,' and *moneta* into 'money.' III. *Desya*, or primitive Telugu words, such as *gurrám* 'a horse,' *cannu* 'an eye,' *illu* 'a house,' and so forth; which, like the corresponding English words, are primeval and cannot be traced to any root. A subdivision of this class is *Anyadesya*, or local. Thus the words *polati, toyyali, melata*, and many other words for 'woman;' *rautu* 'a soldier,' *reddi* 'a farmer,' *gidda* 'a bullock,' *muduca* 'old,' *bittari* 'beauty,' *bittali* 'naked,' and many more; some of which are supposed to be Tamil and others are Canada: just as we consider some of our words English, others Scotch, and others Irish. IV. *Gramya*, or barbarisms,§ including all Hindustani and and other corruptions.

* *Vaiceriti* signifies 'peculiar' (*vicāram*) or 'secondary:' a phrase used by some philologists for Telugu; distinguishing it from Sanscrit, or the perfected language, and Pracrit or the uncultivated dialects.—See Wilson's remarks on the *Vayu Puran*, in *Asiatic Journal*, 1834, page 206.

† The title is *Andhra Prayoga Ratnacaram*, or 'Ocean of Instances.' The various words for "sea" are used in the titles of books just as we use the word system, or view.

‡ I am well aware that the word *Trilinga* occurs in the *Amara Cosha*, regarding gender, as also in the *Bramhottara Khandam*, chapter xvi: but there it is applied not to language or country, but to the *tripundracam*, or triple line drawn by Saivites across the forehead. The citation from *Adharvam Chari* in support of the word *Trilinga*, as a name of the language, possibly is apocryphal: for this writer preceded Nannaya, who does not mention the word *Trilinga*. In the citation from the *Dipica* (See Ellis's note in Campbell's Grammar, Introduction, page 2, and also page 13) I observe that *Trilinga* is given as the root of *Telugu* and *Tenugu:* but to these is added *Telunga:* a reading that does not appear in the *Dipica*.

§ On this subject the following observation occurs in Rees's *Cyclopædia*, under this word. "Barbarism is often charged with great injustice on modern writers in the learned languages: the Latin books of late ages are full of Anglicisms, Gallicisms and the like." But what shall we say to those who accuse even Cicero himself of barbarisms in his own language?" Thus Appa Cavi declares the exordium of the *Telugu Naishadham* to contain (*gramya*) barbarisms.

Appa Cavi's work may indeed be valuable as a guide in forming accurate ideas on the themes he discusses. But it seems to have deterred many (at least such is the general belief) from poetical composition: as, according to this Aristarchus, it is almost impossible to write correctly. But they may observe that he is not infallible: for after defining all that is of good and evil omen to the poet, he has left his own work less than half completed.

The next grammarian to be spoken of is Ahobala Pandit, author of the *Cavi Siro Bhushanam*, a voluminous commentary written in Sanscrit on the *Sutras* of Nannaya. This work is of modern date, written (as the author's descendants informed me) about the middle of the last century. It is very pedantic, strives to deduce every Telugu rule from a distorted Sanscrit rule; and after a verbose preface on every subject that could be introduced, fails to solve real difficulties. For instance, it is well known that the great stumbling block in Telugu is regarding the classes of words denominated *Cala* and *Druta*. On this topic (quite as abstruse as the rule regarding the Greek accents), the author gives up the discussion, merely reiterating what Bala Saraswati had stated, and not even adducing a new instance in proof.

The treatises which have been mentioned are generally denominated after their authors. Thus the *Appa Caviyam*, *Ahobala Panditiyam* and *Nannaya Bhattiyam*. Those to be next mentioned have separate titles. All the more ancient of these will be disposed of in a very few words.

Indeed, none of these books have risen to much celebrity: the *Andhra Caumudi* is a Telugu grammar, apparently as ancient as the *Bhattiyam*, but framed wholly on Sanscrit principles, just as the antiquated English grammars were on a Latin mode. There are also several vocabularies, imitated from the *Amara Cosha*, as has been already noticed; being the *Siva Andhram;* and its rival the *Vishnu Andhram*. The *A'ndhra Ratnàcaram*, the *Andhra Bhash Arnavam* (now about to be printed), and many more.

There are various treatises on Telugu prosody, such as the different *Chhandams* named after Hanumanta, after Marri, and after A'nanda Ranga Raz (also called Laxan'a Chudaman'i); the *Laxana Dipica*, *Laxan'a Rajiyam*, and several more. All these works and others on etymology have fallen into comparative oblivion: though it is possible a few may merit publication.

The last work to be described is one that deserves honorable mention, being the Telugu dictionary compiled by Mamadi Vencaya, a learned merchant (*comati*) of Masulipatam, who died in 1816. This work is arranged alphabetically, in the European method, and every word found in the ancient lexicons (but no more) is briefly explained in Telugu or Sanscrit. This work will always be of value to those who study the poets. The title is *Andhra Dipica*. In one important point, the arrangement is defective; and for my own use I was obliged to re-arrange the whole dictionary to remedy this evil. In Telugu, the four initials of each *varga* or class (K, kh, G, gh; also ch, chh, J, jh: also T, th, D, dh, and P, ph, B, bh,) are changeable: so that many thousand Telugu words (Sanscrit words are independant of this peculiarity) change the initial T into D, or P into B, &c. Thus we meetwith the word *zoccam*, 'elegance': and are told to search for it under *çoccam:* thus *gá-jeyuta*, 'to accomplish,' must be sought under *ca* not *gá*; indeed, a learned native assistant when asked will often reply that either initial is good. After some years, I perceived that the evil lay in separating letters that were originally one. Accordingly, I caused the new arrangement to be made, which at once remedied the evil: thus each of these sets of letters (k, kh, g, gh, for instance) now forms but one alphabet, just as I and J used to be mingled in the English dictionaries. The approbation it has received from sound scholars leads me to believe that the new ar-

rangement is such as necessity called for. It certainly much facilitates the task of finding an article when required. The principle of softening initial consonants is found in Welsh, in Gaelic, in Irish, and in other languages of the Celtic school. Thus words beginning with K, ch, T and P may substitute G, J, D, and B. It is curious to trace the same principle in languages so far removed from each other. Besides, Mamadi Vencaya has diminished the utility of his lexicon by giving into some foolish rules of spelling, that are very dear to the dulness of modern days. If these doctrines be right, then all the ancient manuscripts of all the poets are wrong. I will briefly mention these rules, that the reader may understand their true value, when they are urged on his attention by Telugu pedants.

The letter R has two forms, the Telugu form and the Canarese form, which differ from one another in shape, but not perceptibly in sound: just as the small "r" in the obsolete Saxon alphabet differs in shape from the Roman letter r which we now use. Those few Telugu poets who wrote in the earliest ages used one form in some words and the other form in other words, stating that these two could not rhyme together. In sound, perhaps one differed from the other in old days, just as much as the aspirated and unaspirated ϱ did in Greek; or like the two sounds of R used in Hindustani. Yet even in those days usage evidently was various, and it is clear that the Jangama bards, coeval with Nannaya, admitted no such canon. But in the third or golden age of Telugu literature (before Appa Cavi appeared), this distinction had perished: and (unless in the commentators) we find no traces of it in the *Vasu Charitra*, the *Pārujāt Apaharanam*, the *Vishnu Chitliyam*, the *Vijaya Vilāsam*, or the *Manu Charitra:* names which in Telugu literature rival the poems of Pope and Dryden, Goldsmith and Scott, among ourselves. Now if we determine that words which the Saxons wrote with their peculiar R cannot in English rhyme to similar words borrowed from Latin, we may easily frame a rule according to which Pope and Dryden should be proved illiterate. If we then proceeded to stuff the English dictionary *ad lib'tum* with the Saxon R, surely we should render it unintelligible to the common reader; and this is precisely what Appa Cavi has done. Mamadi Vencaya has without good reason bowed to his decision. As I have already hinted, this rule deviates from the spelling used in all the existing manuscripts of all the poets. It cannot then deserve to be revived after falling into merited oblivion. Among the Canarese it is still in use, but among the Telugus it is so utterly forgotten that its shape is now given to the capital vowel U, and we shall rarely meet with a Telugu who can read words written with R in this obsolete form, which is called *bandi repha*. This forgotten letter has not appeared in any modern editions of the Telugu poets, though a pains-taking Telugu news-paper editor occasionally treats his readers to words written in the obsolete mode.

A minor inconvenience of the *Andhra Dipica* (likewise caused by Appa Cavi's refined rules) arises from the use of the semicircle, denoting the *arddh ānuswāram*, nasal sound. Thus the words *tōdelu*, 'a wolf,' *ēnugu* 'an elephant,' *vādu* 'he,' *Sivudu, Bramhanudu*, &c., are spelt *tondelu, enungu, vandu, Sivundu, Bramhanundu*, and so forth. Now this spelling is peculiar to poems, wherein the character used is the *circle*, not the *semicircle*: and in modern days, this semi-nasal has been disused. In common talking we shall often find illiterate Telugus preserve the antique nasal twang, just as the rustic English often do. But the educated classes have laid aside this disagreeable sound: and pedants blame them for this innovation. Mamadi Vencaya likewise uses the marks 1 and 2 to denote the hard and soft sounds of *cha* and *Ja* (i. e. ça and za); but this is quite

superfluous : as all who have learnt the mode of reading the Telugu alphabet are already independent of these signs.

I have given these details regarding Mamadi Vencaya's lexicon out of a respect for the talents and diligence of the writer, which are peculiarly honourable to a man who was by birth and situation a shopkeeker at Masulipatam. He previously compiled a valuable Sanscrit and Telugu lexicon, called the *Sabd Artha Calpa Taru*, which has been used in the admirable Sanscrit dictionary by Professor Wilson. But we shall always find this unprinted dictionary useful as giving Telugu synonymes for Sanscrit expressions. Its arrangement, imitated from the *Médini Còsha*, is inconvenient to the beginner. The words are classed according to their final syllable :* then according to the number of syllables, and lastly according to the initial : so, in looking for "*Vaitaliya*" we must turn to letter Y, under which are the successive classes containing words of one, two, three, and four syllables. This last being traced, the rest of the arrangement is alphabetical, on the European mode.

The latest philological work compiled in Telugu was the unfinished treatise written by Patahbi Ramaya Sastri : an account of which is given in the Introduction to Mr. Campbell's Grammar. It evidently is a work of curiosity and of value to those who take an interest in etymology and the affiliation of languages ; but is of no utility to the foreigner.

Before proceeding to speak of the poets, it is requisite to consider some other imbecilities in the modern style of "fine writing," which are conspicuous in many Telugu publications, particularly in translations from English books, and in the Telugu newspapers. The ancient grammarians having defined the principles of elision and permutation, which of course were intended for poetical usage alone, these laws have been transferred into the colloquial style of business and of education. If we can imagine a common newspaper, printed in modern vulgar Greek, using the *ampullas et sesquipedalia verba*, the oratorical elegancies, of Pindar or Æschylus, it will convey some idea of an absurdity which it is hard to describe intelligibly to the English reader. Indeed this folly has gone to an extent hardly credible ; a version of part of the Bible itself has been prepared by a learned Bramin in a stilted style, spelt in a manner unintelligible to the common reader, and justly condemned by good scholars. Happily, it has not as yet been printed ; and as it possesses real merit, it should be prepared for publication by being transcribed into the intelligible dialect. This can be done by any sensible copyist, who will transmute its whimsical spelling into the plain Telugu used in business or in common correspondence. Unless this precaution is taken, the version may indeed be published, but will never be read. The remedy for such delusions happily is within the reach of every one. Let the foreigner study the language in common criminal trials (civil trials being more intricate) and ordinary letters ; he will soon be able to detect and shun the nonsensical refinements which are now so popular.

Let it not be imagined that I am peculiar in my view of these caprices. That distinguished scholar, the late Head Telugu Examiner in the College, Gurumurti Sastri, who died about three years ago, fully concurred in the opinions given in the present essay. I mention his name because his talents, learning, and good sense always entitled his judgment to respect ; but I could easily name other sound authorities now living ; as, for instance, my friends the pandits in the Court of Sudr Udalut. They are Telugu Bramins, and during more than fifteen years have given me much literary assistance. Well aware that my statements will incur the reproaches of many a half-educated sastri

* As is done in Hoogeveen's Greek lexicon, and in the Arabian lexicon named *Kamus*.

and self-styled pandit, I am happy in mentioning men of such well known talents (I might easily adduce many others also) as disapproving these follies.

Again :—It is acknowledged that the regulations and acts of Government are very ably translated into Telugu—yet they are wholly free from all these elegancies of style (*bandi-repha, ardha-bindu, sandi,* and *saral-adesam*), which poor pretenders to learning timidly cultivate. If such pedants are right, then the laws of the Government are written in bad Telugu ; because, according to their notions, nothing can be correct which is easy to read. When it is considered that the reader's progress is greatly impeded by the refinements I have described, I shall appear justified in giving so much space to remarks which cannot be generally interesting.

On re-perusing the present essay, I observe with much regret how little advantage we can derive from the historians (so to call them) and popular grammarians. With a few rare exceptions in the former class, these are all unavailable to the Englishman. But if he wishes to read the language in its perfection, to know it as the natives know it, he must resort to the *Musarum chorus,* the "*Cavyamul,*" or favourite bards, of whose popular works I propose to give a summary in the next essay. In that paper some selections will be given from poets already named ; but in the present pages I haveendeavoured to compress all that preliminary information which the reader will most frequently require : what remains, may be of slighter moment.

ANECDOTES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

A miser saw a philosopher extracting ore from the mine, breaking it down, smelting it, and after great labour, obtaining from it a piece of silver. The miser said : "O sage, since there are much easier methods of earning a living than this, why do you undergo all this labour?" He replied : "All this toil and fatigue is to me a thousand times easier than it would be to take a single farthing from your hand."

To rend tough iron with harsh-grating tooth —
Scoop with these delicate nails the adamant—
Plunge headlong in the furnace as it glows,
And catch hot fire-sparks on these filmy lids—
Pile on my head a hundred camel loads,
And speed from the East's verge to the far West :
Sooner would Jāmī cope with toils like these,
Than be, for paltriest boon, the *mean* man's debtor. *

* The verses, which are from Jāmī, are as follows, in the original :—

قطعه

بدندان رخنه در پولاد کردن
بناخن راه در خارا بریدن
بآتشدان فرو رفتن نکونسار
به پلکِ دیده آتشپاره چیدن
بفرقِ سر نهادن صد شتربار
زمشرق خانبِ مغرب دویدن
بسي برجامي آسانتر نماید
زبارِ منّتِ دونان کشیدن

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PEGUERS OR TALIENS.

The belief in attendant spirits, witchcraft, fairies, ghosts, and local spirits, is general among the natives of Pegu. Of the first, every person has a pair, who preside over his actions, and determine his fate. Witches are sometimes beautiful young women, but generally old ones; and the ordeal they are made to undergo, in order to prove their innocence of connection with malignant spirits, is exactly the same as that practised in England up to the middle of the eighteenth century. Ghosts are the wandering spirits of deceased persons; they frequent the places of burning and sometimes the houses in which recent deaths have taken place. Women in the earliest stage of pregnancy are particularly subject to the sight of such apparitions, who are doomed to wander, vampire-like, till they can find a living body unoccupied by immaterial life. The intermediate beings, who exercise an influence upon mankind, are devils, nats or angels, and demi-gods. Local spirits, or guardian demi-gods, abound upon every hill and in every valley; they levy contributions upon the people who reside or visit within the limits of their demesnes, and punish the negligent and incredulous by severe visitations in the shape of wounds, fever, and other ailments. There are thirty-seven gods and demi-gods, of whom Menma-daree is the chief, and May-galah-att Mhamee, the queen of the ocean, the next in rank; the inferior spirits are innumerable: Tansaung Nat answers to Sylvanus; Tansaung Natma, to a dryad; Kosaung Nat and Thoorathaknee, to genii or guardian spirits; Tshondee is a wizard, and Tshouma a witch; then there are, Tusay, a ghost; and Berloo, a devil. All these are continually, on the alert to punish or reward mankind; but those which are most dreaded, on account of their malignant passions, are the guardian sprites of rivers, mountains, forests, and villages; and, to understand the universal belief in their existence, one has only to read the preamble to the proclamation of King Mendaragyee, upon the occasion of building a new palace at his capital, in which he enjoins the dryads of the royal forests to permit the timbers to be felled without offering molestation to the labourers. The king alone is exempt from the interference of the inferior spiritual beings; nevertheless, he performs the usual ceremonies, and makes the necessary offerings, upon entering the demesne of any powerful local sprite, or deputes an officer of state for that purpose.

The belief in witchcraft predominates over all other superstitions; and the misery and crime which it occasions is painful to every feeling mind. The family of the reputed witch is shunned by all the neighbourhood; and, upon being denounced to the district magistrate, they must quit the country without delay, or the witch will be seized and thrown into the nearest pond, from which there is little chance of escape with life. The stigma follows the unfortunate person from place to place, and involves all the members of her family in ruin, for no one will intermarry with them, or even employ them in their service, If the woman is young, she is doomed to perpetual virginity; and if old, is in danger of being deserted by her nearest relations: for the tide of prejudice is so strong, as sometimes to sever even the ties of kindred.

The Nat, or Lar, of the district of Rangoon, is Moung-Sheen-Gyee; his favourite haunt is outside the town of Dalla, opposite Rangoon: but he has no temple erected there. His sway is undisputed, the inferior Lares of the villages of this province acknowledging his supremacy. He must be propitiated by gifts of fruit, or offerings in which sugar has been mingled; but money, and

things that are sour or bitter, must not be presented. Once a year, about the month of January, the Governor of Rangoon, accompanied by his household, visits the Lar's shrine, and performs the ceremony called *Nat-Kadou*, or asking pardon; and even the residents of distant villages do not neglect the custom. The legend of this Nat's creation is as follows:—About forty years ago, a young man, who had been a scholar in one of the colleges, threw aside his sacred garment and betook himself to worldly concerns. Soon afterwards, he went by water to Mechla Kyoum, in company with a young woman with whom he had formed a connexion; having completed his work, he stepped into his canoe in order to return home, but the vessel stuck fast to the shore, and no human effort could remove it; but the moment he put his foot on shore, it moved away with the slightest force. The young man, guessing the cause of this strange interruption to arise from a determination of the deity to separate his body from his immaterial essence, entreated his companion to return: and he, remaining behind, was dissolved into an echo. When the woman reached home, she related to the young man's aged mother the cause of her son's absence; upon which she repaired to the spot, and called aloud upon him by name; but, though he repeated, as if in mockery, the words that were addressed to him, he remained invisible, nor has he ever yet shown himself to mortal. The natives of Ava, who visited the low country soon after this occurrence took place, were in the habit of ridiculing the custom of their neighbours, the Peguers, of holding local sprites in such extreme respect as that awarded to Moung-Sheen-Gyee; but it was remarked that every one who did so met with a violent death: so that the Burmans were not long in adopting the superstitions of the Taliens, and they are at this day more in dread of the Dalla Lar than even the people of Dalla itself.

Many of the local sprites have temples, composed of rude materials, erected at the outskirts of the towns or villages; and travellers, as well as residents, are accustomed to propitiate their good will by offerings of money, rice, fruit, &c. &c. The Thathoun Nattsho or Lar had his temple at the entrance of the city, outside the wall, in a grove of trees upon a little hillock overlooking the river. In the middle of the grove stood a wooden altar, to receive the presents of those who visited the spot; and scattered upon the ground, beneath the shade of the aged trees, were earthen images of horses, and other images of animals. The altar was loaded with money; for the birds ate the fruit, and the village dogs devoured the rice, but no one would touch the silver, which had accumulated to such a bulk, that it was heaped up in the shape of a cone, and some pieces were even lying upon the ground.

The Thathoun Nat, of all the evil sprites of Pegu, was deemed one of the most dangerous; his power was undisputed for many miles round: he was known to be most avaricious, for he spared none who came thither and slept in the city, and failed to leave a gift at his shrine. At length a traveller passed that way, and admired the wealthy altar; he longed to possess the hoard of silver, but dared not take it. He threw his eyes upon the ground to assist himself in thinking upon the means whereby he could make the Nat's property his own, and saw the images lying about, placed there for the use of the Nat when he chose to make excursions through his demesne; he then sat himself upon the ground, opened his scrip, took out a silver piece, and placed it upon the heap. This done, he commenced eating his meal with a light heart; but as he was making up his betel-roll, a sudden thought struck him—the thought was sudden, and he immediately put it in execution. He arose, and girded up his loins; one fair image he placed with its tail against the trunk of a tree,

another he chose for himself, tore his own turban into shreds, and decked it with favours on the head and neck. Then he staked his life against the hoard of silver, upon the issue of a battle between the two chargers. Firmly was the Nat's charger placed against a tree—confronting him stood the courser of the traveller, with his favours flaunting in the breeze. Guided by the skilful hand of his master, the latter bore down upon his antagonist, and, taking him in flank, threw him on the ground. The traveller replaced the wounded courser on his legs, examined his wounds, and then did the same office to his own. Again they bounded against each other, and again; long and obstinate was the conflict, but it was never doubtful!—the traveller had more skill than the Nat. At length, down went the brave charger to rise no more—for he literally had not a leg to stand upon, they lay scattered in atoms about the scene of action; and though the traveller's horse was the victor, he had suffered sadly in the fight; his carcase was covered with scars, and he was minus his nose and a leg. The traveller took the white bows from his neck, and wiped the sweat from his own brow. Then he unloosed his patso, and swept the altar of its silver load! The Nat had lost the battle, his reputation for omnipotence, and all his wealth. The man hastened away, and has never since been heard of; but the Nat was so enraged at his own defeat, that he sallied into the city at nightfall, and entered the stomach of the governor's favourite child, and recounted to a frightened audience the adventure of the day. Loud were the lamentations, great the fear that filled the city, all that night. With the silver, the Nat lost also his temper, and so harrassed the people of Thathoun, that they were fain to quit the place of their birth; and not many years after, the grass grew in the streets, and the governor had nothing to do!

It may readily be supposed, that where there are such vast numbers of evil spirits, there must be many exorcists, which is really the case; nor are astrologers and magicians by any means rare. The former mingle the profession of doctor with their own trade, and cure their patients with drugs, when they have failed to restore them to health by means of charms.

During my stay at Cairo, the attendance of the famous magician was procured, whose wonderful deeds have attracted so much attention in Europe. That he should have succeeded in convincing such men as Sale, Lane, and Lord Lindsay, that he was a descendant of the Witch of Endor, is surprising; since it requires not the slightest exercise of the understanding to perceive at once that the man is the veriest impostor that ever practised a juggler's trade. The time chosen for the display of his mysterious art was eight in the evening; and a vessel containing a few live coals having been placed before him, he began by writing a few letters with a reed pen upon a piece of paper; this he tore up and threw piecemeal into the fire, repeating at the same time a number of words with great emphasis and rapidity. A boy was seated the while at his left elbow, and he now took up the pen and drew upon the palm of the boy's right hand the diagram figured in Mr. Lane's book. The magician then desired the boy to look steadily into the ink floating in the bowl of his hand, and continued repeating the charm, throwing the remaining pieces of paper, together with a few particles of incense, into the vessel of fire that stood at his feet. This done, the impostor questioned the boy: "Do you see any thing—do you see a flag?" The boy, after a pause, replied, "Yes; I see a white flag." Presently afterwards, he called out, "I see another flag, a black one." After some minutes had elapsed, the boy declared that the flags had disappeared,

and that he could see nothing else. A second boy was accordingly introduced, and the same figure as before drawn upon his hand; but after continuing to look into the globule of ink for a length of time, he protested he could see nothing but his own face; he was therefore dismissed, and a third boy called. The lad now introduced was about twelve or thirteen years of age; the diagram was drawn upon the palm of his right hand, and the same ceremonies were gone through. He presently exclaimed—"I see a flag, a white one." "Call for another," said the magician. He did so, and then said, "A red flag has come." "Call again." He called, and said, "It has come—a black flag." The magician then ordered him to call for the sultan's tent, which he did, and presently he said, "They have brought it, and pitched it." He was now desired to call for the sultan, and he obeyed, and exclaimed, "The sultan has come, and his retinue with him." The magician then addressed the company, and requested them to ask for whomsoever they pleased; and the party being a large one, a great number of distinguished personages were ordered to appear; but the shades which presented themselves were invariably not those whose presence was invoked. King Tharawaddie was called, and he came clad in black trousers, with a dark waistcoat, and a black covering on his head! Daniel Lambert was required to appear, and he presented himself with a hat on his head, and clothed in a black coat and dark trousers; but he was a miserable scarecrow of a man, very thin, but neither tall nor short! Sir E. Paget was described as a tall thin gentleman, dressed in white pantaloons and a black coat! The boy was asked if he had two legs, and he replied that he had; he was then desired to say if he had two arms, and he said, "yes."

The above account was copied from notes taken shortly after the exhibition.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A General Meeting of this Society—the last for the session—took place on the 20th June; the Right Honorable C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P. President, in the chair. Several valuable donations to the Museum and Library were presented.—Amongst them, were the *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus*, in 12 vols. folio; presented by Sir Edward Thomas Colebrooke, Bart.; a Chinese mantelpiece ornament; articles manufactured of sandal wood; two gold coins, presented from Thomas Newnham, Esq.; a fragment of a sarcophagus from Thebes, presented by Sir Charles Malcolm; an Esquimaux canoe and paddle, presented by Nathaniel Bland, Esq., &c. &c.

James Fergusson, Esq., and Philip Barnes, Esq, were elected into the Society as resident members; and John Capper, Esq., of Ceylon, as a corresponding member.

Colonel Sykes read a note on a passage in an ancient inscription found upon a Buddhist tope, near Bhilsa, and which contained an additional proof of the opinion advanced by him in his paper on land tenures in Dukhun, that the proprietory right in the soil in India, from the earliest times, was considered to be in the subject, and not in the monarch. The inscription referred to had been translated by Mr. Prinsep, and printed in the 6th volume of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It recorded a grant of money and lands, on the part of the great emperor Chandragupta, for the endowment of the large tope or *Chaitya* before-mentioned, and for the support of five ascetics con-

nected with it; which land is stated to have been "purchased by the emperor, at the legal rate, in the current coin of the time." Colonel Sykes also stated that the Chinese traveller Fa-Hëen mentioned the buying of a piece of ground by King Prasena, B C, 543, for a garden to a temple of Buddha.

Colonel Sykes then read portions of another paper by him, entitled "Notes on the Religious and Political state of India before the Mahomedan Invasion," the time of the meeting not permitting of its being read in full. He stated that he had derived the materials for his notes principally from the able French translation, recently published, of the travels of Fa-Hëen, a Chinese Buddhist priest, who made an extensive tour in India in the beginning of the 5th century of the Christian era. The conclusions laid down in his paper, and to which he trusted he had arrived with an unbiassed judgment, were, that Brahmanism, such as has been known to Europeans, is of comparatively modern date; that it was introduced into India by a tribe of men foreign to that country, at least to India, South of the Panjab; and that it did not rise into the plenitude of its power until the decline of Buddhism. Colonel Sykes observed that although the Brahmans had doubtless destroyed all literary documents which did not tend to confirm their own supremacy, the doctrines of the Buddhists had fortunately been preserved in the literature of China, Buddhism having been known there several centuries before the Christian era; and it was from those sources that most light on this interesting and obscure question could be hoped for. There was not time to go into the arguments and analogies he had laid down in his paper, the strength of which mainly depended on their continuity; but he would briefly enumerate his deductions from them, which were, first, that the Buddhism of Sakhya universally prevailed over the whole of India and Ceylon from the 6th century before Christ to the 7th century after Christ; and was not entirely overthrown in India until the 12th or 14th century. Secondly, that the religion of other Buddhas previous to that of Sakhya prevailed from an extremely remote period. Thirdly, that the followers of the mystic cross, the "Doctors of Reason," whose characteristic emblem was the *Swastika*, were of this class of Buddhists. Fourthly, that India was at that time split into small monarchies, though occasionally consolidated under one prince who had been enabled to subjugate his contemporaries. Fifthly, that evidence is wanting of the dominion of princes of the Brahmanical faith during the prevalence of Buddhism, there not being one ruler of that religion in India in Fa-Hëen's time. Sixthly, that Brahmanism, such as is taught by the *Puranas*, did not spring up until the decline of Buddhism. Seventhly, that the tribe of Brahmans were originally a secular, and not a religious, community, and did not acquire political influence until about the period of the rise of the Rajpoot states, and the invasion of the Mahommedans. And lastly, that the divisions of caste were secular; and that such divisions existed among the Buddhists.

Colonel Sykes then alluded to the fact, that the oldest inscriptions found in India all related to Buddhism, or the "fire-worship," and were in a form of Pali, and not in the Sanscrit language. He trusted, however, that the meeting would consider the deductions he had brought before them as merely the result of his own reading, and that he did not put them forth dogmatically, but rather to elicit the opinions of others who had better opportunities, and who were better qualified than himself, for such investigations.

The meetings of the Society were adjourned till November.

College Examination.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE

The periodical public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this institution took place on Thursday, the 11th inst., in the presence of the Chairman, W. B. Bayley, Esq.; the Deputy Chairman, G. Lyall, Esq.; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, *viz.*—*Maj. Generals* Sir J. O. Halloran (K. C. B.), C. S. Fagan (C. B.), Bowen (C. B.), G. Nicolls (R. E.), Lindsay (C. B.), Swiney; Lord James Hay; Rear-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm; *Colonels* Sir C. Hopkinson (C. B.), Jervis (Bombay Engineers), T. W. Taylor (R. M. Coll.), Morison (C. B.), Robinson (R. N. School); *Lieut. Colonels* Sir F. Smith, (R. E.), Bonner, Jourdan; *Majors* Proctor (R. M. College), S. Clerke (K. H.), Somerville (E. I. depôt), Moore (late Nizam's service), C. Hamilton, Roberts (Bengal Artillery), G. Hutchinson (Bengal Engineers), Sotheby; *Capt.* Pringle (R. E.); the Rev. H. Lindsay; T. Muspratt, P. Melvill, J. B. Yzarn, J. S. Freshfield, H. Y. Pope, Jourdan, Erskine, Kemmis, Maclagan, Haines, Hitchins, Morton, *Esqrs.*; &c.

The class subjected to examination consisted of thirty-four gentlemen, five of whom were selected for the Engineer service, *viz.*—F. Whiting, J. H. Maxwell, J. D. Campbell, E. I. Lake, P. Garforth. Nine for the Artillery service, *viz.*—F. W. Swinhoe, M. J. Vibart, R. G. H. Grant, A. N. Scott, W. C. F. Gosling, R. C. H. B. Fagan, E. T. Fasken, J. Hamilton, C. A. Wheelwright, and the remainder for the Infantry, *viz.*—F. Wale, F. N. Smith, A. W. M. Kerr, A. C. Eatwell, A. L. C. Inglefield, E. H. Ford, F. A. Jackson, R. Vincent, E. S. Garstin, S. R Clogstoun, G. E. Norton, G. Robertson, W. R. Y. Haig, A. W. Lake, F. B. Sutton, W. D. Playfair, E. B. Litchford, W. H. Watts, A. Forsyth, C. C. Hodgson.

The distribution of prizes, agreeably to the recommendation of the Public Examiner and the Lieut. Governor, was as follows, *viz.*—

First Class.

F. Whiting, 2d Mathematical, 2d Fortification, 2d Hindustani, Latin.

J. D. Campbell, 1st Good Conduct, an artillery sword, accompanied by the following address:—

"Mr. J. D. Campbell, I have very great satisfaction in presenting you with this sword, in the name of the Court of Directors, as a testimony of their high approbation of your exemplary good conduct during your residence at this institution. The same excellent dispositions which have enabled you to win this honourable distinction will, I am sure, be cherished and confirmed in your future course of service, securing to you the esteem of your brother officers, and the approbation of the government under whom you may be employed.

E. I. Lake, 1st Mathematical.

P. Garforth, French.

J. H. Maxwell, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, 2d Good Conduct.

R. G. H. Grant, 1st Hindustani.

A. W. M. Kerr, Military Drawing.

E. H. Ford, Civil Drawing.

Second Class.

A. Impey, Mathematical, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Hindustani, French, 3d general Good Conduct.

C. T. Collingwood, Extra Hindustani.

G. F. Atkinson, Fortification, Civil Drawing.

J. D. Metcalfe, Latin.

Third Class.

J. P. Beadle, 4th Good Conduct.

After distributing the prizes, the hon. Chairman addressed the gentlemen cadets in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen Cadets: Upon this my first occasion of addressing you, I have been naturally anxious to ascertain whether I should fully partake in the pleasure which my predecessors have generally experienced in being called upon to pass high encomiums on the attainments and conduct of the gentlemen cadets over whose examinations they presided. Need I say that all such anxiety has been entirely dispelled, and that I am now also placed in the enviable position of having to express my unmixed satisfaction at the results of the day? From these results, it is clear that you have been actuated by an ardent desire to avail yourselves of the ample opportunities of improvement which are furnished to you at this institution; and I am persuaded that the many distinguished officers who now surround me will have participated in the

pleasure which I have experienced, and in the conviction that the high character of this institution has been fully maintained by this day's proceedings.

"The gentlemen cadets who have attained the Engineer appointments, will now proceed to Chatham, to prosecute their studies, in company with the junior officers of the Royal Engineers. I can have no doubt but that, under the very favourable circumstances in which they will there be placed, they will steadily advance in the path of knowledge and of military duty, securing to themselves the means of hereafter advancing their own reputation, and of benefitting the Government they are to serve.

"You who are now soon to proceed to take up your commissions in the artillery and infantry, will go out with every advantage which can be derived from a long observance of habits of discipline, and from the literary, scientific, and religious training to which you have been subjected for the last two years. I would entreat you, during the voyage and after your arrival, to prosecute those studies which have been so well commenced, and especially the study of the native languages, proficiency in which is indispensible to the satisfactory discharge of your duties, and to success in your profession. I have been gratified in finding, as well from my own perusal of some of the exercises performed in the presence of our distinguished Oriental Examiner, Professor Wilson, on this occasion, as from his testimony, that the progress of some of you in the acquisition of the Hindustani language, has been very considerable, and that a creditable degree of proficiency has been generally attained. I would entreat you to bear in mind that it is through the possession of this knowledge alone you will be able effectually to perform one of your most essential duties, *viz.*—that of manifesting a kind and considerate attention to the feelings, prejudices, and customs of the natives of India, and especially of those who may be placed under your command.

"I am anxious that those who are entering the Engineers and Artillery should recollect, that these most important branches of the army in India are committed entirely to the Company's officers, so that whatever service is to be accomplished by the scientific corps, whatever honours or distinctions are to be acquired by such service, the Company's Artillery and Engineer officers are those only who can be employed. The Infantry and Cavalry share their duties with those of her Majesty's army, and are actuated by an honourable spirit of rivalry, which must ever be beneficial to the service; but they have not the field to themselves, like the Artillery and Engineers, nor have they in proportion to their numbers an equally favourable chance of distinction. This circumstance, while it furnishes an additional motive for present exertion, will, I am sure, operate as an honourable stimulus to the acquisition of the highest professional skill throughout your future career in the service. The Artillery and Engineers of India are, I believe, equal at present to those of any other army in the world, and I trust that every fresh addition to them from this institution will be calculated to maintain their high reputation.

"The consideration to which I have just referred, will not be without its weight in inducing the gentlemen cadets, who are still to pursue their studies here, to strive diligently to obtain commissions in the scientific corps—the Horse and Foot Artillery, and the Engineers.

"Gentlemen, since we last met in this hall, it has pleased Providence to take from us our distinguished Public Examiner, the late Sir Alexander Dickson. We all felt that this institution was highly favoured in having its studies superintended by an officer who had spent the earlier portion of his long career in active operations, acquiring in the field the highest honours which he could attain from his sovereign, and who had subsequently devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of the sciences connected with his profession. Our regret for his loss is shared by all who, as connected with the British army and with a very large circle of admiring friends, were acquainted with his extraordinary worth and varied attainments. The judgment, the temper, the kindness, and the impartiality which distinguished him in the discharge of his duties at this place, will, in an especial manner, endear his memory to all who are connected with this institution, or are interested in its success.

"We have been very fortunate in securing as his successor an officer—Colonel Pasley—who is well known to the world as a most active and most successful cultivator of all those sciences which enter more particularly into the duties of the military engineer. I am persuaded that you will gladly avail yourselves of the great advantages which you cannot fail to obtain, if you earnestly seek to merit his approbation.

"I beg now to express, on behalf of the Court of Directors, my thanks to the distinguished officer who presides over the discipline of this institution, and to the several professors and officers who sedulously devote themselves to your instruction and improvement. To their

care is principally to be ascribed the results we this day have witnessed.

"In conclusion, I am happy to say, for your encouragement, that there will be room for more than the usual number of engineer and artillery officers in the course of the ensuing year, so that you may study with this double incentive—first, that if you attain the required standard, you will be admitted into the corps for which you are qualified; and second, that if you do not attain this standard, your efforts to do so will the better fit you for distinction in another branch of the service. Gentlemen, I wish you all a cordial farewell."

The proceedings of the day began in the FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT, by the formation of a light bridge for infantry, made of a pair of long spars resting on two of Blanshard's small infantry pontoons, the roadway being covered with hurdles. As soon as this was dismantled, a bridge was rapidly prepared for the passage of light artillery, made of piers of casks, combined with a pair of light pontoons. Two neat suspension bridges, one of chains and one of 5½-inch cable, had been previously set up across a piece of water sixty feet wide.

Two charges of gunpowder, of ten and fifteen pounds respectively, were sunk in water five and six feet deep; these were fired simultaneously by Professor Daniel, who was present, with his voltaic battery; the result was perfect, and the effect beautiful—the domes of water rising to a height of about twenty-five feet.

A gate was prepared in a rough parapet, against the bottom of which a bag of gunpowder, containing *forty pounds*, was laid; its explosion blew down the gate, and opened a passage for three or four MEN to pass in abreast.

The drawings in this department consisted, as usual, of a great variety of very beautifully executed plans, sections, and elevations of the methods of attack and defence which forms the course of instruction. The elevations were particularly attractive, and displayed extensive knowledge of the subject.

MATHEMATICS. — Col. Pasley, C.B., Royal Engineers, commenced the examination in Mathematics with giving a number of questions in algebra, geometry, &c. to those cadets who had not made great progress in their studies. He also required them to demonstrate some of the theorems in geometry.

The Public Examiner afterwards proceeded to give to the senior cadets several propositions from conic sections, statics, projectiles, hydrostatics, &c.; and he concluded by asking a number of questions from various parts of Hutton's Mathematics.

Altogether, the examination was very respectable, and Messrs. Lake, Whiting, Maxwell, and Campbell, appeared to demonstrate the propositions which were given to them in hydrostatics and pneumatics with great distinctness and ability.

Col. Pasley then examined the first class in PERMANENT and in FIELD FORTIFICATION; in the construction of trenches, batteries, saps, mines, and the details of the attack. The following appeared to be the most distinguished cadets in this science: —John H. Maxwell, Francis Whiting, Edward Lake, Peter Garforth, John D. Campbell, Charles Wheelwright, Fred. Swinhoe, Meredith Vibart, Allan Scott, and Arch. Kerr, the last-named gentleman being a beautiful draftsman, whose plans and elevations of a modified system excited universal admiration.

In this department, the most conspicuous and attractive branch was that of modelling various works in fine sand, sufficiently moist to make it stand at a stiff slope—in fact, in many cases, nearly vertical. In a capacious block-house we saw a complete front of Vauban's first system, modelled to a scale of a quarter of an inch to one foot, the body of the place having wooden revetments, in imitation of masonry, backed by counterforts, and in one flank a casemated barrack. The tenaille, the ravelin, the covered way, the traverses, all most accurately and beautifully modelled by some cadets in the junior classes. The size of the block-house does not admit of the whole process of attack being seen, but the latter part of it, made by the class for public examination, from the third parallel to the saps up the breaches, was extremely well done, and full of lively interest. There were three breaches—two in the bastions, and one in the ravelin, with the galleries of descent and crowning of the covered way complete.

In an octagonal field-work at some distance from the block-house, this kind of modelling has been carried out on a scale of two inches to one foot; this is sufficiently large to admit of the gabions being six inches high and four inches in diameter. Here we found the following works admirably modelled:—A double sap traversed, driven out from a parallel, at one end of which was a trench cavalier; a single sap; a shaft and gallery lined with mining cases; an elevated battery for four guns, having one traverse (built with gabions, fascines, and sand-bags combined), two epaulements, and a rectangular pow-

der-magazine in the rear of the centre of the battery, according to the practice carried on at Chatham, the splinter-proof timbers being all on the scale of two inches to a foot; a sunken battery for three guns; and lastly, a clever model of a portion of a covered way and glacis crowned by the assailant, with a regular sloping gallery of descent of one hundred feet in length (to the scale), partly blinded and partly lined with mining-cases; opposite to this was a portion of escarp, breached with a sap carried from the mouth of the gallery to the breach.

The cadets cannot fail to derive great benefit from constructing these models, which, we understand, they are exceedingly fond of executing in every variety of permanent and field fortification.

Military Drawing Department.—The principal drawings exhibited were as follows:—Mr. Kerr, Drawing in shade from the fine Model of St. Helena (very beautifully executed, and to which the prize was deservedly awarded); Mr. Garforth, Drawing from survey of the Fortified Lines on the left Bank of the River Tagus; Mr. Ford, Pensicola, and Fort St. Phillippe; Mr. Scott, Battle of Maida, and Plan of Cuidad Rodrigo; Mr. Campbell, Dresden; Mr. Maxwell, Drawing of part of St. Helena (from model); Mr. Jackson, Sagonte; Mr. Whiting, Ground in front of Lisbon, and Surveys; Mr. Swinhoe, Sagonte; Mr. Eatwell, St. Sebastian, and Survey of the Addington Hills; Mr. Wale, Lerida; Mr. Litchford, Lerida; Mr. Norton, Roliça; Mr. Fagan, Plan of Sangershausen; Mr. Impey, Plan of the Alps, and large Drawing of the Battle of Culm; Mr. Atkinson, Tarragoni; Mr. Hamilton, Cuided Rodrigo; Mr. Faske, Surveys; Mr. Lightfoot, Cuided Rodrigo; Mr. Beadle, Pensicola; Mr. Wray, Cuided Rodrigo.

Military Surveying.—India presents a wide—nay, almost boundless—field for geodesical operations. It was, therefore, a wise suggestion which led to the constitution of a separate branch of instruction under an officer of experience and science. Not only the cadets who are so fortunate as to be selected for engineer appointments, but a considerable number of those who obtain artillery and infantry commissions, receive ample instruction in an art of great value to all officers, but especially to those of the Indian army.

On the present occasion, the first prize was adjudged to Mr. Maxwell (1st class), and the second to Mr. Impey (2d class).

The plans and sketches of Messrs. Campbell, Swinhoe, Whiting, Garforth, Grant, Scott, and others, were satisfactory.

Landscape Department.—As usual, we found much to admire during our inspection of this department. The prize drawing by Cadet E. Ford, a View near the Valley of Chamonni, Switzerland, is an effective and clever production; another by the same gentleman, of Gypsies Encamped, attracted much of our attention, both possessing great depth and richness of colouring. A View of the Mountains at the Foot of St. John's Vale, Cumberland, by Cadet P. Garforth, claimed nearly equal attention, and has a great deal of the quiet grandeur, both of colour and of light and shadow, peculiar to such scenery. Many other drawings, particularly those of the Ruins of Ragland Castle, by Cadet W. Gosling; the Ruins of Corfe Castle, by Cadet A. Eatwell; two Views of the West Front of Addiscombe House, by Cadets Kerr and Whiting; the East Front of Addiscombe House, by Cadet J. H. Maxwell; a View of a Convent near Palermo, and many others, were highly gratifying specimens of amateur talent. A well-executed drawing of Cattle and Figures, by Cadet G. Atkinson, received the prize in the 2d class. Many excellent specimens of lithographic skill were displayed, evincing considerable improvement in this useful department; among which, we particularly noticed those of Cadets Ford, Atkinson, Playfair, Phillpotts, Kerr, and Inglefield.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March* 20.

The Queen v. *Rajah Rajnarain Roy.*—The *Advocate-General* moved for judgment against the defendant.

Mr. *Prinsep* proposed to put in an affidavit in mitigation.

The *Court* said that, as far as the contempt was concerned, they could only proceed upon the report of the clerk of the crown (which was to be taken as a conviction, and not traversable) and the answers to the interrogatories, such answers being annexed to the report. The affidavit would be received if it only went to mitigation, and not to denial.

Mr. *Prinsep* said, that it certainly went to mitigation only, for the fact of the contempt was not pretended to be denied.

The affidavit, however, was not put in, but voluntarily withheld, in order to prevent the other side from having the reply.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Clarke* were then heard for the prosecution. They contended that the answers to the interrogatories were in many respects inconsistent and evasive, and that, upon the face of them, the contempt of court was greatly aggravated. Instead of bringing up the body of Sreenauth Roy as soon as the return to the writ was declared insufficient, the defendant detained him for several days, and to the present hour it appeared he had not been since heard of. By an answer to one of the interrogatories, it came out that the defendant had advertized his house in Calcutta to be let several months ago, and the learned counsel argued that the purpose of this clearly was to remove himself from the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the perpetration of the outrage was probably even then contemplated.

Mr. *Prinsep*, Mr. *Leith*, and Mr. *Morton*, were heard in mitigation. They contended that the contempt stood as it did originally, after the return had been held insufficient, and that the supposed circumstances of aggravation were negatived upon the face of the answers to the interrogatories. The real contempt, after all, was the insufficient return only, and if the case had stood there, the degree of contempt would have been quite trivial, for it was founded upon an error of law, and the return was made by the advice of counsel; but the defendant, no doubt, ought to have produced the body when the writ was declared insufficient. It appeared, however, that Sreenauth Roy was afterwards detained but a short time, and then sent to the house of a friend (Aushootos Day), by his own desire. The non appearance of the man to the present time was explainable in two ways, and the more probable story was, that he was kept back by the prosecutors themselves, for the purposes of this prosecution. The defendant had already suffered two months' imprisonment, and it was hoped that the Court would consider this a sufficient punishment for the contempt incurred.

Sir *E. Ryan*, C.J., addressing Rajah Rajnarain Roy, said, "It is necessary that I should now pronounce the judgment of the Court. From the first, there could be little doubt of the fact of the contempt having been committed, and your answers to the interrogatories have been confirmatory of it. There can be no doubt, nor is it attempted to be denied by yourself, that the original taking and detention were without a shadow of legal excuse. Your defence was, the alleged want of jurisdiction in the Court. This return we overruled, and it was then your duty immediately to have brought in the body of Sreenauth Roy, according to the exigency of the writ. The Court, after taking into consideration the long period of imprisonment which you have already suffered, are not disposed to subject you to further imprisonment; and their sentence is, that you do pay a fine of one thousand rupees to the Queen."

The fine was paid immediately, and the defendant was thereupon discharged from custody.

This proceeding has been attended with one advantage to the editor, Sreenauth Roy, and his journal, the *Bhaskur*; for it has advertized pretty extensively a newspaper of which, we will venture to say, not one person in five hundred ever heard even the name before. It is said that Sreenauth Roy is actually in durance still, and mysterious stories are told of the gloomy "donjon-keep," of which he is supposed to be a denizen, at Andool; but our private belief is, that he has been at large long ago, and that it is he and his friends who have been playing the tyrant of late.—*Hurk.*, *March* 21.

April 2.

Golaubchund v. *Premsook and Radakissen.*—The *Advocate-General*, for the plaintiffs, said, that this was an action of libel between Hindus. The libel was of a very serious character, charging the plaintiff's wife with open adultery, and the plaintiff himself with having at first acquiesced in his own dishonour, and af-

terwards murdered the alleged paramour. No justification was attempted, but the general issue alone had been pleaded, with notice to dispute the jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction was first proved. The original libel, in the Hindustanee language and Deva-nagree character, was proved to have been signed by the defendant. Several copies were proved to have been printed and circulated, and two witnesses swore to having received printed copies from the defendant himself. The plaintiff and defendant were both persons of wealth and consideration, and appeared to have had a mutual feud for some years past, the plaintiff having procured the excommunication of the defendant from the caste to which they both belonged (the Bannya Agurwallia caste), by the decision of the Punchayet.

The Court was crowded with natives of the Agurwallia caste (distinguished by their gay turbans of every hue and colour), amongst whom the proceedings seemed to create the most intense interest.

Mr. *Clarke*, for the defence, after commenting upon the plaintiff's evidence, proceeded to call witnesses to prove that the defendant Premsook could not read or write a word of the Deva-nagree character.

The witnesses concurred in stating that Premsook read and wrote the common Nagree, but was unacquainted with the Sanscrit, or Deva-nagree.

The *Advocate-General*, in reply, observed that it was utterly immaterial whether the libeller himself understood the language in which the libel was printed or written. If an Englishman circulates amongst Jews a libel, in the Hebrew language, upon a member of the Jewish persuasion, the Court would not inquire whether such person was himself acquainted with the Hebrew or not. The question was, whether the libel was understood, and meant to be understood, by the persons amongst whom it was circulated. It was hoped that the Court, by their verdict in the present case, would show they considered that a party, grossly insulted and libelled, came before the Court in a far better position, as a plaintiff in an action of libel, than as a defendant in a criminal prosecution, or upon a writ of *habeas corpus* for incarcerating the offender and taking the law into his own hands.

Sir *E. Ryan*, C.J.—"The Court find a verdict for the plaintiff, with Rs. 500 damages."

April 3.

Ramsabuck Mullick v. *T. De Souza and Co.*—This is the opium case in which the most important of the pleas was tried upon demurrer last term. The issues of fact now came on for trial. The plaint was upon a guarantee of the safe returns of a consignment of opium. The defendants had pleaded—first, the general issue, denying the contract of guarantee; secondly, that there was no written agreement, within the Statute of Frauds, wherein the consideration was set forth; and thirdly, that a "reasonable time" for making the returns had not elapsed at the time of commencing the action.

The *Advocate-General*, for the plaintiffs, stated, that the action was brought by the plaintiffs as the consignors of sixty-five chests of opium, valued at about Co.'s Rs. 58,000, consigned to Messrs. Gemmell and Co., the agents of the defendants at Canton, upon the guarantee of the defendants of the safe returns of the consignment in sycee dollars or government bills. The opium had been given up by Gemmell and Co. to Mr. Elliot, the Superintendent, and the only returns made consisted of certain *scrip*, which the plaintiff had refused to accept. The two first issues raised would be decided by the written contract of guarantee given by the defendants; and with respect to the "reasonable time," it would be shown that six months was considered a reasonable time, and, at all events, it was apprehended the defendants were estopped upon this point, as certain returns (such as they were) had been made before action brought. The measure of damages was to be regulated, it was conceived, by the price actually given for the opium in question.

A number of documents were put in and proved on the part of the plaintiffs. Among them were the invoice and bill of lading, a letter from plaintiff to defendants, dated the 11th of January, and a letter from the defendants to the plaintiff, dated the 16th of January, containing the guarantee. The latter was in these words: "We have to acknowledge bill of lading for (the opium in question), which has, in compliance with your request, been consigned to our agents at China, Messrs. W. and T. Gemmell and Co., to be disposed of immediately on your account, and the proceeds remitted in sycee silver dollars or government bills, if in specie under insurance. Commission at 2½ per cent. will be charged on the whole transaction, as agreed upon; and we hereby guarantee the safe returns of the consignment."

Baboo Mutty Loll Seal proved, that five or six months was the usual period for the returns; but he said he spoke only of times when sales could be effected without difficulty, not of times when peculiar circumstances intervened to reduce the prices to a nominal quotation, or to interrupt the traffic altogether.

Mr. J. Crooke spoke to the same facts. Witness knew of returns made in August 1839, but this was not a regular sale, in

the ordinary course of business, but in order to make up the quantity required by Commissioner Lin.

Mr. Charles Kemp Dove, Deputy Registrar of the Opium Board, proved the price given for the opium in question at the sales of January 1839. In cross-examination, witness said that, in the May and June following, the prices had fallen to about Rs. 200, from the 860 to 865, which had been commanded in the January sales.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore deposed that in China, on the coast, 800 or 900 dollars had been obtained in certain adventures. In cross-examination, witness said that those were recent transactions, the barque *Sir Edward Ryan*, which arrived in January last, having been the first which brought intelligence of the high sales. For a long time subsequent to the stoppage of the trade, no sales had been effected at Lintin or Canton, and prices were merely nominal there. Without specific instructions, an agent at China would not be authorized to carry the opium from Lintin to the coast for sale. Up to the sailing of the *Sir Edward Ryan*, the general prices in Calcutta were not higher than from Rs. 200 to 300 per chest. The *scrip* sold from Rs. 300 to 400. It was bought on speculation as to its probable ultimate value.

Mr. *Leith*, for the defence, took several grounds. In the first place, there was a question whether the contract proved corresponded with the contract as laid in the plaint. He submitted that the letter written by the plaintiff, dated 11th of January, was not sufficiently connected with the letter of the defendants of the 16th, containing the guarantee, to form any part of the contract, or to bind the defendants in any way. It would be proved by the book-keeper of the defendants that there was a conference between the parties between the 11th and 16th, and that the 2½ per cent. was to be received by Gemmell and Co., not by the defendants. If so, there would be no consideration moving to the latter, and the agreement would be insufficient under the Statute of Frauds. Independently of this, it was submitted that the guarantee was only intended, and was so to be construed, as a security against the insolvency or wilful default of the agents, and moreover that the guarantee liability was not to attach until after sale. It was clear that the defendants did not intend to guarantee the safe arrival of the goods in China, and it was equally clear that they had not guaranteed that any specific price should be obtained, or indeed that any sale should be effected at all, but merely that if a sale should be effected, the returns should be secured to the plaintiff. With respect to the time elapsed,—there had intervened but nine months between the shipping of the consignment and the filing of this plaint. This might have been more than a "reasonable time" for making the returns under ordinary circumstances, but it had not be shown to be a reasonable time with reference to the utter stoppage of the trade and other recent events in China. Returns might yet be made according to the strict letter of the contract. As to the amount of damages, if the Court should be of opinion that the plaintiff must recover something,—it seemed clear that the verdict must be confined to nominal damages only, or else to the *minimum* value of opium at Lintin and Canton about the period of the surrender. The price which the buyer may have given for his chests of opium in Calcutta had nothing whatever to do with the question. The criterion was, not what the opium had been got for, but what could be got for the opium.

A witness was called for the defendants, who stated that, between the 11th and 16th of January, it was verbally arranged between the plaintiff and defendants, that the 2½ per cent. commission was to be received by Gemmell and Co., and that no part of it was to be received by the defendants.

The *Court* were of opinion, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues, and for the present they would take the estimate of damages according to the price proved to have been given for the opium, as being the most certain and definite criterion. The question of amount of damages was the most difficult question in the case. The defendant might move for a nonsuit, or a verdict upon the points of law raised, if advised, or else to reduce the damages to a smaller sum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLICE OF CALCUTTA.

The report of the chief magistrate (Mr. Macfarlane), on the state of the Calcutta police for the year 1839, contains some important facts relative to the criminal statistics of the city of palaces.

The number of crimes committed was, in 1839, 1867; in 1838, 1937. Of these, the great bulk were burglary and theft. The cases of theft under Rs. 20 amounted in 1839, to 893; in 1838, to 1126. The number of misdemeanours in 1839, was 2955; in 1838, 2934.

It is observed in the report:—"Much is still wanted to facilitate the administration of criminal justice. The criminal sessions of the Supreme Court meet four times a year, February, April, August, December. If the August sessions close, as they often do, on the first week of Au-

gust, four months elapse before they open again. In this interval, as well as in the other quarters, prosecutors die, or witnesses abscond, to the injury of the cause of justice, and it often happens, that the magistrate has to elect between committing the prosecutor to jail with the thief, or putting a burlesque on the forms of justice, by binding over a Frenchman to prosecute, who tells him plainly that he will be half way to France when the accused is called for trial. The following are memoranda of cases that happened lately.—A pickpocket robbed a gentleman of a watch, worth Rs. 300, early in January, on the Calcutta race-course. The person robbed was an indigo planter; his return to Calcutta, on the 18th February, would be to him a source of greater loss than if he had not recovered the watch at all. A box of indigo, value Rs. 1,200, was gutted of its contents on board of a boat, alongside a French ship, on the 16th December last; there was a fair chance of convicting the boat-dandies, could the evidence of the owner (a French gentleman) and the officers of the French ship be secured. This could only have been by the commitment of these persons, in default of their finding heavy bail, to prison for two months, involving, to them the utter derangement of their mercantile engagements. In the case of Juggutdoolub Sing, tried at the first sessions of 1840, witnesses had to be examined, who were residents of Dacca. Their first examination took place in December, before the magistrate; it was impossible to keep them till March in Calcutta, their houses and business being at Dacca. They failed to return in sufficient time at the end of February, and only saved the confiscation of the sums stated in their recognizances by their appearance a few hours before they were wanted. The mate of a sea-going ship was robbed of Rs. 3 by his servant: the case was clear enough, but the magistrate, under the new law, which gives power to punish in simple larceny only, could not dispose of it. The ship sailed in a few weeks, and the magistrate had to elect whether he would commit the mate to jail for six weeks for having been robbed by his servant of Rs. 3, or leave the case unprosecuted. With monthly sessions all this would have been avoided. Magistrates are familiar with the hardship of such cases, especially in a place like Calcutta, which is remarkable for its large proportion of fluctuating population. Officers in the civil and military services of the country, indigo planters and their numerous native *attachés*, and the very large class engaged in the shipping interest, are continually called to and from Calcutta, and if they are at any time robbed to an extent exceeding Rs. 30, or by their servants, it becomes, unless by a lucky accident, impossible for the public to obtain the chance of bringing their plunderers to justice. In another view, this delay is most injurious; cases constantly occur where the evidence before the magistrate for the guilt, and against it, of any party, is very equally balanced. There may, in the magistrate's mind, be good reason to expect a final acquittal, and yet the law requires him to send the prisoner to jail, for the evidence may not be of that weak description where bail is authorized. In these cases the benefit of a speedy trial is very great and most important to the cause of justice. On these grounds, as well as on account of the multiplication of chances of escape to the guilty, arising from all delay whatever, it would be most desirable to alter the present (nearly) quarterly sessions to monthly sessions.

"It would be a great improvement to relieve the grand jury of the mass of criminal business which now very needlessly, is made to press upon them. The grand juries are composed* of government officers, merchants, and landholders, all immersed in business. Even the native gentlemen who are upon it have much work to attend to, in controlling their Zemindarees. The burden upon them is great. All try to escape serving. Those who are compelled to serve, do so with reluctance. The more conscientious and patriotic sacrifice much of their time, but the bulk evade attendance, or attention when they do attend. The foreman has to send round his threatening letters, and the common spectacle, afforded by the grand jury room, is, that of the foreman and one or two others assisting in the examination of a case, whilst the bulk are reading, or writing letters, or engaged in conversation, having no relation to the business in hand. Upon the whole, in the eye of reason and common sense, it would be a great advantage if the strength of the most enlightened, wealthy, and liberal inhabitants of this place were employed, not on the preliminary, but on the actual, business of the Court; if, instead of settling whether the man should be tried, they should be called upon to take their share of the labour of settling whether he is guilty, or not."†

The magistrate concludes:—"Upon the whole, the important improvements to be effected in the administration of

* Government servants, 10; merchants and agents, 124; zemindars, banians, and miscellaneous, 46; total, 180, with a floating addition of civil servants who happen to be in Calcutta: about 40 are summoned every session, giving the tour of summons to each person about once in fifteen months.

† The petty jury list amounts to 746 persons;—of these are, government clerks, 281, merchants' ditto, 109, tradesmen, mechanics, and shopkeepers, 160, their clerks and assistants, 72, native writers and sircars, 124.

justice with Calcutta are—1st. To hold monthly sessions without grand juries; 2d. To discontinue the sending before a grand jury of all cases committed or held to bail by a magistrate; a grand jury meeting quarterly as at present for the disposal of cases not sent up by a magistrate; 3rd. To transfer gradually into the petty jury list, a great proportion of those now on the grand jury list."

NAUTCHES.

Of late, one or two nautches, on a grand scale, have been given in this place by wealthy natives. We have not had full particulars of how they have been attended, we mean as respects European ladies lending their presence to grace such entertainments, but we can speak of one of those displays which lately took place, and happy are we to say that, to the honour of our fair countrywomen, not one made her appearance at it. Gentlemen may go as often as they choose to such gatherings, and listen the live-long night to the dulcet tones of tom-toms, and the original screechings of nautch girls, which pass in this country for music and singing, and come away unscathed in the opinion of the native host and his guests; but not so our countrywomen; and if they only were aware of the ground they tread upon in visiting such scenes, never would they pass the portals of any house to such amusements as nautch performances. Natives of India, whether styled gentlemen or not, have not yet got so far over their prejudices as to hold the female character in the same high estimation as is done amongst Europeans. When questioned on the point of female seclusion, and consequent degradation and ignorance, they will offer a thousand smooth, plausible reasons for the usage,—say "it is custom," and so forth; and with that calm winning sort of oriental polish, will satisfy their European questioner by appearing to coincide with him in his views of the subject. The European takes his departure,—fancies he has been talking to a liberal-minded man—an enlightened native—and thus is the delusion kept up; whereas, if the truth were known, that same native still looks upon the whole female race as beings of an inferior order, and continues to treat them as such.

No subject has been more rife of cant and hollow pretence among the natives than this of female education, and consequent elevation in the scale of society as rational beings. Now, European ladies in this country would do well to bear this in mind—their sex, in the eyes of the people of India, let them say what they may to the contrary, is viewed as a degraded sex, and more particularly so amongst the Hindoos, who regard them as equal to some of the lower animals. Their general conduct to their females, their low unsocial deportment towards them, proves this. One or two men, out of the mass, may treat their wives and female dependents otherwise, but such is the general feature of the social compact. It would be well if our countrywomen bore this in mind—that the female is looked upon and treated as a being of an inferior creation; and for this reason, as well as to prevent their being degraded in the eyes of the native population, we would advise them to eschew those barbaric entertainments—nautches. We are informed that this is now the case in Calcutta—the thing is going out of fashion, and few ladies will be prevailed upon to visit such scenes.—*Weekly Exam. Apr.* 14.

ATTACK ON PESHOOT.

The *Hurkaru*, April 11, publishes a letter from a correspondent at the Camp Jellalabad, complaining of the omissions in Col. Orchard's despatch (p. 6) reporting the attack on Peshoot, and appends to his letter a copy of the detachment orders issued upon the occasion, wherein the Lieut.-Colonel names other officers besides those mentioned in his despatch:—"Lieut.-Col. Orchard requests Capt. Christie will accept his warmest thanks for the excellent manner in which he accomplished the arduous, difficult, and important service entrusted to him, of crossing the river and investing the Fort of Kote-kee with his corps of cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Orchard requests that Captains Craigie, Box, Rind, and every officer with the detachment, will accept his best thanks for the highly distinguished and warm support he has always received from them." The writer adds:—"The mistake of the bugle being sounded was *no mistake of the bugler's*. He received the order to sound the advance—no mistake in that; but whether or not the individual who gave the order was authorized in doing so, I am not at liberty to mention—everybody knows the result. I observe in the *Englishman* a letter which gives a full, just, and true account of the expedition. He mentions the services of Ensign Mayne of the 37th. Both his, as well as those of the late Lieut. Collinson, were worthy of notice, and I believe were publicly acknowledged by Lieut. Rind, who commanded the wing. The dragging of the howitzer backwards and forwards was the most distinguished service performed that day, and both officers and men deserved the highest praise."

THE MELA AT ALLAHABAD.

"The Mela has just been concluded. The concourse was immense, perhaps I

might say unprecedented; for the people, who were not aware of the fact last season, had this year learned that the government tax had been abolished, and flocked in by hundreds of thousands to get washed from their sins without money and without price. We had five missionaries and four native preachers at work amongst them, and I trust did some good in directing them to that stream which can alone cleanse them from all sin. So great was the concourse, that, in pressing into the fort to see the undying subterranean Pipal tree, the throng burst the railing on one side of the drawbridge leading into the fort, and sixteen were precipitated into the moat, two being killed, and other two very severely injured. A friend of mine was two hours getting over a space of a couple of hundred yards in a conveyance, and with the utmost care could not avoid hurting the people in his way. What is remarkable is, that the Pragwals complain bitterly of the cessation of the tax; for they say that, though the visitors were so incalculably numerous, they could not get their usual fees, the argument used against them being, 'If the sirkar lets us come free, what right have you to make claims upon us?' In a few years this great folly will get out of fashion, especially if the crowds of brahmins lose their interest in keeping it up. From the ramparts of the fort the spectacle was very animated. See that stream of life between the murky waters of the Ganges and those of the now tranquil Jumna. The point looks like a long tongue thrust out half across the latter river, edged with low temporary dwellings, between which, on every spot that will bear their feet, the throng of people is incessantly moving. Overhead are numerous flags, each bearing a peculiar device, and at the extreme point is a crowd of bathing-boats, to which the more wealthy resort for their ablutions. A little after dusk, the character of the spectacle is changed; for then the holy spot, thronged as it continues to be, appears like a band of stars, the many fires and lamps of the pilgrims being lit about the same time; and as these are reflected in long pencils of light from the Jumna, the whole at that time enables the spectator to realize such a scene as we find depicted only in an eastern tale."—*Corr. Christ. Adv. Mar.* 28.

TREATMENT OF NATIVE PRINCES.

The *Madras Spectator* has on several occasions lately brought forward the subject of the royal pensions which the nabobs of the Carnatic and of Tanjore continue to enjoy, and he proposes forthwith to abolish them on the ground of "expediency." The present Rajah of Tanjore is an idiot and a bigot. He is often seen with a large image in his palankeen, and not unfrequently descends to menial labours totally unworthy of his dignity. His funds are devoted, for the most part, to the erection of temples, while the servants of his establishment are left unpaid for years. The money thus bestowed upon him is, therefore, worse than lost. The same may be said of the other state pensioner. The funds placed at the disposal of the nabob of the Carnatic, whose name has been immortalized by Burke, are expended, not merely in idle and useless pageantry, but in the encouragement of mendicity and vice at Madras, and in the support of a rabble of indolent vagabonds. The morals of the native population of Madras would be benefitted in no small degree, and the labours of its police lightened, if the stipend enjoyed by the nabob were turned into some honourable and useful channel. The sums which are thus paid out annually to the two native courts amount to the sum of thirty lakhs of rupees. Reduce it to six, and expend twenty-four lakhs in the alleviation of taxation, and in the construction of roads and bridges through the Carnatic, and how different an aspect would that noble, but overtaxed province present in a few years! But beware of the British India Society. The two nabobs, who now wallow in luxury at the public expense, returning no equivalent to the country for the revenue they suck out of it, are, among the deposed princes, reduced to beggary, whom that society has taken under its patronage. Their melancholy fate has been depicted in the most glowing language. Every effort has been made to excite the commiseration of the people of England, and to rouse their indignation against the present despots of India, who have relieved these princes of all labour, anxiety, or care, and condemned them to starve on three hundred thousand pounds sterling a year. If the perpetuation of such allowances has not been able to screen our Indian administration from the most bitter censures, into what transports of fury will not that benevolent society be cast, if so daring a project is ever brought forward as that of reducing their allowances to thirty thousand a year, and restoring the remainder to the public interests? That such a course would be wise, prudent, politic, and, if we mistake not, just, there may be few in this country to question; but will it not afford another handle to those who are seeking to depreciate our Indian Government. The sums which are paid annually to the native princes, whom we have reduced to beggary, amount to a crore of rupees—one million sterling—as the following schedule will shew. That schedule is a

specimen of the most extraordinary system of oppression which was ever practised towards a conquered people. Foremost in the list stands the Emperor of Delhi, whose predecessors, the Mahrattas, after having stripped of his dominions, deprived of his sight, and to whom they made an allowance, irregularly paid, which scarcely afforded him the common necessaries of life. We liberated him from that miserable state, and endowed him with a pension of twelve lakhs of rupees a year. The Peshwa stands next: he was taken in arms, after an act of unparalleled treachery, which would have justified us in consigning him for the rest of his life to a jail. He threw himself on our mercy, when he had no longer the power to resist us, and we have now paid him, in annual pensions, the small sum of one million, six hundred thousand pounds sterling. We should like much to see a civil list of the allowances made to the Hindoo sovereigns, whom the Mohamedans swept from their thrones.

When granted.	Titles of Princes.	Stipend. Rupees.
1803	Emperor of Delhi and family	15,00,000
1818	Bajee Row Peishwah's family	8,00,000
——	Chimnajee Appah's ditto.....	2,00,000
1803	Vinaeek Rao's ditto	7,50,000
——	Zoolfikur Ali's ditto.....	4,00,000
1801	Soubhadar of the Carnatic.....	11,65,400
——	Families of former Soubhadars....	9,40,000
1798	Rajah of Tanjore	11,83,500
1770	Soubhadar of Bengal, &c.	16,00,000
——	Families of former ditto, &c.....	9,00,000
1795	Rajah of Benares	1,43,000
1799	Families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo	6,39,549
——	Rajahs of Malabar.....	2,50,000
1806	Himmut Bahadoor's descendants ..	60,000
1818	Banaeek Rao and Seeta Baee.....	2,50,000
——	Govind Rao, of Calpee.....	1,00,000
1771	Nawaub of Masulipatam.....	50,000
	Total Rs.	1,08,91,449

—*Friend of India, April* 2.

COUNSELS' FEES.

We hear that yesterday, that ill-paid class of operatives, the barristers of the Supreme Court, struck for wages. We really pity the wives and families of such a hard-working and industrious class, who will now be thrown out of bread, unless the judges, who have the regulation of the pay table, should take compassion and allow them to name their own price for their labour, which is quite conformable to the most approved principles of political economy. The proper remedy for such a state of affairs is, to throw open the court to every man whose character will bear examination, and allow all such to plead, if they think their knowledge of this peculiar mechanic art sufficient to turn out their work to the satisfaction of their customers. Break down the monopoly, and leave every man to name his own price for his own labour.—*Englishman, April* 4.

It is rather surprising that the editor of the *Englishman*, with the learned editor of the *Eastern Star* at his elbow, should betray that entire ignorance of the *rationale* of counsels' fees, indicated by this very nonsensical article. The *Englishman* thinks, or affects to think, that the judges have "the regulation of the pay-table." The bar have exactly as much control over the salaries of the judges as the judges have over the fees of the bar. The *Englishman* does not seem to be aware that, throughout the rules and table of fees, while the fees of the sheriff, of the officers of the Court, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries, are regulated by a specific scale, there is not a single allusion to the fees of counsel. The judges have neither exercised nor claimed the slightest power or right to interfere with the fees of counsel, and the bar have invariably fixed and acted upon their own rules. The judges have the power, undoubtedly, of limiting the amount of fees, which shall be allowed in taxation, when the attorney's bill of costs comes before the taxing officer; but any rule upon the subject would be found a dead letter. The matter has, in fact, been tested. The Court last week sanctioned the disallowance of a certain fee in taxation, although it was according to the prevailing usage here; the bar declined to reduce their accustomed rates, and the fees remain as they were. We believe that the learned judges have suggested one or two alterations, and as suggestions, they have been received.—*Herald, April* 5.

The question, it appears, came before the Court upon an objection to the taxation of Mr. Vaughan, the taxing officer of the Court, who is of opinion that his predecessors have in some instances allowed too much as fees for attornies and barristers.

The *Englishman* publishes a letter, in which the writer states as follows: "In an undefended suit, involving property to a large amount, but in which no opposition is now apprehended, three briefs were sent—to Mr. T., with a fee of six gold mohurs, to Mr. C., with five ditto, to Mr. L., with five ditto, besides a consultation fee to each of the learned gentlemen of three gold mohurs. These briefs have been returned—Mr. T. requires a fee of fifteen gold mohurs; Mr. C. one of twelve gold mohurs, and Mr. L. one of ten gold mohurs, besides a consultation fee of five gold mohurs each! Now if you know any word in the English language by which this conduct can be characterized better than the word 'extortion,' I am much mistaken—and this from the leading men in the country, of a learned and liberal profession!"

The *Courier* (conducted by a barrister)

says:—"We have made some enquiries relative to the assertion made by a correspondent in the *Englishman*, relative to Mr. T., Mr. C., and Mr. L. What is stated relative to the two latter gentlemen is totally untrue; and as to the first-named, the parties evidently thought he estimated his services fairly, or they would not have given him a higher remuneration."

DR. HELFER.

The *Catherine*, from Mergui, brought confirmation of a previous report, that Dr. Helfer had been cut off by the natives of one of the Andaman Islands, on the last day of January. It appears he had taken the *Catherine* for a cruise, for the purpose of exploring the Mergui Archipelago, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. On reaching the Andamans, he went on shore several times, as the vessel coasted to the northward, and by small presents conciliated the natives. The vessel proceeded to a small bay at the northermost cape. Some Burmese went on shore for water, and on presenting coconuts to the natives, were well received; the water-jars were filled, but by some means were broken, and fuel only was obtained. The next day, however, the boats were again despatched for water and got a supply. The natives, however, had disappeared. On the subsequent day, Dr. Helfer, wishing to pursue his investigations on the island, went on shore. He was seen from the vessel to land, and a chief came forward to meet him, apparently in a friendly manner, as on previous days. Not long after, however, a great noise was heard from the shore, which drew the attention of the persons on board, and they saw the boat upset, Dr. Helfer and the boat's crew swimming for the vessel, and a large number of natives, at the water's edge, discharging their arrows at them. An arrow struck Dr. Helfer on the head. He immediately sunk and did not rise again. The lascars succeeded in reaching the vessel.

The cause of this cruel attack on the part of the natives is not known. It is probably owing altogether to their savage and treacherous character. As the party who went on shore were wholly unarmed, no apprehensions could have been excited as to hostile intentions, and nothing whatever had previously occurred in the intercourse between the natives and Dr. Helfer, to lead him to suspect the least danger. In his death, his family and friends have sustained a severe loss. His able reports to Government on his scientific investigations in these provinces and adjacent islands, have been read with great interest. This sad termination of his successful pursuits is a subject of melancholy reflection.—*Maulmain Chron. Mar.* 11.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS IN PROCESSIONS.

A writer in the *Englishman*, under the signature of "A Christian Staff Serjeant," complains that, on Sunday, March 15th, "at the very time they ought to have been attending their own place of worship, eight European commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers were actually ordered by the officers commanding the station to attend the different *tazeeas* from the lines all the way to the ghaut and back again, a distance of four good long miles. That distance, travelled at a pace much slower than any funeral, in the very heat of the sun, is no joke, I do assure you, and I suspect some of the party will have cause to remember this day's work. To complete our Sunday's work, an order has just appeared, ordering pay havildars to attend this afternoon to receive the pay; and as it is a standing order that officers must disburse the pay immediately it is received, you may judge how we have passed the Sunday." He subjoins the following extract of station orders:—"To prevent disorder or tumult during the Mohorum by *tazeeas*, when in procession, coming in contact with each other, they are exclusively restricted to their own parades; and officers commanding corps will be pleased to direct their subaltern officer of the day to join the *tazeeas* at eight o'clock on the evening preceding the last day of the procession, and remain with it until the concourse disperse and retire to rest, to prevent riots. To ensure that there may be no meeting of parties or interruption on the road, the different corps will furnish an European commissioned officer, to be assisted by one of the staff serjeants, to accompany the *tazeeas* of the regt."

The *Englishman*, in its comments upon this unreasonable complaint (which is a pretty good index to the consequences which the mode in which these matters are discussed at home are likely to lead), observes:—"In the case before us, the duties said to have been imposed on the European officers may have been very unnecessary—we think they were—and even beyond the ordinary and well-understood conditions of military service; but no merely religious objections to them are in our judgment valid; and when, therefore, our correspondent complains that the attendance at the procession prevented Christian officers from going to church, we allow the plea no weight; for if it were a proper and necessary military duty, it was right that it should be exacted on a Sunday, when, from the pecu-

liar nature of the call for it, it could not have been postponed. Once the European (Christian) officer is allowed to absent himself from duty, in order that he may attend divine worship, how long will it be before the Mussulman officer will evade his tour, on the plea of attending the mosque, or break off from parade to go through his prayers at sunset? Then, of course, the Hindoo officer (but why confine it to the officers?) will learn to hold some *Poojah* indispensable, when a very unpalatable duty is laid out for him,—and where would all this end? It requires no prophet to give the answer. We insist on our Moslem soldiery foregoing their religious observances—the Mohurrum, for example—in times of actual service; and in like manner break in upon the Hindoo festival of the Holee, and so on, in various other cases,—and these sects, respectively, do our bidding, and, seeing that the public service calls on them to attend to other duties, they offer no resistance—they do not even argue the matter, but they do their lay duty, and give up the religious one. As yet, the European officers, who are Christians, do the same, even the more seriously disposed among them; but may it not easily be conceived that, at last, some of the more sanctified (we speak it not irreverently) among them may decidedly object to *march* upon the Sabbath, or to do other important professional duties on that day, which on service are constantly occurring, and which must be done, or detriment ensue, by some qualified person? Slaughter itself may require them on that day for its furtherance. The battle of Waterloo (and many another battle) was fought upon a Sunday; but the mixture of religion with professional duties had not in those days been so encouraged as in these, and so the Duke was not told that he must either put off fighting, or dispense with the assistance of certain righteous officers."

Even the *Friend of India* remarks upon this case:—"The attendance on a Mohamedan or idolatrous procession is not at this presidency, as at Madras, and we believe Bombay, intended as a compliment to superstition; hence it is relieved of its most revolting associations. In the present instance, it cannot, we think, have been ordered with any other view, than to guard the adherents of opposite creeds from the possibility of collision at a moment of superstitious frenzy. It must be regarded, then, as a duty of military police, and, like all other duties of a like nature which embrace the welfare of society, must be considered irrespective of times or seasons. A more judicious arrangement might, doubtless, have been made; but we cannot consider the present case analogous to those on the coast, where the soldier is subject to the degradation of doing honour to an idol."

CHINESE LABOURERS.

A letter from Pubna, dated March 22d, states:—"A party of about 250 Chinese labourers, in the employ of the Assam Tea Company, in charge of three European assistants, arrived here this morning about 6 A M. Immediately after, a large body of Chinamen, with sticks in their hands, entered the bazaar, and began to attack and plunder the bunneahs. The magistrate, accompanied by the police force of the station, was soon at the scene of action, and the Chinamen were speedily disarmed and placed on board their boats, which were ordered over to the other side of the river. Before the arrival of the magistrate, one man, who was defending his property, was murdered near the ghaut where they landed, by the Chinese, and another young man was so very much maltreated, that his life is stated to be in imminent danger. The magistrate proceeded to search the boats of the Chinese: it is said that a considerable quantity of different kinds of property which had been plundered had been discovered in concealment in the boats. This unfortunate occurrence, of course, has caused considerable alarm and excitement in the neighbourhood. The result has been, that about fifty of the Chinese, who were recognised as active participators in the outrages, have been committed to jail."—*Englishman, March* 27.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE MISSES EDEN.

The grand masquerade and entertainment, in honour of the return of the Misses Eden, took place on the 26th March, at the Town Hall. "Vain, indeed," writes one of the historians of the event, "would be an endeavour to convey to the reader, who was not there, a due notion of the fairy-like scene that presented itself upon entering the temple of Terpsichore. Greens of all sorts, garlands of flowers, natural and artificial, sham roses as big as cauliflowers, and refreshing transparencies, the whole rendered *à propos* by various allusions, equally novel and striking, to the Garden of *Eden*, greeted the eye of the visitor upon his first entrance, and filled his bosom with wonderment and delight. Even things inanimate were affected by the magic influence of the scene, which Harington, the genius of the place, conjured up in that many-purposed Town Hall. The grim warriors in bronze, on the staircase, seemed conscious of an additional measure of importance, and not a little vain of their garlands; whilst the benignant visage of

Sir Charles Metcalfe's portrait was wreathed with the blandest of smiles. But we must walk up stairs, and enter the ball-room. Lo! columns magnificent, decked with garlands gigantic—beautiful, too, in their gigantic proportions—like Hyperion, the Adonis of the Titans! Lo! the costumes of all nations, and, stranger still, the costumes of no nation at all—apparel unseen before, doubtful, suggestive, setting speculation afloat! Lo! apple-women, or Pomonas—Bavarian besom-venders — Hebrew maidens, more beautiful than Queen Esther—the Goddess Flora, or peradventure the Queen of May, a fair girl with a flower-wreathed wand in her hand, very simple, and very fascinating indeed—damsels of Georgia, or some other land, where loveliness is very rife—one, in especial, we marked, in short vest of crimson, with full trowsers, tight at the slender ankle, and two streamers of brown hair behind, and just such a face as had the damsel with the dulcimer, singing of Mount Abora, whom we, Coleridge-like, have seen in a vision! I.o! Hamlets, and brigands, and matadores, and Carmelite friars, and Highlandmen; and lo! greater than all, the Incarnate Comprehensive, steaming across the wide ball-room, seeking contributions not to be denied." The personator of the latter masque was Capt. T. T. Harington, whose appearance another chronicler thus describes:—"On the front of his dress the following words were braided in rose colour—'Patent Boilers,' over the breast and body;—'Eden,' over the middle;—'Comprehensive Steam Company,' over the skirts.—On the other side the words were: 'Patent Fuel Depôt,' round the breech;—'Comprehensive Steam Company,'—below it. On his chimney hat appeared the words, 'Out and out,' 'Eden,' 'Comprehensive,' 'Steam Company,' 'Curtis for ever!' He was dressed in a rose-coloured mask, and under his hat, behind, was the mask of a precious ugly fellow, with a red head; and under him, across Capt. Harington's back, was a picture of a comprehensive steamer, painted for the occasion by Mr. Bedford, who commands the H. C. boat *Osprey*, having no less than 150 ports on three decks, three steam-engines and funnels, with 1,500 horse power. The Incarnate Comprehensive made his way as fast as he could, after entering, to the Governor-general, in one of the southern rooms, and there made a *comprehensive speech*, the burthen or substance of which was, that his powers were wonderful; that he had a depôt of coals in the moon; that the sun was at his command for fuel during the day; that he was on the best terms possible with the Emperor of China, the lord of the sun and moon, &c.; that he arrived from China last night, charged with a message from his Celestial Majesty to the following purport, *viz.* 'That he felt compassion for the barbarians; that Lord A. might easily conquer Affghanistan, but that China was a different affair; that a way did exist of settling all matters amicably, without resorting to blows; that the emperor was ready, for pure pity's sake, to take that way, if Lord A. approved; and, in fact, it was no other than to marry *both* the Misses Eden,' &c. He also proposed that he should take fifty of the handsomest lasses of Calcutta to China in his train, and he would see that they were all married suitably, to mandarins of various coloured buttons, and all with long tails, &c."

THE MILITARY FUND.

Since the death of the late Secretary of the Military Fund, Mr. Martindell, a deficiency has been discovered to the amount of two lacs, which has been traced to his peculation; it appears that for about the last twenty-five years, he had carried on a system of fraud (beginning in the time of the Widows' Fund) so ingeniously and skilfully, that although his abstractions amounted to 12,000 or 15,000 rupees per annum, the chances were many thousands to one against his being detected, where nothing ever transpired to excite the least suspicion of his integrity, or of his prudence. The books had all the appearance of perfect regularity; the whole of the financial business seemed to have been transacted in a spirit of diligence and industry, with his own hand; and such perfect readiness was always evinced by him to facilitate the checking and comparing the ledgers with the cash books, that probably in no mercantile house, or bank even, would the least doubt have arisen that any thing was incorrect. From what we have already ascertained, we believe firmly that since the time of Fauntleroy, there has been no system of fraud so successfully and skilfully conducted as this. How much longer it might have remained unmasked, or to what dreadful extent it might have gone, had Mr. Martindell's life been prolonged, it is useless now to conjecture; let us rather congratulate the army on the fact, which we have seen documents enough to warrant our vouching for, that heavy as the loss is, the general prosperity of the fund, financially speaking, is such as to prevent its stability as an institution being at all endangered, and to obviate any apprehension of its not being able to meet all its liabilities both existent and prospective. The delinquent, we understand, has died quite insolvent, so that the loss to the

fund is virtually irremediable.—*Englishman, April 7.*

A correspondent of this paper supplies the following explanation of the system by which the secretary was able to misapply so large a sum of money, since 1809.

"From information derived from the native establishment, and which was not given until it was pretty certain the secretary could not survive, the directors possessed themselves of *all* the books connected with the fund, and, though suspicions were aroused, they were not confirmed without much research. All letters for the fund were, as a matter of course, delivered to the secretary, and such of them as contained remittances, which he wished to misappropriate, he suppressed altogether. He always selected those that contained hoondies or drafts on private mercantile establishments; these remittances he realized through the medium of sircars unconnected with the fund, and not always in his own employ. To the parties making the remittances he punctually sent full and regular receipts; they were satisfied, but neither the letters or receipts, or drafts, or anything connected with such remittances, were ever recorded in the public books of the fund. To these books alone the directors had access, and as far as they went, they were correct, so they could not do otherwise than pass the accounts: with the best intentions they could not have discovered the misappropriation of money, that there was nothing to shew had ever been received, and about which nobody knew anything but the secretary. The secretary kept a private memorandum book, in which he recorded all remittances, and by the aid of which, he could at all times correctly satisfy inquiry about the state of any particular subscriber's account with the fund. Had he destroyed this memorandum book before his death, I question very much, even with strong grounds of suspicion, if the embezzlement could have been traced—certainly not to the full extent to which it can now be ascertained. The late secretary lived so unostentatiously as to leave no room for doubt or suspicion, yet the sum he is supposed to have taken is very large, and as he has left his family poor, what could he have done with it? He had an indigo factory; the agents of the factory can tell you how unsuccessfully it has been worked, and this adds to the many instances of the inexpediency of allowing persons having the control of large public funds to enter into hazardous speculations. If you want the services of a man wholly in such situation, pay him well, but interdict trade and speculation."

The "Circular" published by the directors, contains the following statements:—"It is so far satisfactory to be able to state, that all the funds and cash balances of the Institution, agreeably to the printed annual accounts, are safe; and that the Government Securities in hand correspond with the amount published by order of the late general meeting held on the 26th Jan. 1840, *viz.* Co.'s Rs. 39,46,733. In fact, the frauds now detected do not in any way affect the present stability and recorded accounts of the fund; a great portion of the present regret, therefore, is not for any loss of existing capital, but rather, that the large improving assets now in the actual possession of the institution have not reached the still more flourishing and satisfactory extent which they must have done had they been intrusted to the agency of an accountant of common honour and integrity. It appears that the deception thus successfully and uninterruptedly carried on for more than a quarter of a century, involved a deep-laid and able system, under which the late secretary abstracted annually, on an average, about Rs. 12,000 from sums reaching himself, and not paid through the treasury, or regular pay department. These he conceáled by fraudulent entries, in a portion of the yearly accounts; and in a book containing the separate accounts of all subscribers to the fund, and exhibiting latterly more than 20,000 details of payments, on nearly 2,000 different accounts, he made yearly some twenty or thirty entries, with a false reference opposite each sum to a folio of other cash account-books, to indicate thereby, that a correct credit had been included. The book itself was freely produced to all inquirers; the risk of detection being trifling. Even under general scrutiny and investigation, it was a mere calculation of chances; almost 20,000 to 20 against discovery. The sums fraudulently obtained Mr. Martindell thus effectually screened from observation; and in consequence of his reputed high personal character, his peculiarly strong recommendations for fidelity and integrity from the subscribers of the former Widows' Fund, the body of whom came forward, in 1824, to insist on his being continued as secretary to the new Military Fund,—all this, added to his real talent as a first-rate accountant, and his own extraordinary personal labours (now unhappily explained), in preparing nearly the whole of the accounts with his own hand, all combined to lull suspicion in his immediate superiors; while his own quiet, respectable, and unobtrusive demeanour ever blinded the observation not only of the directors, but of the whole of his own friends, and of the community around him. It is now said that early large debts to natives, improvident assistance to his relations

and large family, and unwise speculations in indigo, have been the probable groundwork of his difficulties and of the delinquency at length brought to notice. Wherever an investigation into the different items has been followed out, it has been discovered, that the original receipts, granted by the late secretary to the houses of agency through which the payments took place, were invariably in Mr. Martindell's own hand-writing, without having been registered or entered at all in the office receipt-book, as customary in all the other correct transactions. These documents, with the native acknowledgment at the back, have been placed in the hands of the directors. The native acknowledgments prove that the sircars, employed to present the receipts, were certain followers or dependents of Mr. Martindell, and not his regular office establishment. And it has farther been proved by the evidence of two of these men, who are forthcoming, that the sums were paid into Mr. Martindell's own hands."

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

On the 24th March, H. M. 26th Regt. Foot (the Cameronians) marched out of the Fort, and embarked in five vessels, for service in China. The men were in high spirits; the Commander-in-Chief and his staff were present, and the scene was an animating one. This corps leave a high character behind them in India. On the 26th, H. M. 49th Regt. arrived off Calcutta by water, and were put on five transports, which started under steam on the 8th April, in very fine order. Shortly after their departure from Cooly Bazar, a serious collision occurred between the *Isabella Robertson* and the *Mermaid*, the foremost vessels, while passing the turn round the corner of Garden Reach. The *Isabella Robertson* ran stem on right into the *Mermaid*, cutting through her main channels, carrying away her bulwarks, and doing other damage. The damage the *Isabella Robertson* sustained was, her figure-head carried away and her cutwater driven down, and twisted most seriously. This accident occasioned the immediate return of the two vessels, the relanding of the troops, and the docking of both ships for repairs.

The *Madagascar* steamer left on the 17th April, for the Straits and China. She was to be followed by the *Queen* and the *Enterprise*.

The volunteer corps, raised for service in China, were guilty of great excesses prior to their embarkation.

We are happy to hear that Lord Auckland has directed Dr. Cantor, who has recently arrived in India, to join the 49th Regt., in the capacity of assistant-surgeon of this important expedition. The appointment cannot have been made without a reference to his eminent qualifications as a naturalist, more especially in the department of serpents and fishes. —*Friend of India, March 26.*

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignee of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., from 1st July 1839 to 29th February 1840.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs.	1,30,907
Sundry advances		2,104
Premium paid on life insurance		53,363
Dividend paid		84,338
Dividend paid in anticipation		90,343
Refund of money received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		1,631
Acceptances received for property sold and debts adjusted, credit for which is given per contra, although not realized,		2,819
Paid for law costs		1,502
Money borrowed re-paid		5,23,245
Company's paper purchased		535
Sundry charges connected with estate		183
Postage paid		586
Establishment		3,961
		8,95,597
Balance in Union Bank	47,217	
In hands of assignee	5,678	
		52,895
	Co.'s Rs.	9,48,492

Receipts.

Balance of last statement, furnished 6th July 1839	6,594
Outstanding debts recovered	1,49,354
Amount received for sale of indigo factories	1,22,560
Money borrowed	3,43,062
Money lent received	12,005
Received on account of outstanding debts in which other parties are interested	15,614
Sale of indigo	2,39,426
Indigo advances refunded	59,209
Interest received	668
Co.'s Rs.	9,48,492

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st August 1839 to 29th February 1840.

Receipts.

Balance of account of 31st July 1839	253
Recoveries from debtors	1,07,473
Miscellaneous recoveries	240
Interest realized	827
Drawn from Union Bank	2,30,727
Co.'s Rs.	3,39,520

Disbursements.

Premium of insurance	2,958
Suspense account, including office charges	2,899
Law charges	2,725
Dividends paid	2,34,518
Deposited in Union Bank	95,946
Balance	484
Co.'s Rs.	3,39,520

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignee of the late Firm of Colvin and Co., from 1st July 1839 to 29th February 1840.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs.	51,320
Sundry advances		5,807
Refund of so much received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		6,165
Premium paid on life insurances.....		10,823
Money borrowed repaid		1,56,727
Sundry charges connected with estate ..		165
Interest paid		56
Postage paid		103
		2,31,166
Balance in hands of assignee		2,321
	Co.'s Rs. ..	2,33,487

Receipts.

Balance of last statement, furnished 6th July 1839		1,276
Outstanding debts recovered.....		28,622
Amount received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested		2,736
Money borrowed		90,713
Sale of Indigo.....		1,10,140
	Co.'s Rs. ..	2,33,487

ATTACK UPON JIZNEH.

Despatch from Capt. Beatson, commanding Bundlekund Legion, to S. Fraser, Esq., agent to the Lieut. Governor N W. P., Bundlekund, dated, Camp Jizneh, March 11 :

" Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that, agreeably to the requisition of Capt. Ross, the Political Agent at Jhansi, I marched to this place with a detachment of the Bundlekund Legion, consisting of 500 infantry, 250 cavalry, and 2 six-pounders. On my arrival here, yesterday morning, I found a party of the enemy intrenched on a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the fort, from which position to the fort there is a regular succession of defences, natural and artificial. The Political Agent having summoned the enemy to surrender, which he refused to do, I immediately opened a fire of grape on the flank of his intrenchment, from which he kept up a sharp fire of matchlocks, and at the same time I directed one company, under Lieut. Wardroper, to attack the position in front, supported by another company, under Capt. Barry, in which, after considerable resistance on the part of the enemy, they were quite successful, driving him from all his positions back to the fort, the walls of which I found to be too high to allow of our escalading them. I advanced 2 six-pounders to within musket-shot of the walls, on which I found the shot fell harmless, the entrance being protected by large rocks, flanked by breast-works of mud and trap-holed buildings. Finding the 6-pounders made no impression on the out-works of the fort, I withdrew them, and continued to occupy the position I had taken up in front, with infantry, and posted cavalry on the different roads in the neighbourhood, to intercept the enemy, in the event of his attempting an escape. This I managed to prevent during the day, in which I reconnoitred the fort on all sides, but from the jungly and hilly nature of the country I had not sufficient force to prevent the enemy escaping during the night, which I find he has done, and have taken possession of the fort this morning. My loss in the affair of yesterday is as follows :—

Artillery.—Wounded—1 gun corporal. Cavalry. —Wounded—1 sowar and four horses. Infantry. —Killed, 2 sepoys. Wounded, 1 havildar, 1 bugler, nineteen sepoys, and 1 dooly bearer. Escort to the Agent to the Governor General, from the 44th Regt.—Wounded, 1 havildar and 1 sepoy.

The sepoys, I am happy to say, behaved admirably, and the gallantry of the European officers, Capt. Barry, Lieut. Lander and Lieut. Wardroper, of the Legion, and Lieut. Prendergast, 44th Regt., who served as a volunteer on the occasion, was most conspicuous. The European non-commissioned officers of both artillery and infantry showed an example of the most daring gallantry to the sepoys. The treatment of the wounded, most of them very severe cases, by Dr. Ginders, was marked with the greatest skill and attention.

" I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) " W. F. Beatson, Capt.

" Comg. Bundlekund Legion."

Extract letter from the Agent to the Lieut. Governor in Bundlekund to the Officiating Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of N. W. P., dated 14th March :

" Para. 7. Having thus, as far as possible, placed matters in train for the gradual introduction of good order into the estates referred to, I have only the pleasing duty of bringing under his honour's favourable notice the gratifying report contained in Capt. Beatson's letter, of the conduct of all the officers and men in the affair at Jizneh. Most of the sepoys of the Legion are mere boys, yet, supported and encouraged by the conduct of the officers present, they appear to have acted with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, and all parties have fairly earned the favourable testimony to their conduct contained in Capt. Beatson's report, while from Capt. Beatson himself Capt. Ross and myself have throughout received most ready and effective co-operation and assistance."

Extract letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government N. W. P. to the address of the Agent of the Lieut. Governor, N. W. P., dated March 21 :

" Para 3. You are requested to communicate to Capt. Beatson, the com-

mandant, and to his officers, Capt. Barry and Lieut. Lander and Lieut. Wardroper of the Legion, as well as to Lieut. Prendergast, 44th Regt. N. I., the thanks of the Government for the gallantry they displayed in the attack upon Jizneh. The European non-commissioned officers also, as well as the sepoys, deserve the commendations of the Lieut. Governor, which you are requested to convey to them. The services of Dr. Ginders appear to have been efficiently and skilfully rendered towards the wounded men who came under his care. The mode in which this duty has been performed reflects great credit on the discipline and efficiency of the Legion."

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—A letter from Cabul, dated February 18, says:—"The frost set in at the end of September, and has never melted since. There is beautiful skating and sliding in great style: plenty of fruit of all kinds all the year round—apples, pears, grapes, with cabbages, carrots, and turnips. All spices are very scarce. I have got the goldfinch, the thrush, in cages all round my rooms, singing even now; the magpie, exactly as in Europe. The valleys are beautiful, as, wherever water runs, large fields of cultivation and gardens are. The Affghans feed all their horses, cows, and sheep, in winter, on dry lucern and clover, mixed with barley, or wheat, and bhoosah, and at a very cheap rate. As much lucern or clover as a camel can carry is bought in the season for one rupee – bhoosah two loads. All our houses are flat-roofed and kutcha. McLaren is in the citadel with four companies; the rest are all at the gateways. We have a russallah of Skinner's horse, 150 artillery and ten guns. Our rooms are laid down with verandahs, double fire-places, and glass windows of all sorts and shapes. The cloth of the country, which is much thicker than our woollen, and of a brownish colour, forms our dress, and we have the sheep-skin, with wool upon it, dressed and called postheens, some short, others long, as a great coat, wool inside. I have some fur boots of the same material. You'll laugh, but all our men have been furnished with postheens, stockings, and gloves by Government. We have nearly lost all our camp-followers; the sepoys and they go off in a day or two, when seized with cold in the chest, which is the chief complaint. The people of the place are very quiet, well-disposed, and like us for our justice and patience in hearing their complaints. No arms are allowed to be worn or carried about in the town. The women and children are beautiful—quite as fair as Europeans."

Another letter, dated March 7, says:—"We had a long and severe winter, the snow four feet deep on the ground for more than two months, and the cold so intense, that the mercury of a morning was often 5° below zero. A large lake in the neighbourhood (fifteen miles in circumference) was a solid sheet of ice, four weeks together, and afforded a fine field of amusement to all our skaters. The snow is now disappearing, and the climate delightful. We have no news."

A letter from Cabul states that the 13th Light Infantry were in a very weakly condition, having lost 117 men, owing to the campaign, bad food, and climate.

A correspondent at Candahar writes:—"26th February. There is not a word stirring here. The dâk route between this and Cabul is stopped by the quantity of snow. We have had considerable rain here the last four days, which has made the town very disagreeable for foot passengers. The price of grain and everything else remains much the same; we are sadly off for wines and liquor; camels dying in numbers. Not knowing if we are to remain or to return, we cannot give orders for supplies, either to Bombay or the provinces. The winter is decidedly breaking up."

Letters from Candahar, to the 9th March, state that the road between that city and Cabul had been shut for some weeks. Every thing is said to be quiet. Shah Soojah proposes to visit Candahar in July. Grain was still high, but the prospects were favourable, and a magnificent harvest expected all over the country. The sepoys are in a better plight, but all cry out, "This is not Hindostan." Wines and all shop-goods are much wanted; nothing but the risk of being plundered on the road deters the shopkeepers from sending up supplies from Bombay to Candahar.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Peshawur, 2d March:—"The Native Brigade (37th and 48th N. I.), with 100 dismounted troopers of the 2d Light Cavalry, under Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., arrived at Koolsa this morning. The troops have not experienced any annoyance from the Khyberees in their passage through the Khyber Pass, though it is reported that they are collecting *en masse* to attack the convoy. The grand convoy is expected here on the 25th inst.; they will halt a couple of days, and then the whole will move *en route* to Jellalabad. The weather is beginning to wax warm; the crops are well advanced, and promise a full harvest."

The following is a letter from the Khyber Pass, dated 15th March:—"You ask me what I think of the Shah's service. I think it is decidedly a good

service, and one which, in the course of two or three years, will be much sought after. The pay is good—the duties not very heavy; and, when we receive our supplies regularly, shall get on very well; at present, we have considerable hardship to contend with, but there is one consolation - one is saving money from the sheer impossibility of spending it. The Khyberees have been playing their pranks again—murdering the unfortunate Cameron, who was brought into our camp with seven (not forty) wounds; but they were fearful cuts—the head nearly severed from the body; and the worst of it is, we are unlikely to gain little satisfaction for the outrage. The Khyberees have agreed to restore the plundered property, but refuse to deliver up the perpetrators of the deed; this they should be compelled to do, or we may look forward to many other similar acts of cruelty. Every thing is quiet. There is, however, a report that the advance of the Russians had been attacked by the Khiva horse, and got sadly mauled; and that the main army had been obliged to halt in consequence of cholera having broken out in their ranks. We have no certain intelligence of Dost Mahomed. The kafila is expected at Peshawur on the 22d, and the 37th and 48th leave Jellalabad to-day, to assist in escorting it through the Pass."

A letter from Bameean, dated February 18th, contains no news of public importance. All was in *statu quo*, except the weather, which was growing considerably milder. No dawks in for nearly a fortnight.

The troops now encamped at Jellalabad were, it is said, to return to Cabul in April, with the exception of the 48th, which will proceed to Khagur, about twenty miles from thence, and reported by Capt. Paton to be one of the prettiest and most desirable places for a cantonment that he has seen in Asia. It is near the Suffaid Koh, at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea, the whole place well wooded and covered with orchards and gardens, said to be stocked with game, and contain the finest fruit in Affghanistan - consequently most people would prefer proceeding there, in preference to marching over a road, far worse than that of the Bolan Pass, that leads from this to Cabul.

A letter, dated March 26th, says:—"All quiet here, save an atrocious attempt at murder and robbery, which occurred last night. Three native doctors were returning from the town to camp, and when about mid-way, and pretty close to the hospitals, some villains rushed out of a sort of garden, and cut them down; one of the doctors received thirteen or fourteen very severe wounds, and it is wonderful how he survived for a second; nevertheless, he was alive this morning. The other two got off better, but all owed their escape to some people who were on the road, not far behind them. The robbers, hearing voices, took to their heels. There was another affair too last night, I hear, in which several of the king's people were attacked on one of the roads near the town, and six or seven wounded. There is no news of any interest to offer. The weather is now heavenly—the thermometer at noon 67°."

Shah Sooja was to leave Jellalabad for Cabul, on the 26th March.

The station of Ferozepore, excepting the dust, is very favourably spoken of. The arrival of the *Snake* has broken in upon the monotony of the place, and several trips have been made in her, much to the astonishment of the Ferozeporeans, who stare at her magic powers. Capt. Ball and his sailors are quite lions, and every one is delighted to see the face of a British sailor so far from his element. The *Comet*, drawing a foot less water than the *Snake*, was expected about the 15th April.

The detachment had returned from Pushoot, and the march back is described as being as delightful as the advance had been disagreeable, the monotony being broken by the blowing up and destruction of the forts of Koonur and Kushkote, on which the powder did its duty most faithfully. Capt. Macgregor, who accompanied the detachment to Kushkote, brought about 400 Saffrees to assist in crossing the rivers; but the fellows, true to their principles, could not resist making after some baggage, that was being carried down the river, with the intention of plundering; on which the sepoys, covering the landing-place, opened a fire upon them, which was immediately taken up by the rest, and two poor wretches were killed before the firing could be put a stop to. The Saffrees, luckily, did not return the compliment, but took to their heels until out of gun-shot, when Capt. Macgregor crossed the river and persuaded them to return.

A letter from Jellalabad, dated 20th March, states that the person of Dost Mohumud had been violently seized by the king of Bokhara, and that the Dost is now in close confinement. It appears that, though under surveillance, and closely watched, he still enjoyed the range of his own camp, and the free intercourse of his followers. Things were in this state, when a night attack was made upon the camp by a body of the Bokhara troops, in which two of the Dost's sons

were killed, and he himself seized and placed in rigorous confinement.

The grand convoy for Affghanistan, under Brig. Wallace, arrived on the banks of the Jelum, on the 4th March, having completed seventeen marches in twenty days, and crossed four rivers out of five in the Punjab, *viz.*—the Sutledge, the Ravee, the Chenab, and the Jelum, not one of which was fordable for the troops, from the late unusual heavy rain, and without any apparent difficulties, without accidents, and without casualties; the troops in high health and spirits. "The facility with which this force, consisting of nearly 2,000 fighting men, with double that number of camp followers, and about 2,000 camels, laden with treasure, ammunition, and other magazine stores, (commissariat stores, regimental clothing, and numerous other stores, public as well as private) has proceeded thus far," says a private letter, "is beyond what could have been expected, and equal in expedition to that of a single regiment effecting a relief in the provinces, and observing the authorized halts. From the nature of the roads, no obstacles have presented themselves worth mentioning; supplies are in abundance, and reasonable; and the Sikh inhabitants (except the troops) well disposed towards the British camp. The bazar is daily increasing, and well-stocked —money is circulated, and prompt payment made for every article purchased. In fact, the British troops have become most welcome visitors (acceptable birds-of-passage) and monied friends. Game is generally plentiful, such as wild hogs, hares, rock-pigeons, partridges, black and grey ducks, teal, &c. The town of Jelum is prettily situated on the banks of the river of that name, and surrounded in an amphitheatre of hill. The water-way is, at present, about 380 yards. An enclosure of pucka bricks, of 20 yards square, surrounds the graves of poor Capt. Hilton, and the men of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, who were drowned. Complaints are rarely made, and those are of a trivial nature. For any injury which may occur occasionally to the crops, ample remuneration is made. It is to be regretted, that merchants have not embarked their property on a more extensive scale, as every protection would have been afforded, and every facility rendered them, equal to that afforded in our own provinces."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, April 18, contains the following important intelligence:—

Letters have, we are assured, been received from Sir Alexander Burnes, asserting that a Russian army of 24,000 cavalry and infantry, with seventy pieces of artillery, arrived at Khiva and are making every arrangement for their onward progress to Bokhara. Sir Alexander places implicit reliance on this, and strongly urges that, should it prove true, a British army should cross the Hindoo Caucasus. Despatches to this effect have gone down to the Governor-general, and it is conjectured, that as a first step, an army of observation, consisting of four regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and some artillery, will be formed. In the face of all this, we fear there are little grounds for holding out a prospect of relief to our Affghan friends. There is, we know, a very current and much credited report, that H. M. 9th regt. at present at Agra, the fifth and first cavalry and some native corps, will proceed to the westward, and as the intention of sending them appears to have been formed before what is mentioned above had transpired, the inference is that a relief was contemplated. Shah Shoojah was to leave Jellalabad for Cabool on the 20th March."

The Punjab.—By letters from Lahore to the 26th March, we learn that Gen. Ventura has been ordered to Mundee, to collect a debt due of four years tribute by the Raja of that place, and it is hoped during this expedition some particulars may be made known of the iron mines there. Gen. Court has been sent, along with the second minister of state, Rajah Sugitsingh, to bring the tribute money from Bannu. Prince Sheersing replaces Gen. Avitabile as Governor of Peshawur. The weather at Lahore had been very stormy, with rain.—*Bomb. Times, April* 11.

Delhi.—Meer Hamud Ally Khan, the Prime Minister of his Imperial Majesty, has presented a petition from the Tehsildar of Kote Kasum, stating that he sent some of his peons to collect his revenue from the villages of Sherepore and Jurya, but that the Zemindars of these villages refused to pay, and opposed the servants of the King. A conflict ensued, in which the Royal troops were worsted; five were killed, and twelve or thirteen wounded on both sides. His Majesty has given orders to send some Sowars, and Sepoys, with two guns, to threaten his contumacious subjects into allegiance.

It is said that Villyat Ulle, captain of the King's regiment, was arrested by the magistrate's orders, for buying slave girls. After remaining some hours in the Thanah, he was released on security of 600 Rs.—*Delhi Gaz., April* 15.

Herat.—Letters from Herat, of 21st January, state that intelligence had arrived there on the 15th, that the Russians had been defeated at Khiva, or near it; this, however, had not altered the conduct of the vizier, who was throwing every obstacle in the way of those employed in putting the place in a state of

defence. Herat being surrounded with villages, garden-walls, and tombs, it was necessary to remove such to prevent their being used for an enemy, they being within breaching distance; permission was obtained to do so, but if the workmen attempted to remove a brick, the vizier's myrmidons threatened to cut them to pieces; he has also got up a report that all the Heratees are turning Christians, the mosques are to be thrown down, and churches built in their stead; in short, every means are used to irritate the minds of the people of Meshed and other places against us; and it is well known the vizier is in correspondence with the Persians, while he professes to be our most faithful friend. Every one complains of the want of European manufactures; the natives, from the little they have seen, are most anxious to see caravans from the eastward, knowing the superiority of the goods, from the trash received from Russia. From other quarters, caravans are constantly coming in, but none from this side yet; the only cloths in the bazaar are of Russian manufacture, and very bad.—*Bomb. Times, March* 14.

A letter from Herat, dated 14th Jan., mentions that the advancing force of the Russians on Khiva, not more than 6,000 strong, was 45 or 50 marches from Khiva, and that the cholera had broken out with violence in the Russian camp. It is believed there, that the Russians will not reach Khiva this year. There is an envoy from Khiva at present in Herat, and he seems to be confident of the truth of the above. The inhabitants of Herat, who had fled about the time of the late siege, are returning, and trade is reviving. Confidence is somewhat restored, land is again under cultivation in the valley, and the bazaars are crowded, so that all looks well.—*Cal. Cour. Mar.* 20.

The following news from Herat, which can be depended upon, is contained in our letters. The defences of the city were proceeding well, and it is supposed they will, when completed, render Herat impregnable, though a sum of about ten lacs will be expended upon them. Kamran is still the slave of his vuzeer, Yar Mahomed, who exercises unbounded control over his master, and insults our officers and politicals at every opportunity; from all accounts he appears to be a cunning rogue and not devoid of talents. It is suspected that he is in close correspondence with Persia, and perhaps with Russia, and certainly has it in his power, should his inclination point that way, to play us false, by selling his master and the good and well-fortified city of Herat to one or other of the above-mentioned powers. The account, given out some time ago, of the rascal's selling his prince's subjects—men, women, and children—into slavery, is corroborated, and he is represented as having almost depopulated the beautiful valley of Herat by these means. It is given out, that the envoy, Major Todd, and the other officers, are scarcely better off than prisoners working on the ramparts, and that, if they ever get away, it must be secretly and by flight; this is, perhaps, somewhat an exaggeration of their danger, but there is no knowing what, with the example of Bokhara before us, circumstances may induce Yar Mahomed to commit. Kamran has no participation in these misdemeanours; he sticks to his bottle, and drowns his accumulating cares; but on every opportunity evinces attention and respect for our compatriots. It is said that he has invested the major with a star worth Rs. 18,000, and has presented the other officers with valuable shawls.—*Delhi Gaz, April* 15.

Rajpootana.—Our accounts from Jeypore, Joudhpore, and Bekaneer, are not altogether satisfactory. Major Thoresby is represented as most indefatigable in his exertions for the better regulation of the former state, but his efforts are continually thwarted by the insidious underworkings of the Nathawats and their party, who oppose every measure of reform. The revenues are said to be sadly in arrears, and the troops still remain as worthless a set of vagabonds as ever, joining, wherever they have an opportunity, with bands of plunderers, whose outrages, uncontrolled by an inefficient police, render travelling in the district very unsafe. Our friends in that quarter look very anxiously towards government for a more vigorous line of procedure. Nothing beyond promises, it appears, has hitherto been got out of Maun Sing, who for the third time, is playing his game like a wily old fox as he is. We do sincerely hope that Major Ludlow, who has both ability and judgment, will be aided by government and at once be allowed to bring matters to a conclusion by insisting upon the promised payment of arrears; if all be true that is told us, we are not a bit more advanced than before the march of our troops into the old Rajah's territories. The rascally Thakoors are represented to be as great thieves as ever. In Bekaneer, matters appear to be even worse; daily complaints are brought forward of devastation and robberies. The Budawuts are more outrageous than ever, and a band of these villains, not a long time since, burnt down the village of Khassolee, after having plundered it, and carried off some of the inhabitants as captives. Our frontier is rendered very unsafe for the travelling merchants and others who look to the British for protec-

tion from these outrages.—*Delhi Gaz., April* 8.

EXCERPTA.

A native of Orissa was brought before the police magistrate, his hair done up in an odd way and ornamented with the tusk of a wild boar. His arms and back were open, the former being adorned with dirty rags, in which were enclosed sundry dry bones of various animals. He had two bags and a horse blanket, the bags containing a piece of human thigh-bone, a whole human skull and part of one. He was taken into custody for going about the streets and exacting pice from natives under the most filthy circumstances. The thannadar of the division recognised him as in the habit of using the skulls in the same way old Diogenes used the same article, except that this individual was by far a more disgusting brute, using everything, the most dirty and loathsome, to enforce his supplications to squeamish Hindoos. The ascetic or impostor, or whatever he was, on being called upon to give an account of himself, said he was a disbanded sepoy belonging to one of the Madras corps, and that, for want of better employment, he had set up in his present profession of an *Aghoree*. The magistrate gave him to understand, that he should not go about in the manner above described, exacting money from the public, and remanded him to custody until he was able to furnish security for his better conduct.

The free navigation of the Indus is proceeding in a very successful manner. The *Snake* steamer, of only 10 horse power, made her way from Sukkur to Char, opposite Mithencote, a distance of 170 miles, in seven days and a half. The *Comet*, a fine vessel of 60 horse power, was to follow in a few days, and it was expected she would reach Ferozepore in twenty-one days. The *Agra Ukhbar* states that the navigation of the river is so much improved, and the fuel depôts so well stationed that the steam-boats find no difficulty in making their passages.

Lieut. Baker, deputed by Lord Auckland to take the levels between the Sutledge and Jumna, has finished them, and his report is favourable for the excavation of a canal between Kurnaul and Loodianah, by which the waters of Western and Eastern India may be joined together. The successful voyage made by a small steamer, from the mouth of the Indus to Loodianah, holds out the most extensive prospect of usefulness, from the completion of this grand undertaking.

Hadji Khan Kakur has been, by an order of the government, returned to Landour, where he will still be kept a prisoner.

A native correspondent of the *Eastern Star* (a new weekly paper, which judiciously encourages such contributions), thus reproves the apathy of his countrymen:—"Nothing can be a subject of greater regret to a well-wisher of this country than the cold-hearted indifference of its inhabitants to their own advancement. This forms a prominent feature of their character, and distinguishes them from the rest of mankind, because no other people under the sun manifest such a culpable lukewarmness to the great work of their own regeneration. The natives, whether educated or otherwise, seldom or never direct their energies to objects of national usefulness, but suffer them to be cramped by indolence and a want of public spirit. They do not apply their immense wealth to its proper use, but squander it away after mean and worthless pursuits. Almost all the institutions, tending to improve their condition, have been set on foot and patronised by those eminent Europeans who are deeply concerned in the cause of their improvement. In a word, they do not attempt to promote any thing calculated to effect their advancement in the scale of civilization."

Three respectable native shopkeepers were brought before the magistrate of the 1st Division, charged with having deprived a butcher of a cow he was driving to be slaughtered, which, being against their religion, they prevented: they were ordered to pay the value of the cow (Rs. 16).

The hotel at Darjeling was opened on the 31st March, when a party of twelve sat down to dinner. Two good fires kept the temperature at 65°. The place is thriving, and facilities for travelling are increasing.

The Lord Bishop left Mooradabad on the 25th March, after stopping a week at that place, for his residence at Almorah.

A camp, consisting of the Rana of Oudepore, 6,000 followers, and 1,200 horses, escorted by Capt. Loftie, of the 30th N.I., was about, on the 4th April, to pass through the district of Agra, on a pilgrimage to Benares and Gyah.

A heavy fall of rain and hail took place at Central Jessore, on the 5th and 6th April. The hail-stones are described as having been the size of walnuts; they killed a dog on the spot.

The Hoolee festival, in March, gave rise to numerous affrays. The Sikhs in Calcutta clubbed together, and raised a subscription to defray the expense attending its celebration. In the height of their intoxication, while parading the streets, looking red like furies, and shouting out the most obscene songs, they encountered a party of Mohamedans from Cabul, and bedaubed them with the red

dust. The Cabulians put up with the insult. But the Sikhs went farther, and placing a *punjah* (a hallowed emblem with the Musulmans) on a pole, and another by way of derision on a plate of the idolatrous Hoolee, invited them to adore it. The patience of the Mohamedans broke down under this outrage, and a serious battle ensued between them, in the course of which many heads and arms were broken. The belligerent parties were brought before the police.

A Cochin Chinese man of war has visited Calcutta, carrying thirty cannon, besides swivels, 108 men, and a cargo of copper, tin and cinnamon. The object was to purchase a steamer for the Cochin Chinese government.

The "Metcalfe testimonial" has been completed; its cost is Rs. 15,000, which is Rs. 2,000 in excess of the subscriptions.

Messrs. Barrett and Co.'s camel waggons passed through Khoorja, near Boolundshuher, a few days ago; they go along famously on the splendid trunk road. It is however a very good beginning, and though the vehicles no doubt admit of improvement, they will prove the practicability of the scheme, and perhaps induce our authorities to turn a more serious attention to their roads.—*Delhi Gaz. Mar.* 11.

In the Presidency Court of Nizamut Adawlut, 14th March, present E. Lee Warner, Esq., judge. The Court having duly considered the proceedings held before the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, on the trial of Edward Palmer, and not being satisfied with the evidence against him, acquit him of the crime of harbouring dacoits, annulling the orders of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, directing the said Edward Palmer to remain on security, order that he be immediately released. The session judge of the district, having forwarded the above for the Magistrate's information, Mr. Palmer was sent for, and the superior court's order being explained, was released from security.

A fifth dividend, at the rate of two per cent., has just been declared on the estate of Fergusson and Co.

A letter from Jubbulpore states: "At different periods, about 400 or 500 Thugs have given themselves up to Major Sleeman, as approvers, to save their necks. These men are here in confinement for life, and formerly used to be lying about all day idle. Capt. Brown induced a few of them to commence work at something they knew; some begun at setringes, others soon joined, and it was deemed advisable to build a workshop. A few months afterwards, another was required, and now a third is nearly finished; and as above 300 prisoners, with their families, are employed daily, the whole concern makes a very formidable appearance, an European being engaged to superintend and teach them. All that is required to complete it is, sale for the quantity of goods manufactured, which consist of towels, setringes, cloth, blankets," &c.

At a Meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society in April, some small samples of Assam Tea were on the table; the Hyson was a capital-flavoured tea, and far superior to any of the black tea, though one of these was a very good common Souchong. It was announced that the samples which the society had requested from government were on their way down.

Lieut. Collins, 25th N.I., at Fort William, having stepped over the railing of a window, fell from the top story of the Royal Barracks, 40 feet, on the pavement, and was taken up with his jawbone smashed to pieces, his knee-cap broken, and otherwise seriously injured; his ultimate recovery is, nevertheless, hoped for.

The following statement, made by an anonymous correspondent in the *Agra Ukhbar*, if it be true, shews the tendency of power in native hands to run into abuse: "For instance, I heard the other day of the head of a college in India expecting, on a pupil's leaving school and obtaining a situation in any public or private office, the amount of his first month's salary, as a trifling consideration and token of good-will to his teacher! The same functionary, I am told, on an occasion of a prize being received by one or two, I am not certain which, of the boys under his tuition, of a hundred and fifty rupees, proposed to divide the sum equally between the gainer of the prize and himself, and when the poor youth demurred to this laudable appropriation by another of his own earnings, was appeased only by taking fifty rupees, or a third of the whole, for his share! I heard it rumoured also, that this individual has insisted on receiving from a printer, employed by a literary society in the same place, a five-per-centage on all advances made by them to him, in consideration of the benefits his position as secretary to that society has put it in his power to confer on the said printer! My military duties prevent me from investigating into the character and tendency of these transactions myself."

The Sudder Court in Calcutta has entirely quashed the proceedings of the Session Judge of Burdwan, in the matter of Maha Ranee Komul Koomaree, and has abrogated the singular order passed by that officer, that a certain native should never be allowed to take service with the Ranee.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March* 27.

Don Antonio Teixeira v. *Bilderbeck.*—The Court, pursuant to notice, gave judgment in this suit, *seriatim*, there being a difference on the bench.

Sir *E. Gambier* stated, that the bill was filed by the plaintiff, styling himself Episcopal Governor and Vicar-general of St. Thomé; that the testator De Monte had by his will left considerable property for religious and charitable purposes, and had appointed, as his *permanent trustee*, the bishop or vicar-general of St Thomé—who in that capacity was by the will to have the distribution of the funds bequeathed under the will. De Monte died in 1821, and a decree was made by the Court, by which Fre Don Manuel de Ave Maria, who was acting bishop and vicar-general at the time of death of the testator, and mentioned by him in his will, under which decree, Don Manuel distributed the funds to the several charities, and acted as permanent trustee in carrying out the trusts of the will. In August 1836, Don Manuel died, and the defendant, Bilderbeck, remained sole executor and trustee. After the death of Don Manuel, and until the arrival of plaintiff at Madras, in October 1836, no one appears to have exercised the powers of bishop, in the see of St Thomé. The prior of the cathedral, Dr. Lobo, had charge of the spirituals and temporals of the see from August to October 1836. The plaintiff on his arrival produced a letter from the Viscount Sa da Bandeira, minister of marine and ultra-marine affairs for the kingdom of Portugal, by which it was intimated to plaintiff that the queen of Portugal had appointed him bishop, and he was directed to proceed to transact his "habilitation," with the understanding that the queen will cause to be expedited in opportune time by the secretary of state for affairs of marine and ultra-marine, the royal letter of presentation in the usual form. Plaintiff also produced a letter from the Queen of Portugal to the archiepiscopal see of Goa, directing them to instal plaintiff into the see of St. Thomé—and that they should invest the plaintiff with the spiritual jurisdiction which he required, in order to exercise the functions as bishop of Meliapore, to which office the letter recites he had been nominated by the queen, on the 14th March 1836. Pursuant to the directions in this letter, a patent was prepared, under the seal of the dean and chapter of Goa, on the 7th November 1836. This patent is signed by the vicar capitular of Goa, the see being vacant, and recites the letter under the hand of the Queen of Portugal, and refers to what had been done in the analogous cases of the archbishop elect of Cranganore, and the bishop elect of Cochin; and states that he, the vicar capitular, has thought it proper to confer on Don Antonio Tristao da Teixeira, as episcopal governor of Meliapore, all the spiritual jurisdiction which the other episcopal governors had and exercised, that he might under this prerogative govern the bishopric of Meliapore spiritually until he should obtain confirmation, and canonical institution. Plaintiff was duly installed according to the usual ceremonies, and took the customary oaths and was recognized by all the clergy of the diocese, with a few exceptions: and since that period has been exercising all the ecclesiastical and spiritual functions of his office—all those functions, which, as far as appears from the evidence, were exercised and performed by his predecessor, Don Manuel de Ave Maria.

In order to shew the right of the crown of Portugal to appoint to the see of Meliapore, a concordat entered into between Pope Paul V. and King Philip of Portugal, dated 9th January 1606, was tendered on part of the plaintiff as evidence; but as this document was not considered evidence (copies, not duly authenticated according to the rules of evidence, only, being procurable), it is not necessary further to advert to this document. The question for the Court was, whether the plaintiff had clothed himself with the particular character to which the testator has attached the execution of the trusts of the will. On the part of plaintiff, it was contended—that, under the authority of the English government, or at least with its license and consent, the crown of Portugal has the power of appointing to the bishopric of St. Thomé; that this power should be exercised in exclusion of that of the pope, who, by the policy of our laws, is not permitted to exercise any ecclesiastical or spiritual authority in the British dominions; and that, after the nomination of the plaintiff by the crown of Portugal, the see of Goa had a right to confer spiritual authority over the diocese of St Thomé—2ndly, that if the plaintiff's title is defective, still, having been admitted to all the functions which could be performed by a bishop elect, an episcopal government, or vicar-general, he possesses all the qualifications which belonged to his predecessor, Fre Don Manuel de Ave Maria, with something more, namely, the title of bishop elect—and that the conferring the temporalities alone was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to the funds in question; and that the fact of the testator having by his will appointed Don Manuel, by the title of acting bishop or vicar-general, as a fit person to carry out the trusts of the will,

was a guide to the Court as to the appointment of his successor, holding a similar office in the see of St Thomé, to administer and distribute these charitable funds under the will.

On the part of the defendant, it was contended—1st, that he cannot exercise the functions of a bishop in this country because he is a foreigner. 2ndly, that he cannot do so, because he derives his authority wholly from foreign powers; and that the statutes of 1 Eliz. 1, c. 1, s. 16, and 5 c. 1, shew that, not only the pope, but every other foreign power, is excluded from interfering in any ecclesiastical matter; and because, independently of our own municipal law, no such right, as that which is claimed for the Queen of Portugal, could by the law of nations be exercised in this territory after its acquisition by the crown of England. 3d, that plaintiff's title is defective, because the consent of the crown of England is a necessary part of it, and that the government of this country, which for this purpose represents the crown, has acknowledged another person, and has repudiated the plaintiff. 4th, that, supposing the claims of the queen of Portugal not to be inconsistent with the rights of the crown of England, the canon and ecclesiastical law shew that her right has lapsed to the pope by efflux of time; or that it has been abrogated by the pope, who has authority to establish bishoprics and to abolish them—to create, and to destroy.

The second ground was, according to the learned judge, the only one of all these grounds of opposition to Plaintiff's claims which states a valid and substantial answer to it.

As to the first ground, that plaintiff is a foreigner, 1st, it is not proved that he is so—2dly, English law, relating to *aliens* does not apply to this country. *Mayor of Lyons* v. *E. I. Company;* Moore's Indian appeal cases, 175. Consequently, stat. 7, Ric. 2, c. 12, which renders aliens incapable of being presented to any ecclesiastical benefice or preferment, as well as the common law disqualifications, cannot be said to apply to the decision of the present question.

Secondly, as to the consent of the crown of England being a necessary ingredient of the plaintiff's title, such consent need not be expressly given; where interference of a foreign power is not repugnant to our positive municipal laws, consent may be inferred from long and continued acquiescence. Defendant's counsel have argued that such consent cannot in this instance be implied, because the government have interposed a direct negative upon the plaintiff's assumption of the office of Bishop of St. Thomé, and have expressly recognized another person in that capacity. But, admitting their power to take this step, and to act for the crown, whose trustees they undoubtedly are, the evidence for this purpose falls very short of the effect which is ascribed to it. The effect of Mr. Clerk's evidence and that of the letter of the Court of Directors, dated 10th July 1839, is only that some other person has been recognized as the official superior, through whom all communications with government on matters connected with the Roman Catholic religion, and with the church of that religion, are to be made; and the plaintiff is in that letter spoken of as "the Portuguese acting bishop of St. Thomé," as "the present bishop," and as "successor of the late bishop."

As to the last ground of opposition to plaintiff's claim, the learned judge did not think it necessary to enter; he agreed with counsel for defendant that the power of the crown of Portugal to appoint to the see of St. Thomé has no longer any existence, but came to that conclusion for different reasons from those assigned by defendant.

As to alteration of the bishopric, its frame and limits, by the Pope (Bull *Multa præclare)* the statutes of 1 Elizabeth, cited by defendant's counsel, clearly shew, that whatever the Pope may do in other countries, such alterations cannot be effected by him in any of the dominions of the crown of England. The plaintiff has failed to establish his title in the manner in which he states it in his bill, inasmuch as he derives that title altogether from foreign prelates, states, or potentates; without stopping to discuss the question of international law, it may be difficult to give any reason why, as far as the law of nations is concerned, with the express or implied consent of the crown of England, a right of presentation might not be exercised by Portugal, to a bishopric in this country now under English law, just as such right was exercised, when the country was under the law of the Nabobs of the Carnatic. But the case is very different, if there is anything in our own municipal law which forbids not interference on the part of a foreign power, and such obstacle does in this case exist by the law of England, and by that portion of it which is applicable to the territorial possessions of the East India Company. By stat. 1 Eliz., the oath of supremacy relates not only to the pope, but to all foreign powers, and affects the interference of any foreign state in any matters ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the realm; and affects, consequently, the appointment by the crown of Portugal to a bishopric in this presidency; and the act of the see of Goa (the patent) is wholly void and inoperative. The plaintiff's title from the evidence is also defective from want of confirmation by the pope. As

against *all other claimants*, plaintiff may have alleged a sufficient excuse for his not having perfected his title; but, according to his own showing, confirmation by the pope is an essential part of his title. The utmost that he can ask is, that his case should be decided as if it contained every qualification necessary to render it complete.

Now thus considered, it is open to the further objection, that it is made to rest upon the act of one who, by our laws, both as a *foreign power*, and by name (Pope) is interdicted from exercising his spiritual or ecclesiastical functions in any part of the British dominions—5 Eliz. c. 1—13 Eliz. c. 2, sec. 2. These enactments (against Bulls) manifestly apply to every part of the queen's dominions, although not containing words embracing after-acquired dominions, as does the stat. 1st Eliz.—for the construction of statutes is according to 1 Hale. c. 13, sec. 2, that when they speak generally of the sovereign, and do not confine themselves to the person of the reigning monarch, they include his successors: therefore, where an act speaks of this realm, or any other of the Queen's dominions, it comprehends the dominions of all the queen's successors.

If it be said these statutes are to be held to apply only to such period, as when the doctrine prevailed that no other church than the Church of England had any legal existence, and have no application to modern times, when not only the public exercise, but the encouragement and advancement of every form of religion, are sanctified by the legislature; to such proposition he would answer, that the statutes of Elizabeth appeared to be framed with the widest scope for the preventing all future encroachment and interference by the pope, and for his absolute exclusion from the exercise of any ecclesiastical supremacy in any part of the empire. If it had been intended to carry the relaxation of the old enactments against Catholics, to the extent that any foreign power should be enabled to confer ecclesiastical or spiritual authority, which should be recognized by law, upon any person, and in any place, within the British dominions, the learned judge would have expected to find such intention of the legislature signified in some of its acts. Such intention is nowhere to be found. In an act to permit the free exercise of the Catholic religion in Canada, 14 Geo. 3, c. 83, it is expressly declared and enacted that the free exercise of their religion as Catholics was subject to the king's supremacy, declared and established by the act of Elizabeth over all dominions and countries which then did, or should thereafter, belong to the crown of England—any inconsistency in this reservation to the Protestant head of the church of ecclesiastical supremacy over the Catholics of Canada, we are not here to discuss. The act manifests the intention of the legislature to receive the ecclesiastical supremacy in the crown of England, and whatever difficulties may arise out of the subject in Canada, where the Catholic clergy may be said to be established by law, *there can be none whatever in this country, where no such recognition has ever taken place.* The plaintiff therefore has failed to prove his title which he has alleged in his bill.

As to the plaintiff being admitted to the temporalities of St. Thomé giving him any rights, or dispensing with proof of his title, the learned judge could not acquiesce in the proposition. His installation, which gave him the temporalities, was held under and by virtue of the letter of the Queen of Portugal, and was wholly referable to that document, and had no other foundation. That which authorized the installation was wholly void, and so was its consequence, the installation itself.

The testator mentions a bishop or vicar-general. The plaintiff is not bishop, and according to the evidence, he is not vicar-general; a vicar-general being a person who represents the bishop in his absence, and who is appointed by the bishop and derives all his authority and powers from the bishop. The vicar-general is the substitute of an existing bishop, and officiates in his absence from the see.

The learned judge then, at some length, went into the law relating to vicars capitular and vicars-general, and as to whether a vicar capitular could appoint a vicar general, &c., and came to the conclusion, that, according to the evidence, the plaintiff was not a vicar-general. The Court was not informed as to the appointment of Fre Don Manuel, and whether he was a vicar-general or not; but the probability was, that he received his appointment from an existing titular bishop of St. Thomé. The learned judge, after much more elaborate judgment, at last concluded: "The plaintiff is unable to bring himself within the meaning of either of the terms which the testator has employed. If there may be by law a bishop of St. Thomé, appointed by a foreign power, then plaintiff is not that bishop. If there may be a vicar-general, deriving his spiritual authority from the see of Goa, then he has not shewn himself to be such vicar-general, because the spiritual authority conferred on him by the chapter of Goa does not appear to be that of vicar-general. On the whole, I am of opinion that plaintiff's bill ought to be dismissed.

Sir *R. Comyn*, C. J.—I regret that, upon this important question, there should be a difference upon the bench, particularly

as I agree in some points with Mr. Justice Gambier; but, upon the whole, after a very careful consideration, I have felt myself constrained to arrive at a different conclusion. Before I proceed to the particulars of the case, I think it right to advert to the origin of the settlement of St. Thomé; and to the situation of the Portuguese domiciled there. St. Thomé appears to have been first visited by the Portuguese in 1517, and a settlement was soon afterwards planted there, as appears from the Life of St. Francis Xavier, who visited the town (not then a bishopric) about 1545. "Here," says Gibbon, (vol. viii. p. 346, note) "the saint performed an annual miracle, till he was silenced by the profane neighbourhood of the English." This profanation appears to have taken place during the middle of the eighteenth century; and in 1749, after the restoration of Madras by the French, St. Thomé was occupied by the English, and "the obnoxious part of the inhabitants ordered to withdraw."* Now according to the two first propositions of the Court of K. B. in the case of *Hall* v. *Campbell*, Cowp. 208, "a country conquered by the British arms becomes a dominion of the king in right of his crown; and the conquered inhabitants, once received under the king's protection, become subjects, and are to be universally considered in that light, and not as enemies or aliens." The Portuguese inhabitants of St. Thomé, therefore, besides their natural allegiance to their own sovereign, incurred a local allegiance to the British crown; and in return had a right to the protection by that crown in all their existing rights and possessions. By the 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 95, the undoubted sovereignty of the crown over all the Company's possessions in India is expressly declared; and though it was competent for the crown or the British legislature to make new laws for such conquered country, it does not appear that any alteration ever took place, as far as the Portuguese are concerned; but that matters have been suffered to remain *in statu quo* as they were when St. Thomé was first occupied by the British. The town of St. Thomé was erected into a bishopric in 1606; and, though I am of opinion that none of the copies of the bull of Pope Paul V. can be received in evidence (being merely copies of a copy), and though the bull itself has not been proved, there is still abundant evidence to show that the *jus patronatûs* was vested in the crown of Portugal. This, indeed, is in terms admitted by the defendant's answer; and the bull produced by the defendant, *Multa præclarè* (if it were necessary to resort to this), assumes such to be the fact. It is, moreover, impossible to conceive that the right to present to a Roman Catholic bishopric in India could ever be claimed by the Protestant sovereign of Great Britain. Let us then see with what title the present plaintiff presents himself to this Court. It appears, by the documents he has produced, that on the 14th of March 1836, the Queen of Portugal appointed the plaintiff bishop of St. Thomé, which, according to the evidence of Pareira, clothed him with the temporalities; and on the 24th of March the queen intimates such appointment to the chapter of Goa, and calls on them to invest him with the spiritual jurisdiction. On the 6th October 1836, the plaintiff is duly installed in St. Thomé Cathedral, certainly prematurely, no authority from Goa having then arrived. On the 7th of November, however, the vicar capitular of Goa (the proper authority during the vacancy of the archbishopric) proceeds, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, to invest him with the spiritualities, not actually as bishop, but treating him as bishop elect, and referring to the cases of former bishops elect, *viz.*, those of Cranganore and Cochin, "who, before obtaining the confirmation and canonical institution, were mere governors and episcopal administrators;" but were invested as such episcopal governors with the spiritual jurisdiction; and, therefore, the vicar capitular of Goa, "considering the abandoned state of the bishopric of Meliapore by the demise of the last episcopal governor, the Rev. Dr. Fre Manuel de Ave Maria, considers it proper to confer on the plaintiff, as episcopal governor of Meliapore, all the spiritual jurisdiction which the other episcopal governors had and exercised until he obtains confirmation and canonical institution." He is by the same instrument enjoined to take the oaths, which he afterwards does on the 21st November, in the St. Thomé Cathedral; and, according to several witnesses, he has ever since been exercising the functions of episcopal governor and vicar-general, and has been so recognized by the greater number of the clergy of St. Thomé; upon which last fact I lay no stress, because the mere recognition or refusal to recognize could neither confer nor invalidate the plaintiff's title.

This, then, is the title under which the plaintiff claims to act as trustee, and receive the legacy under Mr. De Monte's will and the decree of this Court of 1831, both of which particularize "the bishop or vicar-general for the time being;" the will having been executed during the episcopal reign of Fre Don Manuel, who by the decree is recognized as "acting bishop, or vicar-general," it being most important to remark that the archbishopric of Goa, through which the plaintiff derives his title, is by the testator clothed with a degree of visitorial authority over the charities left in charge of the Bishop of St. Thomé.

To the plaintiff's title six principal ob-

* Mill, vol. ii. p. 50; Orme, vol. i. p. 131.

jections are started:—1, he is not episcopal governor; 2, he is not vicar-general; 3, he is not bishop, because he is unconfirmed by the pope, and therefore unable to perform certain sacraments; 4, that the presentation has lapsed; 5, that the see is full by Don de Assompsao's appointment; 6, that the see of St. Thomé has been abrogated by the pope, and annexed to the apostolic vicariate of Madras, to which Dr. O'Connor has been appointed by the bull *Multa præclarè*. I shall consider these objections briefly in their order.

I. That he is not episcopal governor rests chiefly upon the negative evidence of Dr. Bonnand, who states, that he is unacquainted with the title of episcopal governor. He, however, afterwards admits that "he has heard and believes that, since the death of Manuel de Jesus, in 1800, St. Thomé has been governed by what the Portuguese call episcopal governors." Now this is the very title indicated by the Goa patent, and applied, not only to the plaintiff, but to other prelates, and especially to Fre Don Manuel, the plaintiff's predecessor.

II. Dr. Bonnand makes a very lucid distinction between three kinds of Vicars; *viz.* capitular, who are elected by the Chapter during the vacancy of the See; apostolical, who are the immediate nominees of the pope; and vicars-general, who derive their authority from the bishop, which authority dies with the bishop. His subsequent statement is inconsistent with this, for he says there has not been a bishop of St. Thomé for thirty-nine years, though he admits Don Manuel "did exercise previous to his death the functions and duties of a vicar-general at St. Thomé;" whereas, if his prior statement had been correct, all his functions as vicar-general must have expired at the death of the last bishop, thirty-nine years ago." Dr. Kelly, on the other hand, states, that "when a suffragan diocese has no chapter, and becomes vacant, the metropolitan or metropolitan chapter can appoint a vicar-general or vicar capitular," and he adds, "the chapter cannot elect two vicars-general, and therefore he treats the plaintiff's election as void; but only because he supposed Don Assumpsao to have been properly elected." Dr. Eterion expressly states, "that where a suffragan see, which has not a chapter, is vacant, the nomination of a vicar-general of such vacant see, shall belong to the metropolitan see, until the sovereign pontiff shall confirm some bishop." Here we have two clergymen (bishops) quite at variance with Bishop Bonnand; and if they have wrong notions of the term vicar-general, how much less can we expect the exact use of the term by De Monte, who, it appears, was a layman, a partner in the house of Messrs. Arbuthnot. If indeed he had used the term in the sense in which Dr. Bonnand understands it, his charities must have been suspended every time the see of St. Thomé became vacant; because the authority of the vicar-general would die with the bishop, and therefore on the death or resignation of the bishop, there would be no hand to distribute the charity. But the Portuguese clergymen understand the term *vicar-general* in quite a different sense, as applicable to their cathedral institution. Dr. Lobo states that, by the Goa patent, the plaintiff became episcopal Governor and vicar-general; that his appointment took place during Fre Manuel's lifetime, and whilst Manuel was acting bishop or episcopal governor, or vicar-general; and again that plaintiff is now episcopal governor, and vicar-general, and bishop elect in possession. And further Das Dores states, that "any Catholic must have known that, on the bishop's death, persons would be appointed acting episcopal governors, or vicars-general."

The probable result, therefore, seems to be, that the testator entertained the same notions of the office of vicar-general as these Portuguese ecclesiastics do; and that by vicar-general, he meant to point out the person who in the vacancy, or during the absence of the bishop, was exercising the chief episcopal authority or spiritual functions at the cathedral of St. Thomé.

III. To the objection that the plaintiff is not a complete bishop, and cannot perform certain sacraments, the simple answer is, no more was Don Fre Manuel, who, though not mentioned by name in the will, is found by the decree to have been acting at the time the testator made his will in 1821. That the testator did not consider it requisite that his trustee should be able to execute these functions, most clearly appears by his nominating a vicar-general, who, we find, cannot, unless he be a bishop, exercise them. It is not insinuated that the plaintiff cannot perform the trusts of the will quite as well as Don Manuel.

According to Dr. Bonnand, there has been no papal confirmation since Don Pedro'a assumption (1826), but sovereigns of Portugal have nominated their own bishops. This was also the case after the rupture of Portugal with Pope Urban VIII., in 1641;* and for twenty-five years, the kings appointed their bishops without any reference to the see of Rome. By assuming office without the papal confirmation, they may have incurred certain spiritual penalties; but they were still looked upon as bishops of the kingdom. In fact, however, the consideration of this point does not properly arise; for the plaintiff does not claim as bishop, but under the Goa patent, as episcopal governor, or vicar-general.

* Mosheim's Eccles. Hist. vol. v., p. 149.

IV. On the point of lapse, there is nothing to enable the Court to pronounce upon the question. If the patron's title lapsed, as has been surmised at the bar and by some of the witnesses, after two years, Bishop Kelly states that the last bishop of St. Thomé was alive in 1835; and the plaintiff was therefore presented in due time.

V. It is scarcely worth mentioning the objection, that the see is still full by the nomination of Fre De Assompsao, whose appointment by Goa, in pursuance of the recommendation in Don Manuel's will, must be invalid if the plaintiff's be. But in fact, it was no appointment at all, De Assompsao having refused to take it up.

VI. It is insisted, and this is the grand lever by which it is endeavoured to remove the plaintiff's claims, that the pope can narrow or dissolve sees, just as he can create them, out of his own dominions, without reference to the sovereign of the country; and the proceeding of Pius VII, in 1801, with reference to the bishops of France, is cited as authority for this position. But it is notorious that this took place not only with the sanction, but at the express instance of Bonaparte, then head of the French Republic; and that it was looked upon by every good Catholic as a signal degradation of the papal authority. It is very true, and this is the only instance that occurs to me, that Pope Boniface VIII. about 1301, took the liberty of erecting the bishopric of Pamiers, in France, detaching part of the territory of the see of Toulouse, a measure highly resented by King Philip IV., and which assisted in fomenting the memorable quarrel between the king and the pope, which ultimately led to the confusion and miserable death of Boniface.

Powers claimed by the see of Rome, but not acquiesced in, can go for little; any more than the assertion of those rights in treatises composed under the auspices of, or in deference to, the pontifical see. For there is no usurpation of power, temporal or spiritual, to which the see of Rome has not at some time pretended. But even the decrees of the famous Council of Trent, so much relied on by the supporters of the papacy, have been implicitly received by only a few countries of Europe, whilst by many, as by Spain, France, and Hungary, if received at all, it has been in so qualified a manner as totally to baffle the papal pretensions.

Bishop Bonnand informs us that no bull can be published in France or Portugal without the royal assent; "still (says he) it does not follow that the same brief or bull cannot be published or carried into effect in a country which is not subject either to France or Portugal; for instance, in a country subject to the dominion of the crown of Great Britain." A position which shews the bishop was not quite aware of the several statutes of Queen Elizabeth, which have been so much relied on as excluding the bull *Multa præclarè*.

Upon this point, I have already had occasion, during the hearing of this cause, to express my opinion that, as an abstract question, and considering the variety of religions tolerated in this country, a bull may be received in evidence, as was done in the case cited at the bar from Sir Thomas Strange's Reports, where the rights of Roman Catholics are concerned, so long as it does not infringe on the prerogative of the British crown. But it becomes quite a different question, after having admitted the bull in evidence, what effect the Court ought to give to it. Now, without a positive breach of the oaths which the judges of this court have taken, and of the statutes of Elizabeth already adverted to, I think it impossible to treat this bull as capable of effecting the objects it professes. For we have here the bishop of Rome stepping in to alter the rights of the English Queen's Portuguese subjects on the coast of Coromandel; at his sole will and pleasure abrogating a bishopric, protected, or at least connived at, by the crown of Great Britain, to the prejudice of existing interests, and assuming to exercise a power within the British dominions, in direct contravention of our anti-papal laws. I am, therefore, of opinion that, for such purpose, we are bound to treat this bull as utterly ineffectual.

But it is said that Dr. O'Connor's title has been recognized by the Court of Directors in a letter written to the Madras Government. Taking that letter together, both body and margin, it is nothing more than a desire expressed, that Dr. O'Connor should be the organ of communication in matters concerning the Company's Roman Catholic subjects, but expressly recognizing the existence of a Portuguese bishop of St. Thomé, the successor of the late incumbent.

On the whole, considering that the testator's charities point particularly to the cathedral of St. Thomé; that by the 26th clause of his will, one of the securities is to be lodged in the general fund of the cathedral of St. Thomé; that he recites in the 28th clause that he has founded a college of priests at the cathedral of St. Thomé; by clause 29, that he requests the bishop of St. Thomé to make rules for his seminary in Covelong; that it was evidently his intention that his charities should be executed by the highest ecclesiastical authority in that cathedral, subject to the supervision of the metropolitan see of Goa; that the plaintiff has received his high ecclesiastical rank from Goa; that

Fre Manuel was at the head of the St. Thomé church at the time when the testator made his will; that Fre Manuel is designated by Goa as the episcopal governor, and that the plaintiff by the same title is invested with the spiritual jurisdiction in succession to supply the "abandoned" diocese—I cannot resist the conclusion that he is one who falls, if not within the letter, at least within the spirit, of the testator's will, more particularly when no other person presents himself (other than the pope's nominee) whose ecclesiastical rank would entitle him to manage these charities. That the plaintiff may not, in the strict ecclesiastical sense, be a vicar-general, is far from impossible, though even upon that point the defendant's evidence is contradictory; but, adverting to the manner in which that term has been used by the testator, and to the general intention manifested by his will, I feel bound to construe that term as applicable to the person holding, for the time being, the paramount ecclesiastical authority at St. Thomé, which I think the plaintiff is proved to do both *de facto* and *de jure*.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree in his favour in the terms prayed by his bill.

This decision, it is said, has excited the greatest interest, and the question (it was intimated by the Chief Justice) is likely to come, by appeal, before the Privy Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Elphinstone arrived at Conoor on the 26th March, and we much regret to hear that his lordship's bodily health has severely suffered from the effects of his fall at Tanjore, so much so, indeed, that, heightened by the fatigue of the journey up to the Ghaut from Mattypolliam, he was under the necessity of being supported on leaving his palankeen. The mild, but at the same time, bracing air of Conoor, we trust, will have a rapid beneficial effect. The official gentlemen at Ootacamund had come down to meet the governor at Conoor, and it was understood that the whole party would remain there some days and afterwards proceed to Kaitie. — *Spectator, April* 1.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Madras force appointed to join the expedition to China embarked on board the *John Adam* and *Rustomjee Cowasjee* transports, at sunrise on Monday morning. It consisted of a brigade of artillery and two companies of sappers and miners, under the command of Col. Montgomerie. The artillery marched down from the mount at an early hour, and arrived on the beach sometime before sunrise. On coming opposite the fort, the band struck up a lively air, and several loud cheers from the men gave notice of their approach to the numerous spectators, both native and European, who were waiting their arrival. Having formed in a line on the beach, the arrangements for embarkation were speedily completed, the men marched down in small detachments to the boats; a loud cheer as these pushed off told the satisfaction and good-will with which they started on their expedition, and in half-an-hour there was not one left on shore. The detachment of sappers and miners arrived on the beach soon after the artillery, taking up their station to the north of the position the latter had previously occupied close to the fort. These sturdy and useful men entered upon their embarkation with a zeal not even surpassed by the gallant fellows of the artillery. A loud *ding!* went though their ranks as the word to march was given from their encamping ground on the esplanade, and not a sign of hesitation or reluctance was visible in a single man. There was of course considerable wailing and lamentation among the wives and relatives of this corps, who crowded round them on the beach; but the embarkation was effected with equal ease and celerity with that of the artillery, nor did the least difficulty or irregularity occur in transferring the men to the boats. Indeed, the arrangements for this object reflect the highest credit on Captain Biden, as well as on all his laborious and valuable exertions connected with the transports. The scene of embarkation was a very interesting and animated one. The commander of the forces was present, watching the whole with marked interest, as was also Sir Robert Dick, together with most of the military staff at the presidency, and the numerous friends of the officers embarking. The concourse of native spectators was immense, probably not less than fifteen or twenty thousand. We are happy to say that, notwithstanding the crowd and the unfavourable nature of our beach, and though some little awkwardness was shewn by sepoys, making their first acquaintance with ship-board, in their transit from the boat to the vessel, not a single accident occurred.

We feel bound to add a public remonstrance on the disgraceful way in which these troops were crowded on board the transports for their conveyance. It is scarce necessary to draw a distinction between the two vessels, for, though the *Rustomjee Cowasjee* is by far the larger and finer vessel of the two, and the artillerymen on board of her had less of the infliction of close stowage than the sappers and miners, who were embarked in the *John Adam*, yet the more abundant space over that called for by the native which

the European requires in these latitudes, still brought the degree of discomfort and prejudice experienced to an equality of evil.

The history of these transports is not a little instructive as to Bengal economy and management. The *Rustomjee* and *John Adam* were both chartered in Calcutta some two or three months past, and devoted to the object of transporting the artillery and sappers from Madras, the hire of the two vessels being not far short of Rs. 15,000 per mensem. They were sent on to this port, which they reached on the 7th and 8th ult., laden with three hundred tons of coal each, for the use of the steamers in the straits of the China seas. This coal, with the exception of a very trifling quantity, they have been forced to land and leave behind here at Madras, the ships when blown out with such a freight being quite unequal to the conveyance of those stores, which it is rather considered usual for military detachments to take with them. On the 14th inst. these transports got under weigh for their destination, having then cost to the state, quite uselessly, above Rs. 30,000, and, in glaring contrast to this extravagance, presenting decks crowded in a way which could only be justified by a dire necessity in war time.

Facts like these speak their own language too loudly to require much commentary; and the recollection of what has been said in the Bengal papers of the admirable quality of arrangements for securing ease, comfort and health, which were completed regarding the troops to embark from that presidency, will suffice to direct a close attention to the very opposite picture shewn in the two cases. The part played indeed by the government of India towards that of Madras, in the instance of this expedition, appears to have been one of dictation, which we trust will be strenuously appealed against. Transports, inadequate for the service allotted to them, have been arbitrarily sent down for the Madras troops; cargo has been put on board these under a carelessness as to its interference with military stores; the accommodations of the vessels have all been parcelled out without opportunity of disturbance; and so positive, as we understand, have been the instructions regarding the *matériel* to be sent from our arsenal, that when the master attendant suggested the fitting of howitzers to the boats of the *Rustomjee* and *John Adam*, as has been done with the transports in Calcutta, it was found impossible to comply with the requisition for lack of authority.—*Spectator, April* 15.

EXCERPTA.

The Madras Steam Committee have promulgated the following resolution, as agreed to by a majority, at a meeting on the 1st April:—"The committee, having the fullest confidence in Mr. Curtis and the company formed under his superintendence, resolve to recommend the latter to the support of the subscribers at Madras to the scheme of a comprehensive steam communication, and, in conformity therewith, suggest a further remittance by the said subscribers of 10 per cent., in order to enable the committee to remit to Mr. Curtis the first instalment, of £10 per share, required by the company to be paid at the period of the final allotment of shares; but the committee deem that a confident hope should be expressed, in their communication with Mr. Curtis, that the earliest completed steamers will be laid upon the line between Calcutta and Suez."

A "Naturalist," writing in the *Spectator* on the subject of cultivating tea on the Neilgherry Hills, says:—"As far as past experiments have gone, it is proved that the tea plant will grow upon the hills; but I am inclined to believe that it will only do so as an exotic, requiring constant care and attention, and selection of favourable spots for its cultivation, and never with such hardihood and luxuriance as to become a staple article of produce."

The operations, for deepening of the Paumbaum passage, have proceeded so far as to allow vessels of eighty tons to go through.

Cholera of a virulent character has appeared in various parts—Mysore, Tanjore, and particularly the district of Poodapauk, where it is very fatal.

Six of the men who murdered Captain Whiffen have been taken in different parts of the Nizam's country (having escaped through the Company's territories without detection) by the native police of Kilburgah and Hyderabad.

Mr. Osborne, late of the Calcutta bar, but now of that of Madras, and editor of the *Spectator*, has given umbrage to certain parties by the manner in which he descanted upon a case in the Supreme Court (Teixeira v. Bilderbeck), wherein he was counsel. A writer, under the signature of "N.," (said to be the Rev .P. J. Carew, coadjutor apostolic of Madras, of the party of the Rev. Dr. O'Connor) has animadverted severely upon Mr. Osborne's alleged "indecorous proceeding."

Following the example of the Bombay army (in presenting Hyder Khan's sword to Lord Keane) a similar testimonial has been presented to Col. Dyce by the officers engaged in the late affair at Kurnoul, who have presented the sword of the ex-nawab to their commander.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE CONVERSION.

The following is the reply of government to the native memorial, on the subject of conversions:—

"To Shree Goverdhunjee Nathajee Maraj, Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., and 2,113 other memorialists, whose names are subscribed to the memorial of the 30th November, 1839.

"Gentlemen—With reference to para. 2d of my letter of the 25th of January last, on the subject of your request, that application might be made to the Supreme Government, and to the Legislative Council, for the enactment of laws to restrain Christian converts liable to various civil disabilities, I am directed by the Hon. the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information, the accompanying extract, from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, bearing date the 11th ult., containing the views and sentiments of the Supreme Government on the point alluded to in your memorial.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

"Bombay Castle, 10th April 1840."

"Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 11th March 1840.

"I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 25th of January, with a memorial numerously signed, from certain of the native gentlemen of Bombay, applying to the Legislative Council, for the enactment of laws to restrain Christian missionaries, and to render Christian converts liable to various civil disabilities. In reply, I am desired to state that his lordship in council has given his deliberate attention to the statements and requests contained in this memorial. It is amongst the first wishes of his lordship in council, that the just and tolerant principles by which the British Government of India is actuated, with regard to every question connected with religion, should be well understood by all classes of the population, and especially by persons of the highest respectability and character which belong to the memorialists. His lordship in council is, however, entirely persuaded that the parties to the representation now before him will, upon reconsideration, be satisfied that they can require no further assurance on this head than that which is to be found in the uniform tenour of the proceedings of the government, and in those declarations of strict neutrality, which have with much propriety been addressed to the memorialists by the Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay, and which his lordship in council would here desire in the most emphatic manner to repeat and confirm.

"Consistently with the rules by which the government can alone be guided, his lordship in council must feel himself precluded from entertaining the question of passing legislative enactments, which would be at variance with a just regard to the rights of civil and personal liberty, with the principles sanctioned by the British parliament, and with the express precedents of past* legislation in India. The attendance at missionary schools being entirely voluntary, the remedy against any evil apprehended from the instruction imparted to them is in the hands of native parents, who may refrain, as is observed by his honour in council, from sending their children to those schools.

"His lordship in council cannot deem it to be necessary or proper to prohibit the resort of missionaries to any places to which other British subjects may without offence have access. The law is already powerful to prevent whatever may obviously tend to the disturbance of good order, and to punish insult and outrage upon the native, or other religions, by any parties."

MR. FARISH.

The Bombay papers contain various paragraphs respecting the resignation of the civil service by the Hon. J. Farish. The *Courier* says: "There appears to be a mistaken idea current among some that Mr. Farish has resigned his seat in the council. This, we are assured, is not the case, as he purposes to retain it until the close of his term, which will be in February next. The Court of Directors made, some time ago, an arrangement, reducing the minimum of contribution to the civil fund to Rs. 25,000; by the arrangement, this reduced minimum will, it is said, cease with this month; and in order to profit of it, Mr. Farish has publicly given in his resignation. This, we are told, is the true cause of the present act."

TRADE OF BOMBAY.

At the present moment the commerce of Bombay is placed in a peculiar and unprecedented position. The real nature of our rupture with the Chinese seems never to have been sufficiently understood by the native community, and the consequence has been, as would naturally be expected by all who know the native character, that they have gone on in their operations in cotton and opium as heretofore, relying on some sudden turn which would put all

*Reg. VII, sect. 9, Bengal Code, 1832.

things to rights, and which has often been experienced in the country trade betwixt India and China. Now, however, matters progress to a crisis, and with our two great products—cotton and opium—in the trade with China, it requires little penetration to foresee the disastrous consequences of a cessation of all demand, the utter impossibility of getting rid of large stocks without making an immense sacrifice. With this view, we would urge on the Governor General of India the pressing necessity of promptitude in our present expedition against China. Large commercial interests are at stake, and not only will our mother country suffer by delay, but the agricultural industry of this side of India will receive a severe check. This season the crop of cotton from all quarters is abundant, and from this there is no vent but to Europe, and it is utterly impossible to take off the large production to that quarter. The crop from America happens also at the same time to be unusually large, and all things combine to depress our cotton prospects for the present season. The late sales of opium on the coast of China may lead to false impressions. We are satisfied that the cultivation of the poppy must be reduced, and we have all along urged this. We cannot see how our large stocks, both of old here and of new in Malwa, can be disposed of for a long time, and if the cultivation for a season was at once put a stop to, it would be beneficial in the results.—*Times, April* 25.

STATE OF NATIVE TOWNS.

Our attention has been directed to the degradingly filthy state of the towns in the interior; and even some of the Sudder stations, with the exception of Poonah, where prisoners are sentenced to labour on the roads, &c., of the neighbouring towns, are said to stand much in need of improvement in respect to cleanliness. In a country like this, where, from the state of the climate, malaria is engendered with a rapidity baffling all calculation; where in certain localities the population are huddled together more closely than they are in some of the most densely populated districts of European cities, it is not to be wondered at if we hear of the fearful ravages made amongst the people by pestilence. The inhabitants of Poonah owe a debt of gratitude to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, who conceived the idea of its internal improvement, and to Mr. Bell, who carried it into execution. Its roads are now exceedingly good and clean, the little shops that formerly encumbered them have been cleared away; the venders of grain, grass, &c., have now places allotted for them off the high-way; health, cleanliness, and even civilization, are promoted by such improvements; and we need scarcely add it is the bounden duty of our rulers to promote this as far as lies in their power. In Bombay, one of the greatest nuisances we know of is that of some of the inhabitants being permitted to bury their dead in the sand at Back-bay, a short distance above high-water mark. The graves, whether for human beings or buffaloes, are scraped out only a foot or two deep, and thus are the dead left to putrify amongst the living, and in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the most pleasant sea-side promenades to be found near this city. Surely this could be easily remedied. Instead of allowing the sea-beach to be made a perfect Golgotha, let a less frequented locality be selected, so that human life may not be endangered by poisonous exhalations from putrifying animal matter. —*Times, April* 22.

THE LATE RAJA OF SATTARA.

The following extract from the *Durpun* shows the view taken by the natives of the line of conduct adopted towards the late Raja of Sattara:—

"We have already taken notice of the debate that lately took place in the India House, on the case of the late Raja of Sattara. We have said more than once, that the Raja's refusal to the *ultimatum* might be regarded as an act that sealed his fate; and that any attempts to keep up a controversy on the matter afterwards would be attended rather with harm than good. We are persuaded that, though our governor did not think proper to accede to the wish of his highness, by instituting a fresh inquiry, his conduct was far from being harsh towards him, and deserves to be spoken of in terms different from those employed by some of the proprietors."

EXCERPTA.

On the 21st April, a most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay assembled at the Town Hall (the sheriff, Mr. G. F. Hughes, in the chair), when addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert on their marriage, were agreed to, the address to her Majesty being moved by Chief Justice Awdry, and that to the Prince by the Bishop of Bombay; the two motions being seconded by Framjee Cowasjee and Jaggunath Sunkersett.

The overland mail, which reached this presidency on the 9th April, performed the passage in 850 hours. It left London in the night of March 4, and the steamer *Atalanta*, which brought it, anchored in the harbour of Bombay at 3 P.M. on the 9th April.

The decision of the tariff committee is, to suggest the expediency of having the customs duties levied on invoice cost, with 10 per cent advance.

The cholera has visited Bombay, and is

making great ravages in the neighbourhood of the city. In one corps, the marine, consisting of about three hundred persons, five died in one day; and among the peons and other attendants of the Sudder Adawlut, six have expired. In the native regiments in the island, the mortality was in each five daily. The disease made its appearance in H.M. brig *Childers*.

It is a curious fact, that the three Bombay journals had to make, within the last nine months, the sacrifice to death of an editor, and on the most abrupt notice. Mr. Rousseau, sub-editor of the *Courier*, died of cholera after six hours illness, Dr. Brennan, of the *Times*, expired of apoplexy, and lately Mr. McCallum, of the *Gazette*, was carried off, after seven hours' struggle, with spasmodic cholera.

The barque *Mor*, Capt. Young, one of the fleetest British vessels, sailed from Macao on the 29th February, and arrived at Bombay on the 11th April. In forty-eight hours she made 536 miles in the Chinese seas. She sailed from Plymouth on the 23d of October, reached Anjer on the 12th of January—eighty days, and China on the 15th, making the passage from Plymouth to China in 115 days.

The *Durpun* states that the Rajah of Sattara, who intended to pay a visit to the governor and the goddess at Pratapgud, has been obliged to give up his intention at present, in consequence of a *Bund* (disturbance) having broken out in the Kurar Petta. His highness has despatched some horse and foot under the command of Dowlut Khan Resaldar to disperse the seditious mob.

A detachment of 150 men from one of the regiments of native infantry proceeded, at a few hours' notice, to Juygud, in the Southern Conkan, to quell some insurrectionary movement in that part of the country.

The *Jami Jemshed* states that the Parsee community of Surat have followed the example of their brethren at Bombay, in regard to the missionary school at that place. It appears that the Bible having been introduced as a class book in that institution gave rise to a great clamour among the people; and that fifty of the students left the school immediately, declaring that their object was to acquire a knowledge of English, and not to learn the doctrines of Christianity.

The *Bombay Times*, April 29, states that several bands of sepoys, amounting to about three hundred, from the Portuguese state of Dumaun, had entered our territories; that they had not received any pay for several months, and were about to be sent against their will to sea, to go they knew not whither—to Diu or Goa. They were armed with swords and staves, and the country people among whom they have come were in a state of great apprehension.

Accounts from Nagpore state that a serious affray had taken place on the banks of the Wurdah, between some of the rajah's people and the subjects of the Nizam, in which several lives were lost. A dispute regarding some ground was the cause of the disturbance.

Bank shares were selling, April 16, at 14 per cent. premium. The bank is flourishing: its notes are in circulation.

The *Hugh Lindsay* left Bombay on the 15th April, with a detachment of the 12th N.I. Nothing is known as to her ultimate destination, or the nature of the service upon which she is about to be employed. Rumour states that she has gone to Goa, to quell some disturbances there, while others say that the force is required in the Sawunt Warree state.

Baron de Candal, governor of Goa, died on the 17th April, of a cancer in the back, aggravated by want of medical aid.

Young Angria, of Colaba, is dead, without issue, and it is questioned whether the government will allow his widow to adopt a son, the Company being reversionary heir to the state.

Actions for the proceeds of opium, guaranteed from China, have been commenced in this city.

Placards had been stuck up in different parts of Bombay, inviting fifty young and active sailors to join the *Atalanta*, and stating that they would have chances of becoming warrant officers. They were signed "T. Rogers," who has taken the command of the *Atalanta*, going to China, as the steamers, when packets, can then alone be commanded by lieutenants.

Intelligence from Aden makes allusion to disagreements between the authorities there, which are calculated to produce disadvantageous results.

Letters from Goa state, that orders from the Portuguese government came by the overland mail to the governor of that settlement, to prepare a body of troops, and to send them, with all possible despatch, to Macao, in order to aid in the defence of that city.

On the 28th April, Mr. Cochrane attended at the police-office, in support of a charge against Mr. (late Lieut.) Gibbard, for the alleged murder (see p. 174) of four natives. The magistrate granted a warrant against Mr. Gibbard.

The *Bombay Times*, April 11, says: "Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 8th ult., state that, in a few weeks, a mission was about to be sent by the emperor to the court of Pekin."

Ceylon.

A correspondence is published in the *Colombo Observer* of 26th March, between the Rev. Mr. Harris, a Baptist

missionary, and the military authorities in Ceylon, regarding the right of the former to preach in the open air within the limits of the fort, and to hold conversation with the soldiers in garrison, without permission of the commanding officer. Mr. Harris, having been informed that Col. Campbell, commanding the 95th reg. had issued orders, forbidding his men to congregate out of doors, for the purpose of listening to the religious instructions of the reverend gentleman, and had likewise forbidden them to address and shake hands with him in the streets, wrote a letter to that officer, asking him whether such were the facts, and complaining of the supposed coercion. To this letter Col. Campbell made no reply. Mr. Harris then addressed himself to the assistant military secretary, who replied that orders had been issued, prohibiting the men of the 95th from congregating round out-of-doors preachers, but that the colonel had not forbidden them to speak or shake hands with the Baptist minister, for that he was "not aware that there were any men of that particular persuasion in the 95th regiment." Mr. Harris appealed to the major-general commanding the forces, but the general approved of the conduct of the colonel, and refused to give any further explanation. The men of the 95th regt. are forbidden to listen to Mr. Harris's out-of-doors preachments, but they are not prohibited from personal intercourse with him.

A considerable tract of very promising coffee plantation, in the interior, the property of a military gentleman of rank, has been destroyed by fire. It appears that the superintendent set fire to a neighbouring jungle, for the purpose of driving out some elk and deer, in order to shoot them, when unfortunately the conflagration extended to the dry cut-down timber in the plantation, and consumed an extensive tract of fine two-year old coffee-trees.

The cholera has reached Colombo from the interior, by land, in spite of quarantine regulations. At Negombo, it was very fatal. Mr. Pieres, of the medical department there, says:—"The majority ofthose attacked have been the enfeebled and the poor, or those labouring under other temporary causes of debility—such as bad food and water, intemperate exposure, and living in low, filthy, ill-ventilated huts, &c., and a variety of other exciting causes, which always have an invariable tendency to increase the susceptibility of those so predisposed. Among all these, I have no doubt fear has been a most powerful source of contagion, by vehemently depressing the bodily and mental functions and disturbing the equilibrium of the system, and thus overpowering the most determined mind."

The Colombo mail for the April Bombay overland mail, was lost between Jaffna and Point Pedro. The Tappal man was met on the night of the 21st March, between Jaffna and Point Pedro, by five men, who gave him a sound beating, cut his ears off, and otherwise ill-treated him, made off with the mail, and left the poor Tappal runner to his own meditations.

A fisherman at Mutwal, of respectable connexions, became addicted to gambling, in which vice he spent the greater part of a considerable sum of money he had received as a marriage portion with his wife, whom he married about a year ago. His father-in-law took back the remainder, which greatly incensed the husband, who frequently beat his wife in order to induce her to recover the money. Returning from fishing (in April), he accused her of infidelity, which she denied; whereupon he seized a knife and plunged it into her breast, when she immediately dropped dead. The victim is said to have been a well-conducted young woman, of considerable personal attractions, and only 13 years of age.

Penang.

With reference to the *Gazette* of the 15th ult., wherein we stated that a native merchant of this place (Syed Abbas) had farmed these islands from the Siamese government of Quedah, we have learnt, during the week, that depositions have been made at the police office by a Malayan inhabitant of Pulo Corab, that Tuanku Mahomed Saad landed at, and took possession of, that island on the 11th inst., that he had burnt all the huts and seized the whole of the birds' nests which had been collected, together with some people protecting the place. The latter, however, contrived to make their escape to Purlis, it is said, by swimming across, one of whom having accidentally found a sampan, fled and paddled off to this island, leaving his companions in a mangrove jungle, where they are reported to be still concealing themselves.—*Penang Gaz., Mar.* 21.

The day after the arrival of the steamer *Enterprise* from Calcutta, it was pretty well known what the object of her errand to the Straits was, and immediately afterwards, the prices of provisions of every description commenced to rise, and there have consequently been extensive speculations during the week in cattle, pigs, live stock, poultry, yams, potatoes and other esculents. About 1,000 head of cattle and 1,000 pigs were promptly, in

this short space of time, purchased by government, which is all that, it is said, will be for the present required; and three or four vessels have been chartered to convey them to Singapore. Every necessary of life has since risen to an enormous amount—particularly in the article of yams—which, from its ordinary value of from 80 to 85 cents per picul, has now advanced to Drs. 5 and 6 per picul, while bread, biscuit and flour have enhanced nearly 40 per cent. The government, however, do not appear to want any of the latter description of supplies, although large quantities are said to have gone on to Singapore on private account. The price of pork has likewise increased from 12 to 16 and 17 cents per catty, and it is a difficult matter to procure a morsel after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the butchers refraining from killing more hogs than are required for each morning's ascertained consumption.—*Ibid., March* 28.

We understand from some natives, who have arrived here within the last day or two, that Tuanku Anoom and Tuanku Hassan, the ruling chieftains of Queda, have issued positive orders against the exportation of any description of cattle, either by land or sea, and that a drove of about two hundred bullocks, which were about to be transported through the Siamese territories by way of Kwalla Muda for this settlement, were directed to remain where they were. Here is another instance of Siamese ingratitude for all the favours conferred upon them.—*Ibid.*

Singapore.

As it is expected the expedition will touch and the troops land at this station, there are, however, some considerations of a more homely nature than the above connected with it, in the anticipated effect on the price of provisions here, which the congregation of so many mouths must occasion, and complaints are already being made against the venders of poultry for raising the price of the commodity of a moorgee, in expectation of the prodigious demand there soon will be for this portion of the feathered tribe! The threatened assemblage of these hungry cohorts of European soldiery has actually occasioned serious alarm to some sagacious and provident housekeepers of both sexes, and we understand, apprehensions are entertained that something approaching a famine must result from the contemplated "invasion," and that various preventives are already resorted to against the alternative of starvation!—*Free Press, Feb.* 27.

Siam.

We have received advices from Bankok of date the 26th ult., by which the market is represented as continuing in the same depressed state it formerly was. A circumstance had also occurred that again awoke the jealousy of the government regarding opium—a question which had seemingly gone to rest for a period. It appears that some wood-cutters, while exercising their avocation in the jungle off Paknam, stumbled upon two jars of opium, which they delivered up to the authorities. The circumstance led to inquiry, when it was found to have been landed from a junk belonging to one of the most respectable and opulent Chinese traders of Bankok, and which had come up from this port some months previous—the opium itself being the property of another Chinese merchant there. They had given orders, according to their own story, to the junk people, to cast all the opium on board into the sea, instead of which, part of it was landed and concealed at Paknam. This statement was not given credit to; and the unfortunate men were loaded with five pair of irons, and thrown into prison—to associate with all that was vile and wretched, and unknowing when, if ever, they will be liberated. This created a strong sensation among the Chinese, and completely put a stop to all business. A respectable Pulicat merchant, also well known in this place, had been ironed and imprisoned, on some 19 balls of opium having been discovered in his house. This man is a British subject; and as, according to the letter of our treaty with Siam, the penalty attending the importation of opium is limited to confiscation of the article merely, a strong protest or remonstrance was made on the subject to the prime minister, and the violation of the treaty complained of. The charge of infringing the treaty was, however, dexterously evaded by that functionary, who denied that the delinquent had been imprisoned for actually having opium, but for having denied to the government officers that there was any in his possession, and thus deceived the king and the great officers of state.

The Court of Siam had been thrown into considerable commotion by the intelligence that had just arrived of the state of Mata Bong having risen in rebellion, and that a Kambodian prince had put himself at the head of the insurrection, and seized and carried off the Siamese governor. The alarm of the Siamese cabinet on this occasion is supposed to proceed chiefly from a suspicion that their old enemies, the Cochin-Chinese, are the instigators of the disturbance; the rebels themselves, even if assisted by Kambodia, being in no condition to oppose

with success the power of the Siamese. The king had despatched his chief general to chastise the rebellious province, and reduce it once more to obedience.

Complaints are made against the king that he desires to monopolize for himself nearly all the trade of Bankok; he now refuses to allow the foreign merchants to ship either by his own vessels, or, as formerly, by the junks belonging to that port. We wish the government could be prevailed upon to send up our steamer to Bankok, merely on a visit.

It will be seen by the following extract from the letter of a missionary at Bankok, that the Prince Chan Foo has been entertaining the American missionaries established there:—"Prince Chan Foo recently invited all the missionaries to a Christmas dinner. The prince occupied the head of the table, at our request, and did the business of carving, &c. with credit to himself. He did not fail to call upon one of our number to ask a blessing. The interview was quite pleasant to us all, and very much resembled an English or American feast, which it was designed to imitate. The Christmas cake was fine, and the variety of dishes presented was calculated to suit almost every palate. The American flag was suspended in a prominent position in the dining hall, and the walls were decorated with evergreens."—*Singapore F. P., Mar.* 12.

Dutch India.

Accounts from Singapore mention a prevalent report, on the strength of letters from Batavia, that the Dutch possessions in Sumatra were no longer to be a dependency of Java, but to be erected into a separate and independent government, and that a new governor-general was actually on his way out. Java, however, was to furnish, out of its own revenue, a sum of 4,000,000 of guilders towards the establishment and support of the new government. From the nature of this intelligence, it is inferred that the entire subjugation of that large island is contemplated by the Dutch.

The French sloop of war *Lancier*, Capt. La Roque de Chaufray, has revenged the murder of a French officer (M. de Luco,) murdered at a place called Senaghun, on the west coast of Sumatra, by landing there with a force, and not being able to obtain the surrender of the murderers of M. Luco, he burnt the village of Senaghun, filled with merchandise of various descriptions, after an obstinate resistance from the Malays, many of whom were killed. The bar of the river on the return of the French party to the sloop of war being found suddenly obstructed and rendered impassable, the sailors destroyed their boats to prevent their falling into the hands of the Malays, and marched along shore to Annalaboo, seven miles to the northward, under the protection of the *Lancier*, which was under weigh sailing down the coast. She lost three men, who were drowned off the bar of the river.

A Malacca paper reports the massacre at midnight of a number of Dutch settlers with a small military force which had accompanied them, by the inhabitants of a village called Topoose, situated on the west coast of Sumatra. The natives were exasperated at the Dutch coming to settle on their coast without the permission of the Rajah of Acheen, the chief of Topoose being a feudatory of his Acheenese majesty.

Mauritius.

Mauritian papers have been received to the 11th March. Almost the only theme of these newspapers is the necessity of obtaining a speedy supply of labour, to save the colony from ruin. The emancipated negroes are represented as infatuated sluggards, whom very high wages will not tempt to earn enough to support their families. They leave their children to perish by hundreds in the hospitals; and it is not unusual to find adults lying dead on the road, not far from places where they had squatted. The principal inhabitants had established a society for the importation of labourers. One obstacle was the necessity of raising a large sum of money, with which to commence operations; but the private subscriptions had been very liberal, and it was hoped that the government would make an advance.

A Paris paper states that a rich inhabitant of the island of Bourbon, accused of having cruelly treated his slaves, was tried, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, 5,000f. fine, and deprived for ever of the right of possessing slaves. The Court consisted of three judges, and four assessors or jurymen, who were all slave-owners. They were nevertheless unanimous in their decision.

Persia.

From private letters received here from the Gulf, we learn that Shiraz was in a state of anarchy and confusion, bordering upon rebellion, in consequence of the intolerable despotism exercised by the Shâhzádéh upon the people. This worthy, it appears, had taken into his head to rule his peaceable subjects with an iron rod,

and the latter, no longer able to bear this galling yoke of tyranny, had risen *en masse* against the despot, and threatened to expel him from the city. The shops were shut for several days, and everything was at a stand-still. During this civil broil, about one hundred persons fell on both sides, and the wounded amounted to upwards of two hundred. A minister plenipotentiary, having arrived from the Court of Teheran, took the earliest steps to quell the disturbance, by insisting upon the injudicious Sháhzádéh to quit the city *instanter*, and thus to dissolve the co-relative connection which subsisted between him and his subjects, and which had proved so irksome to the latter. Mirza Nebi Khan, for so is the minister called, endeavoured to conciliate the inhabitants of Shiraz, by pouring healing balm upon their grieved hearts, and promising to use his influence in promoting the general welfare and happiness of the governed. He had put himself in correspondence with the cabinet of the Court of Teheran, and awaited the instructions of his royal master as to the appointment of a mild and peaceable prince or nobleman in the room of the expelled tyrant. This untoward repetition of civil broils, in the very heart of Farsistan, is in a great measure attributable to the imbecility and inefficiency of the government of Persia, and in some degree to the alleged unpopularity of the ruling brothers of the Persian monarch. Be that as it may, the present posture of affairs in that ill-fated country is a sufficient indication that there is something rotten in the state of Persia, and that to get the Augæan stables cleaned is more than a Herculean task to the crowned descendant of the Kàjar dynasty. The greater part of the population are, it seems, very fond of Mahomed Shah, and by their characteristic exaggeration, extol his virtues and achievements to the skies. They compare him to Jamshed and Rustum, and to other celebrated heroes immortalised by the prolific muse of Firdusi—the honour of Persia.—*Calcutta Cour., April* 2.

China.

Our last Journal brought the intelligence from China down to the 20th January; the arrivals this month enable us to continue the record of occurrences to so late a date as the 13th March.

The following is the imperial edict declaring the English outlawed:—

"Whereas on the nineteen year of Taoukwang, 11th moon, and 29th day (13th January), we received an imperial edict to the following effect:—

"'The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit opium, have been continually shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war, and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness) yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (Celestial) dignity. But this time the foreign ship Smith (*i. e.* H.M.S. *Volage*) having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further having seized upon a place called Kwan chung (*i.e.* the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, that is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus, even granting that they were at this time to give duly prepared bonds, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be returning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shewn us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration:—We of the Heavenly Dynasty, cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not how to feel grateful! They on the other hand act the part of the unfilial she bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother so soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (England) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the place of the law, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? Cause therefore that the English nation be immediately put a stop to, and let every one of the ships belonging to the said nation be forthwith driven out! cause it at the same time to be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the Celestial Dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, the good foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, oh! all

foreigners of all other nations, be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property?) into our harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment!' &c. &c.

"We, the commissioners, viceroy, and fooyuen, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, find that the English Superintendent Elliot has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839) we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the said (English) nation's crimes, and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas. We ought, therefore, to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in summing up the crimes of the English, and laying them before all men, and forasmuch we now proclaim the following that ye the men of all foreign nations may thoroughly know and understand.

"Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a weiyune (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao, for the purpose of deliberating upon and fixing certain regulations so as to cut off the opium (evil). Successively he begged that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said weiyune, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond and entering the port. These (the English ships), by remaining a long time anchored at Tseem-sha-tsuy (Hong-kong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderer, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate. At first he took up Douglas' merchant vessel *(Cambridge)*, and falsely disguised her as a man-of-war; afterwards he leagued himself with the two cruizers, Smith and Warren (H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth)* and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kowlung, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood (*i. e.* commence the horrors of war). Next they went to Chuenpee, on the high seas, and fired off their great guns, in direct opposition to the imperial troops. In the same breath, they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits; these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and if our government cruizers came near to examine or seize them, they (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets. This most unprincipled procedure of theirs showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws. At this present time, then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then we, the commissioner, viceroy, and fooyuen, could not upon any account memorialize the Emperor in their favour. This then is all brought about by the said English themselves. They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, oh! all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great Emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness, in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions. If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for them), the moment that such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment. We shall also duly memorialize the emperor, that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put stop to. What then will your after-repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation! Taou-kwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day.

(Canton, 5th January, 1840.)

The following document is an important one:

An express from the Board of War has just brought a despatch from the grand military council, addressed to Lin, viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. &c.

"E, fooyuen of Kwangtung, &c. &c., Kwan, admiral on the Kwangtung station, and Kwo, commander of the land forces, also to be communicated by them to Yu, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton—these:

"On the 11th day of the 12th moon, of the ninth year of Taou-kwang (14th Jan.), we (*i.e.* the grand military council) received the following high imperial edict:

"Whereas Tsang Wang-yen* has this day handed up to us a duly prepared memorial, the preamble of which is—'Seeing that the disposition of foreigners is fickle and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them; that egress from our shores be prohibited; and that a plan be laid for the utter extermination (of the concerned?), by which means the source of evil may be purified,' &c.; and besides this there is another document, from the same officer, commencing, 'I beg likewise to propose that a limit be put to the trade carried on between us and the foreigners of Macao,' &c.; which having been carefully perused by us, the Emperor, we hereby decree—Cause Lin and his colleagues carefully to deliberate on the contents with the most perfect attention, and to that end let the memorial and addendum be fairly copied out and transmitted to them for perusal; and at the same time communicate this my edict to Lin, E, Kwan, and Kwo, that they in their turn may communicate it to the Hoppo Yu-kwan. Respect this!"

"We (the grand military council) do hereby, in obedience to the imperial command, transmit the same.

"'Tsang Wang-yen hereby respectfully memorializes the great emperor; that, seeing the disposition of (or circumstances connected with) foreigners is fickle and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them; that all egress from our shores be prohibited; that a plan be laid for the utter extermination of offenders, thereby to cut off the greedy views of (the foreigners), and cleanse the impure fountain of evil; such are the motives which induce me to lay before your sacred majesty my most limited view of the subject, hoping that it may be honoured with the imperial glance.

"It appears that the opium poison had overspread our central land almost beyond the possibility of cure, when, looking up to the great Emperor, we relied upon him, as occupying the seat of heaven, to settle the question with his single effort; and he then commanded the different boards and high officers to deliberate upon and fix the sternest statutes, and the viceroys and fooyuens of the different provinces to exert themselves to the utmost in searching for and seizing criminals; and so well did this answer, that within the last year the people of the land have trembled with terror; and out of every ten some eight or nine have already given ear to the dreadful admonition. And we further find that when your Majesty specially deputed a high officer as Imperial Commissioner to proceed with all haste to Canton, there to regulate the affairs of the seaports, so utterly paralyzed by terror were the foreigners at the display of celestial dignity, that on the first day of his arrival they took 20,000 and odd chests of opium and delivered them up; and gave a bond that in time to come they would never more dare to bring up opium to our shores: all this looked as if these said foreigners were perfectly meek and submissive, and at that time nothing out of the way was to be apprehended. But I have heard respecting the English foreigners, that from the time when Elliot took the newly arrived vessels of this year, and detained them in the outer ocean, they have had several vessels arrive laden with opium, which they have not delivered up; and, moreover, their ships of war have sailed into the inner seas, and roamed about there for amusement; nay, they have even dared to exchange blows with our mandarins and soldiers; this plainly shews, then, that as for the bond which these said foreigners gave before, they look upon it as mere waste paper; their object is nothing more than to disguise their real sentiments for a short time, and wait till the High Commissioner shall have left Canton; then they will continue to bring opium as before, and get the depraved common people of the country to dispose of it for them. Their cunning craftiness is perfectly apparent; and as they now see that we are putting down the use of opium with the utmost rigour, and that if they don't deliver up their opium they won't be permitted to enter the port, these (English) foreigners give full rein to their violent and contrary dispositions; they won't endure check or restraint, and, to wind up all, they even dare to fire off great guns, thereby wounding the celestial soldiery; for such a horrid crime they may not be exempted from absolute annihilation. I have also heard that their merchant vessels, several tens of sail of them, remain anchored at Hongkong on the outer ocean, where they keep staring and looking about, and won't go away. Their idea of the matter no doubt is this:—'the amount of duties (derived from the foreign trade) is a million and several myriads (of taels); all those mandarins who are involved in the question must surely take an interest in the revenues of the country; they will, therefore, *nolens volens*, give way a little, and we may thus mutually accomodate matters.' Little do

* Tsang Wang-yen, or, as the Canton people call him, Tasang Monggan, is a native of the district of Heangshan, in which Macao is situated. He, therefore, it is to be presumed, ought to know something about foreigners. He is prefect of Shuntëenfoo, the district in which the city of Peking is situated. Although, properly speaking, only chefoo, yet he is styled fooyueu, or head of all the chefoos.

they know that the wealth of our celestial dynasty is as the four seas; that our various products abound to overflowing; how, then, is it to be supposed for a moment that we depend upon the little, petty, trifling duties arising from the foreign trade to pay our expenses, pray? But, on the other hand, what these said foreigners must have to preserve their lives, and what they cannot do a day without, are rhubarb and tea, and these, be it remembered, are the produce of our inner land. In my humble opinion, then, the very head or chief secret of our plan lies in shutting the ports. No matter what country these foreign ships may come from, do not let a single one of them hold commercial intercourse with us. The cargo which they bring in their several tens of ships remaining on hand unsold, they cannot but be embarassed thereby; and when we shall have entirely cut off their supply of tea and rhubarb, and caused our merchants and people to trade with them no longer, we shall thus have their lives more in our power than ever: and thus of these said foreigners there will not be one who won't come beseeching us with fear and trembling. Perhaps it may be objected that—"these foreigners, expecting something of the kind, have laid their plans with great forethought, and that they have already, in former years, exported from this a supply sufficient for more than 10 years' consumption." But are these cavillers aware, that though rhubarb may indeed be stored up for a long time, yet tea, when kept for two or three years, there is no kind which has not lost its flavour; it becomes mouldy, and is unfit for use? Or, perhaps it may be urged—"but there are only the English foreigners who won't submit to restraints; therefore the ships of all other countries may still be permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual." Little do such cavillers know, that of the foreign ships which have in their time conveyed and sold opium, there is not a single country that is not implicated; if, therefore, we permit the foreigners of other countries still to trade with us, how are we to be certain that they may not take opium on board and transship it to English vessels, there to be stored (as formerly was the custom in regard to the store-ships that lay off Lintin); that they then take on board other descriptions of cargo with which to enter the port; and when they load their tea and rhubarb to leave the port, how are we to know that they may not actually be transporting that very cargo for the English? I must, therefore, beg that your sacred majesty will issue an imperial edict to the effect that, 'All foreign ships which have carried opium, no matter what country they belong to, we shall not permit the ships or people of that nation to trade with us, thereby giving the officers and common people of China and of foreign parts clearly to know and understand, that the holy lord is sworn to dam up the very fountain of opium, and to do away with the confirmed bad habit; and that as for the petty trifling amount of duties, there is really no difficulty in giving them up entirely, and thus getting rid of the whole concern.'

"The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rigidly prohibit all egress from our seacoasts, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all. I have heard that along the seaboard of our different provinces the pirates are not entirely pacific. Moreover, in Kwangtung, there formerly existed a class of fast crab boatmen, whose only profession was smuggling; and at the time when the trade between natives and foreigners was in its flourishing state, these blackguards gave themselves the most unbridled license, and had no fear whatever before their eyes. Now, I have lately heard, that since the enactments against opium have been out in force with such severity, these villains, being quite reckless of life, congregate together, and, going on board their fast crabs, proceed to the high seas, where they rob and plunder the merchants, and, taking on board rice and bread, supply therewith the vagabond foreigners. If we do not then utterly exterminate this *canaille*, then they will do the bidding of the foreigners and lend themselves to their service, which might gradually bring about a very great calamity.

"I have therefore to beg of your sacred majesty, that you will be pleased to issue orders to the viceroys and fooyuens, the generals and commanders of the forces of Kwangtang, Fokien, Chekeang, Keangsoo, Shantung, and Leaoutung, that they despatch their war-cruisers with the most stern commands to seize or exterminate every one of those piratical plunderers. At the same time, all the commandants of our different military stations, and the taoutaes, must be caused to examine, with the utmost strictness, all the boats and craft that ply upon the rivers, and which may not be interdicted; but, beyond these, all vessels belonging to the people, whether large or small, should not be permitted to proceed to the high seas. And, regarding those who catch fish as a means of livelihood, they must be required to take their fish in the immediate neighbourhood; and if we discover any who, under a false pretence, carry on clandestine dealings, or afford assistance to the foreign ships, let such be immediately seized and put to death.

And any mandarins or soldiers convicted of receiving bribes, or conniving at these illegalities, let such pay the same penalty for their crime.

"I find again that, in the different little islets adjoining our coasts, there are places where fresh water may be procured; we ought, therefore, to despatch officers and soldiers to such parts, that, being so guarded, foreigners may no longer be able to land and draw water. Further, the common people who inhabit the villages by the sea-side ought all to be drilled and formed into a sort of militia, in order that they may be able to defend their parts of the country, and should any foreigners attempt to land, let the people sally forth to beat them back; and if any one (of ours) is discovered to hold clandestine communication (with the enemy), let his crime straightway be punished with the utmost rigour. Not only in the single province of Kwangtung ought such measures to be taken, but the same precautions should be secretly enforced in all those provinces which border on the sea. The supplies being thus cut off entirely from the foreigners, they, finding it impossible to obtain wood or water any longer, will most undoubtedly repent of their crimes, and, drooping their heads, submissively await our sentence. But supposing that these foreigners do not yet submit, that they still keep looking about them, and dare contumaciously to offer resistance; as these people rely on their ships being large and strong, as they handle their great guns both quick and well, and as they are accustomed to the vast ocean, I fear, (under these circumstances) that, were our cruizers to proceed to catch and slaughter them on the high seas, such were an undertaking beyond our strength. But who is ignorant of the fact? These foreigners being crafty and fraudulent, fierce and overbearing, despising the laws of the land, and not brooking limit or restraint, the soldiery and people of Kwangtung have for a long time cherished towards them a violent animosity, and every man burns with impatience to give vent to it. It is only because the successive viceroys and fooyuens, being unwilling to do anything that might light the torch of war, have for a long time rigorously held in our people and not allowed them to give it a trial, that the Kwangtung men have kept their patience till the present day.

"My humble idea of the matter, then, is this: as we have hitherto appeared as hosts and they as guests; as we are on shore and they are afloat, it does not seem necessary to me, under these circumstances, to send our cruisers a long way out to sea to give battle to them; but as the intercourse of the said foreigners is cut off, and they being but scantily supplied with the necessaries the pressure of their sufferings will not allow them to remain a long time anchored in the outer ocean; they must of necessity again enter our inner waters, and ramble and spy about as before. Now, I would still further entice them to come in by means of our cruisers, and in the mean time I would call out and get ready several hundreds of the people living on the sea coast; those who are stoutest and the bravest, and the best swimmers and divers: I would cause them at night to divide into groups, to go diving straight on board the foreign ships, and taking the said foreigners unawares, massacre every individual among them. Or I would fit up several hundreds of fireships beforehand, and cause the most skilful swimmers and divers to go on board of them; these should take advantage of the wind and let the fireships go, and close in the wake of these should come our armed cruisers. But, before going into action, I would proclaim to all the soldiers and people that he or they who should be able to take a foreign ship, the entire ship and cargo should be given them for encouragement; and this being made known, every one would be more eager than the other in pressing forward to the capture; and what stay, I ask, would these rascally foreigners have to cling to any longer? Would not their hearts, on the contrary, die within them for fear?

"Whether or not my simple view of matters may be correct, may I beg your gracious majesty to send down orders to the commissioner, and viceroy and fooyuen of Kwangtung, that as an opportunity offers, the experiment made be made? Only let a plan be laid *for a general massacre*, and these said foreigners cannot but fear, and tremble, and come and implore us. Afterwards, if we find that they can with a sincere and contrite heart repent them of their crimes, then a memorial may be addressed to your sacred majesty, praying that, out of the abundance of your heavenly goodness, you will again permit them to renew their commercial intercourse. But even then a limit must be put to the export (of tea, rhubarb, and such commodities), and they must on no account be permitted to exceed the prescribed bounds. This is what I call keeping a strong-hold upon them (literally 'the plan of the nippers.') If, however, they dare afterwards clandestinely to convey opium into the inner land, then, at one and the same time, I would punish the offending parties with death, according to the new statute, and again cut off for ever their admission to our markets; this then would most certainly cut off their greedy views, and cleanse the fountain for ever.

"Whether my stupid, foolish notion

may be put in force or not, I humbly pray that my august sovereign will bestow on this paper a single holy glance.—A most respectful memorial."

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT.

"I further find that the Portuguese foreigners, who dwell in Macao, a place subject to the jurisdiction of the Heang-shan magistrate, have received the support and fostering tenderness of the heavenly dynasty now upwards of 200 years. These said people depend entirely on commerce for subsistence, they follow after no other calling whatever, and were we, in cutting off the intercourse of the English and other nations at the same time to interdict their admission to our markets, I really fear that these said Macao foreigners would not have wherewithal to exist: and this would not be manifesting celestial compassion. And yet, if we do not put a limit to their intercourse it will be difficult to secure that the Portuguese won't convey clandestinely (tea and rhubarb) and sell these to the English and other depraved foreigners. I have, therefore, to beg that a fixed limit be put to the Portuguese commerce from this time henceforward, and that on no account they be permitted to exceed the quantum of cargo which they shall be so restricted to buy and sell. If we find that these Portuguese foreigners do convey goods or merchandize, or supplies of food for the foreigners outside, we shall then order our native people dwelling at Macao immediately to leave the place, and interdict all intercourse between them and us. It is my humble opinion of matters, that, after having adopted these sagacious plans and reduced things to a proper footing, and when the English and other foreigners shall have truly repented of their crimes and tendered the submission, we should compel the Portuguese to become security for all the other foreigners. And should, in time to come, any opium be brought to China, besides taking the offending foreign criminal or criminals, and putting him or them to death, in conformity with the new statute, and stopping the trade, we shall take the commercial relations existing between us and the Portuguese, and cut them off for ever, and drive them back to their own country. If we only make a severe statute to this effect, as the wives and families of the said Portuguese have now resided in the inner land for a long time, there is not one of them who won't lament such a calamity, and act with the greatest circumspection; and is it to be supposed that any of them will dare to show the slightest symptom of opposition?

"Whether or not I may beg the imperial decree commanding the high officers of Kwangtung province to deliberate upon certain regulations to the foregoing effect, which shall afterwards pass into laws, I am now humbly waiting the decision of my holy master. With the deepest respect I annex this to my memoral."

It would appear that the local authorities took the hint about the fire-ships and made, as suggested, an 'experiment;' for the Canton papers give the following accounts of an attempt to burn the British fleet in Tongkoo Bay:—About ten o'clock on Friday morning, two small junks were observed to arrive among the shipping in Tongkoo Bay. About half-past one on Saturday morning, they were observed coming down from the eastern end of the bay in flames, but, the wind being too southerly, they drifted inshore of the shipping through the mass of small Chinese boats and foreign schooners: one touched the *Devil* schooner, and set fire to her forward, but the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire with the loss of the jib and damage to the bowsprit. These junks, or rafts, were filled with all kinds of combustibles, cotton, oil, bamboo guns, or rather tubes, thickly mounted in several tiers, which threw out fire-balls as the fire reached them. Some of the ships slipped their cables, and the *Cowasjee Family* was aground for a few hours, but without receiving any damage. It is the opinion of an experienced eye-witness, that had there been twenty such junks chained together, the shipping would have been greatly injured. This abortive attempt, however, has had the good effect of awakening the officers of the ships to the danger to which they are exposed, and they are therefore more on the alert; several have bent sails, shifted their berths, and got springs on their cables.

Since writing the above, we have been told another attempt was made to burn the fleet on the succeeding night, but, from some unknown cause, was not persevered in.—*Canton Reg.*, *Mar.* 3.

On Friday night, the 28th of February, at about ten o'clock, two junks on fire, to which a number of smaller boats filled with combustibles were attached, were seen to drift towards the shipping from the Cap-sing-moon passage, but wind and tide carried them clear of the shipping, nearer in shore, among a number of small Chinese boats, some of which we hear were burnt. The only damage sustained was by the schooner *Devil* having her jib and bowsprit set on fire, which was, however, soon extinguished, and by the *Cowasjee Family*, in slipping her cable to avoid the fire-ships, having got aground, but got off again without sustaining any damage. We hear that the boats of H. M.'s ship *Volage* were employed in towing these fire-ships out of the line of danger. They burnt out, after having drifted on shore without explosion, though, it is said, they were filled with bamboos stuffed

with gunpowder, broken glass, small stones, &c. On the following night another attempt at firing the fleet was made, but without success. The tide on Friday night was very low, and the weather fine, two circumstances much in favour of the fleet, which might have suffered considerably, had the attempt of the Chinese been on a larger scale and better managed. As it is, however, this first trial will but too likely be followed by others which may possibly be more dangerous, the Chinese from experience being enabled to give a truer direction to their fire-ships; and it is hardly necessary in us to recommend the greatest vigilance.—*Canton Press, Mar. 7.*

The spirit of hostility to the English, which now pervades the Chinese authorities, is seen in the following extract from a reply from the Kwang-chow-foo, to an application from the American Consul, which is thus translated:—"It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any market, so soon as these goods are discharged, they pay duty. But our ships go to any place they please, and seeing goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and so long as they are not prohibited articles, no inquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. 'not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manila, there to load cargo, &c. &c.,' we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree! We therefore sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed themselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c. &c." The Kwang-chow-foo answers:—"As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them on to Canton for resale, this in itself is not what the laws forbid. Only, having reason to fear that you may have clandestine connections with the English, falsely borrowing your own name, to say that you merely tranship them, and hoist your flag, and dispose of them for them, therefore it is, that in our previous edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other places, and take on board goods *en route*. What we call taking on board goods *en route*, is only pointing to goods transhipped from English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods or products which the said (American) merchants may *bonâ fide* themselves buy there, for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Such goods as these, by themselves, must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof; let the said American superintendent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the original invoice and deliver it to the Hong merchants, who will hand it up to the authorities for inspection and examination. We, the commissioner and viceroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case, by referring to the goods themselves, and seeing whether they are old or new—whether they have been laden on board ship for a long time, or merely temporarily. The said American superintendent must, in his turn, show all the foreign merchants that they submissively obey the laws of our heavenly dynasty! Beware, do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing upon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert yourselves to avoid them! Expect them if ye disobey!"

The following proclamation holds out a threat to the Portuguese:—"Lin, viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. and E, Fooyuen, of Kwangtung, &c., hereby conjointly proclaim unto all men, that they may thoroughly know and understand:

"Whereas, we find that Elliot continues to reside at Macao, and will not obey the law (by which he and the English are to be driven out); in due course, we, the viceroy and fooyuen, have frequently and sternly commanded the Portuguese that they shall not be permitted to harbour them; but we find that though these (the Portuguese) profess to obey, yet in private they oppose us, and are clandestinely leagued with Elliot and the others, that they go away and come back again, and depend upon the Portuguese for shelter and protection. Under these circumstances, if we do not take the Portuguese, and punish them with the same lawful severity (as the English), there will be no way of repressing the contempt, and striking them with due awe. Besides, therefore, commanding our military officers to get together their troops, and marching instantly to Macao, to put every thing to the sword, it is proper that we first shut them up and stop their trade; and forasmuch we now address ourselves to the trading people of every province, and the sailors and boat-people, and all those that are employed in stowing and transporting cargo of any description, that

they may thoroughly know and understand. Do ye pay the deepest respect to the laws of the land; and any export or import cargo, coming up from or going down to Macao, after the issuing of this proclamation, it shall not be permitted you either to assist in the transporting of, or the disposing of the same. If ye dare purposely to disobey, the moment it is found out, ye shall be most severely judged and condemned, according to the statute, of holding traitorous communication with foreigners. Do not say that we did not give you early warning thereof. Let every one tremble and obey! A special proclamation! Taoukwang, 10th year, 1st moon, 3d day, (5th Feb. 1840.)"

In pursuance of this proclamation, Yih, the sub-inspector of the province, and Taoutae (or Pingpetaou, *i. e.* leader of brigades), of the prefectures of Keaou-chow and Teen-chow, issues this edict:—"Whereas I have received a communication from the commissioner and viceroy, to the effect, that they have already distinctly memoralized the great emperor, that from the 1st day of the 11th moon (6th December), they had stopped the trade of the English nation, and that consequently a single one of that nation should not be permitted to reside at Macao; and that orders have frequently been received from the high officers of government to drive them out, as is recorded; but Elliot came to Macao previously, and brought young Morrison with him, and lived in a foreign house near the campo gate. The civil and military authorities of Macao have frequently driven him out, but the said Elliot pretends as if he heard it not; this is really playing with us, and treating us with contempt! Now again it appears that the resident civil and military authorities (the Tsotang and Heangshan Ying) have just communicated to us, that on the 10th day of the present moon (23d January), the five following English foreigners, namely: Johnston, Thom, Gutzlaff, Hoenheensan (Anderson?) and Chinnery, bringing with them foreign women, went to different houses, there to reside (permanently). This then looks as if they had a disposition to oppose us, which is a crime of such magnitude as should not properly escape extermination! I, the Taoutae, have received express orders from the high officers of government, to collect and array soldiers, and proceed to Macao, and taking Elliot and the others specified, surround and seize them one by one; and as I enter at a moment's warning, I really fear that the natives and foreigners living at Macao, may all and ever be filled with fear and dismay, and that thieves and vagabonds may take advantage of the circumstances to create confusion and disorder; and forasmuch therefore I now issue this my edict, which is addressed to all shopkeepers and others, Chinese people, dwelling at Macao, as also to all Portuguese and foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand: I, the Taoutae, come here for the sole purpose of seizing the English and no other: with you the affair has not a hair's breadth concern! Do ye then every one of you continue to live in peace and quietness; do not be under the slightest alarm; and if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of circumstances to create confusion, I hereby permit you to point them out by name and duly petition thereupon. I, the said Taoutae, will immediately bring my soldiers, and seize them, and publicly put them to death in the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, that I may thus tranquillize the Chinese people, and set the minds of all good foreigners at rest. Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation! Taoukwang, 16th year, 12th moon, 28th day, (1st February 1840.)"

The *Canton Register* says:—"We have been told that the Taoutae has no discretion allowed him in executing the orders of the commissioner; he is imperatively commanded to drive the English out of Macao, and for this purpose it is reported from Canton, that two thousand troops are now on their march for that settlement. The Taoutae has returned to Canton, to be present at the departure of H. E. the governor, to take possession of his new appointment, the government of the provinces of Kweichow and Yunnan, which is fixed for the 4th of this moon—the 6th February. The execution of the commissioner's tyrannical orders against the English, is, in consequence, suspended for five days, after the expiration of which period the Taoutae will proceed to act upon them."

The *Register*, of March 10, adds the following particulars of the military preparations of the Chinese:—

Nine government junks and boats, some of them of large size, filled with Chinese troops, have been lying in the inner harbour for the last eight or ten days. Five are anchored near the Leen-fung temple on the race-course, and four near the house occupied by the establishment of Messrs. Turner and Co.

The provincial government, it is said, are building thirty boats in Canton, under the direction of five Chinese boat-builders hired in Macao. They are to be double-banked, twenty-eight oars on each side; and are to be well armed and equipped for the service of capturing opium ships, brigs, and schooners. The Chinese suspect the Taou-tae is meditating some foul play, because he is building and putting the Portuguese off their guard by fair promises.

A letter from Macao states that "the

English vessels bought up by Lin, have been turned into men-of-war, and are to be manned, partly by Chinese, and partly by Yankees; three American captains have accepted the command at Sp. Ds. 1,000 a month, and one-fifth of the prize money. The American merchants are indignant at this, and the American vice-consul has sent in a remonstrance; however, the renegade Yankees have sent in an answer to the effect that one consideration alone will induce them to give up so favourable a command—an equivalent."

The *Canton Press*, March 7, states that it is in contemplation by the Canton authorities, for the future, to reduce the quantity of both green and black teas for exportation to a certain number of chops, beyond which none are to be allowed to be taken to Canton or exported. In order to be able to carry this new scheme into effect, it is said that a tea hong is to be established, whence all shipments of tea must be made; that the tea-merchants of both black and green teas are in favour of this plan, as likely to throw the monopoly hitherto held by the hong merchants, into their hands, and thus enable them to obtain better prices.

Captain Elliot applied to the Macao government to allow British cargoes to be deposited in warehouses at Macao. The governor and senate, however, declined to accede to the application, lest it should give umbrage to the Chinese government.

The Taou-tae, is a Manchoo, and said to be a "regular fighting character." He is related to the Emperor.

Commissioner Lin is endeavouring to shut all the gambling houses in Canton.

A correspondence has taken place between Capt. Smith, of the *Volage*, and the governor of Macao, in consequence of that vessel having entered the inner harbour of Macao, ostensibly to protect British subjects, and to "strengthen the governor's hands to maintain neutrality." The governor and senate, however, protested against the proceeding, "as an act of declared hostility to the Portuguese government." Capt. Smith removed the ship outside.

A very heavy fall has taken place in the price of opium,—to drs. 300 and 285.

Capt. Elliot applied to the governor of Macao for a guard to protect his person and the property of the British crown against the Chinese; but this was refused.

A letter from Manilla states that the Manilla government have, in consideration of a favourable treaty of commerce with the Chinese, shut the port against the importation of opium.

On the 29th February, Capt. Dunbar, of the *Cowasjee Family*, shot the chief officer of that vessel, Mr. Milne, and wounded him so badly, that his life is in the greatest danger. Capt. Dunbar was in custody on board H. M. S. *Volage*. The quarrel which led to this event is differently reported.

Private letters state, that notwithstanding the pending warlike preparations between China and England, the smuggling of opium was freely carried on round the eastern coast. The notorious opium clipper, the *Lady Grant*, had arrived in Tongkoo-roads, ready to proceed on that passage, and was expected to be absent at least one month in the channels of the various islands getting rid of the drug. The quantity on board this clipper was valued at £100,000. It appears that high wages are given to those who enter the trade, and the agreements between the commanders and their men are only verbal. The *Lady Grant* was stated to be "armed up to the teeth," mounting 14 guns, worked by Europeans, besides a full supply of all kinds of missiles, and therefore feared little from the mandarin junks. Some of the men on board had expressed confident expectations of "obtaining some Chinamen's tails (excellent for making watch-guards) in a day or two."

The Chinese are erecting works for the defence of the inner harbour of Macao, where, it is said that Tao Tae, who is himself superintending the operations, intends to place eighteen guns of gross calibre, and many smaller which are to be brought from the interior.

Captain Elliot and the two interpreters of the British superintendent's office left Macao on the 10th of February. Their stay in that city is stated by the Portuguese as the great cause of the misunderstandings between the Macao municipality and the Chinese authorities.

The nature of the instructions received by Captain Elliot may be guessed by the fact that he has sent his lady to take up her residence at Singapore.

The Chinese have abandoned their intention of forming a navy from foreign merchant ships. The *Nordon* and *Cambridge* have been returned to their owners and the *Dunske Konge*, is loading.

Lin tells his countrymen, that the English have no intention of sending any ships to attack China.

On the 27th February, an affray occurred between the boat's crew of the *Earl Balcarras* and some Chinese on shore, at Tongkoo, in which wounds were given and received on both sides, two of the Lascars being dangerously wounded by spears, and some Chinese by the Lascars' boat hooks.

The late governor Tang has sent in a

memorial, in which he asks for the dismissal of some provincial officers, who are neglectful of their duty, whilst several are recommended for their zeal in serving against the barbarians. Amongst others, the officer who attacked the *Black Joke* is raised to the rank of too-sze for his bravery in that action.

The following intelligence is extracted from the *Peking Gazettes:*

According to the accounts from the capital, a spirit of discontent and rebellion has gained considerably upon the inhabitants of the capital, and given rise to the establishment of numerous illegal associations and brotherhoods in the very precincts of the palace. The report of this state of things proceeds from the court itself, and may therefore be considered as by no means exaggerated. Defiance of the constituted authorities, robbery in open daylight, and excesses of every description are the immediate consequences. The inference is, that the Supreme Government is either too weak to oppose effective restraint, or that the police is leagued with the outlaws. After much search five persons have been discovered, who had joined themselves by an oath, besmearing their mouths and swearing eternal fidelity to each other. Though they are guilty of no other crime, they have been delivered over to the tribunal of punishment, to be dealt with according to the law which denounces such proceedings. The imperial tombs had again been violated, much to the grief of old Taoukwang.

Great changes have taken place in the six supreme tribunals, and a number of officers in all departments have been dismissed; the reason is not stated.

From a report of the governor of Sze, Chuen, we should be led to believe that the border warfare on the western frontiers with the unruly aborigines of Kokonor is carried on without cessation. These wild mountaineers are hostile to their civilized neighbours, and constantly commit depredations upon the Celestials. His Excellency is therefore anxious to retain experienced military officers in his service, and not allow them to depart for other places.

A Tartar general in one of the Western provinces has been casting 60 pieces of cannon. On trying them they were found unfit for use, and ought therefore to be recast. He has to refund the expense incurred and get a set of good pieces according to the model sent him. Our readers are perhaps aware, that the Chinese cast their guns as well as the barrels of their matchlocks entire, and that they know nothing of the process of boring, which, on account of the brittle state of the metal, might perhaps be impracticable. Hence it often happens, that the pieces are out of all shape, that being honey-combed, they burst on a sudden, and that the touch-hole being very large it is more dangerous to fire them, than to be fired at.

The following edict appears in one of the gazettes:—

"The capital, Moukden, is situated in an important territory, which gave birth to the present dynasty, where the pervading spirit of the people is stability and simplicity; but if there be associations for burning down houses, and leading forward armed numbers for fight, such acts of violence should be severely punished. Why do the district officers not put to death the murderers who resist? They ought at first to have been seized with severity, and afterwards no remissness in guarding them should have been shown. We have already taken away the badge of rank from the magistrates, and we limit a term of two months for the capture of the ringleaders and their accomplices; if, at the expiration of the term, they have not yet performed this duty, severe punishment will be inflicted. Let them search for and take all the muskets and other prohibited arms. The people are forbidden to secrete fire-arms or other military weapons, and for this purpose we issue a distinct manifesto. And should the slightest remains of such articles be left, and another riot be the consequence, the before-mentioned magistrates will be responsible for it. Tremble at this; beware; respect this!"

A number of officers in He-keang, who had previously been habitual opium-smokers, have been dismissed from office. To give a specimen of these judicial proceedings, we annex a report forwarded from one of the provinces to the capital:—

"As long as the mandarins smoke opium themselves, they hardly can constitute examples for the people. We have heard that a number of district magistrates have been in the habit of smoking opium, of whom we give here the names. (They are here given.) We ought to deliver these officers to the Sou-chow (Keang-man) magistrate for trial. It appears from the confession of Chin-king, that, in 1837, he received an order to travel in the province, and, while prosecuting this journey, he smoked opium; Lo-mun-kwang also confesses, that, in the same year, on account of sickness, he smoked opium. Both gave evidence that they have already abstained from it, and burned their apparatus for using it, and at present do not abandon themselves to this practice. We also find that some of the followers of Lo-mun-kwang who smoked opium were denounced by their superior. Your minister previously ascertained that the said two officers were smoking, and it is very natural that what is done by the head will be imitated by his dependents. According

to their evidence, they have already abstained from it, which we fearing not to be true and not exactly correct, two of us repaired in person to gain substantial information, and the judicial proceedings against these two officers employed us a whole night. Their defence was constantly the same as before, that they were no longer habituated to opium, and they abstained from the practice of it. Though this is very probable and credible, yet, as they were formerly opium-smokers, they cannot be allowed longer to exercise authority over the people; and since Lo-mun-kwang did not himself seize and try those of his followers who smoked opium, and pretended that he was ignorant of the fact, he gave additional proofs of his stupidity. It is, therefore, necessary to request an imperial decree for their dismissal, never again to be employed in the service of government, to prevent their being the cause of the degeneration of the lower classes."

The cry for money is as loud as ever, and the provinces stubbornly refuse to pay up their arrears.

Amongst the many nuisances complained of is the gambling of the Mahomedans in the capital, who carry on a regular system of defrauding innocent people. This abuse is also to be put down within a single day.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Zealand. — The colonization of New Zealand is the great topic of discussion in all the Sydney papers. The governor had issued three proclamations; the first recited, that by letters patent, dated June 15th, 1839, her Majesty was pleased to alter and enlarge the limits of the territories of New South Wales, so as to include "any territory which is or may be acquired in sovereignty by her said Majesty, her heirs or successors, within that group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, commonly called New Zealand, lying between the lat. of 34° 30′ and 47° 10′ south, and 166° 5′ and 179° east long., from the meridian of Greenwich, and of all ports and garrisons erected or established, or which shall be erected or established, within the said territories." The second proclamation appointed Capt. Hobson lieut.-governor of the territory so described. The third announced to her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand, that "her Majesty will not acknowledge as valid any title to land which either has been or shall be hereafter acquired in that country, which is not either derived from or confirmed by a grant to be made in her Majesty's name and on her behalf, but that care shall be taken at the same time to dispel any apprehension that it is intended to dispossess the owners of any land acquired on equitable conditions, and not in extent or otherwise prejudicial to the present or prospective interests of the community, to be investigated and reported on by commissioners to be appointed by me, with such powers as may be conferred upon them by an act of the governor and council of New South Wales;" and that "all purchases of land in any part of New Zealand, which may be made by any of her Majesty's subjects from any of the native chiefs or tribes of these islands, after the date hereof, will be considered as absolutely null and void, and neither confirmed nor in any way recognised by her Majesty."

Two New Zealand chiefs, named John Touwack, and Jacky White, and three other subordinate chiefs had arrived at Sydney, and had an interview with Sir G. Gipps. The object of their visit was to inquire whether the government intended to dispossess certain parties who had purchased land from them, whose claims they acknowledged. Among other things, his Exc. acknowledged that the sovereignty and independence of the chiefs of the northern part of the northern island of New Zealand had been recognised by the British government, but that that recognition did not extend to the other parts of the territory. He also remarked, with reference to the reduction of claims to land, on the objection of extent, that the purchasers would be fully indemnified for their outlay on the land claimed by them; but that he did not mean to say positively that they would be deprived of their possessions on that consideration. The government had first to negociate with the chiefs for the establishment of British sovereignty, before they would proceed to interfere in such cases, and that then they would be referred to a board of committee. his Exc. was understood to hint that British subjects had no right to purchase land of savages in precedence of their own government. The impression produced on the minds of the chiefs was any thing but favourable, as regards their opinion of his Excellency. One of them shook his head with an air of insulted dignity, and pronounced "The Gubbanar no good." These chiefs are very influential in New Zealand, and will have it in their power to thwart the aim of government in endeavouring to obtain the sovereignty of the territory.

A few days after (on the 13th January) a deputation of persons interested in an expedition to New Zealand waited upon Capt. Hobson, pursuant to his appointment, and were very favourably received. The questions asked were few, and the answers explicit. Capt. Hobson was asked whether it is the intention of the British

government to establish a colony in New Zealand? to which he replied, that it is the intention of the British government to colonize the whole of New Zealand, both the north and south islands. He was then asked whether it is the intention of the British government to dispossess those who hold land under titles derived by purchases from the native chiefs? to which he replied, that the government has no such intention, and he wished particularly to disabuse the public mind on this point, for it is not the intention of the government to interfere, if the purchases have been fair and without fraud upon the natives; but where there are conflicting claims, the government intend to investigate them. In answer to a question respecting the Company formed in London, and called the New Zealand Company, Capt. Hobson said, that the government knows of the formation of the Company, and that its object is to purchase land from the natives, and sell it at a profit, and they have already sold a large quantity of the land that they intend to purchase, and the government looks with favour upon the Company, because they have undertaken to show all their accounts, and to expend seventy-five per cent. of the produce of the land upon the importation of labourers into New Zealand. Capt. Hobson said that he hoped no alarm exists in the public mind, for all persons may rest assured that they will receive the same justice that is measured out to the New Zealand Company. In answer to the question of whether parties who are expending money in the erection of stores and formation of establishments in New Zealand had better stop, he said no, there is nothing to fear.

The *Herald* says:—"It appears that the new company, recently formed by a number of gentlemen in Sydney, has adopted the title of 'The Polynesian Company.' We understand that they combine considerable wealth with great commercial influence, having embarked a capital of 50,000*l.* in the undertaking; and that two of its members, Messrs. Hughes and Hosking, will be the resident managers and directors in Sydney, whilst Mr. Rolla O'Farrell will manage and direct the affairs in New Zealand."

The *Gazette* says:—"By the late arrivals, a number of New Zealand chiefs have come to town, and are continually to be seen near a certain attorney's office, where a large quantity of *deeds* are preparing for their *signatures*. Surely this ought not to be allowed after the Queen's late proclamation."

An official notice has been forwarded to Major Nunn, the commandant of the mounted police, directing him to hold in readiness a party of the mounted police and ten horses to embark for New Zealand, where they will be under the command of Lieut. Smart, of the 28th regiment.—*Herald, Jan.* 17.

The great demand for stock in the different settlements in our neighbourhood must have the effect of considerably enhancing the value of both sheep and cattle. At present there are six vessels taking in cattle for New Zealand, King George's Sound, and Swan River, and there is no doubt that many thousand head of stock will be exported to New Zealand in the course of the present and next year. The settlers may congratulate themselves upon such excellent prospects.—*Ibid.*

In the *Diana*, which sailed for the above port yesterday, there were nearly thirty persons, including children, in the cuddy, and upwards of forty individuals with their families in the steerage. This beautiful vessel was once a privateer, and is now laid on as a packet ship to New Zealand, by the present commander and owner Mr. Milne.—*Ibid.*

Bushrangers.—The convict servants in the southern districts are leaving their master's employ in hordes, and as they are but seldom captured, it is supposed that they get away to South Australia, where they are unknown, and where their labour, in consequence of the scarcity of labour, is in great demand. The passport system is the only remedy for this evil, and the sooner it is adopted the better.—*Herald, Jan.* 27.

Trade.—The declared value of exports to New South Wales from the United Kingdom in the year 1839 was 1,173,140*l.*, employing, with passengers, 416 vessels, with a tonnage of 48,911 tons; in return for which exports, this colony sent back, in 1839, 6,894,863 lbs. of wool, besides oil from the fisheries.

In the month of January, 990 free emigrants and 213 convicts arrived at Sydney.

Crime.—In the year ending June 1838, the Sydney magistrates disposed of 14,266 cases summarily, of which a great proportion were drunkards. During the same period, 223 persons were committed to take their trials for felonies, and 380 for misdemeanors. In the year ending June 1839, the number of summary cases was 14,613; of felonies, 358; and misdemeanors, 292. In the year 1839, 5,274 drunkards were disposed of at the police-office.—*Herald, Jan.* 31.

A letter from Norfolk Island says—Major Ryan has done more in three months to improve the condition of the unfortunate prisoners in this settlement than all the commandants who have ever been here.

Survey.—The *Beagle*, surveying-ship, was in Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° long. 128°, on 9th January, surveying a portion of the coast of New Holland, which runs east and west of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

They had been fortunate enough to discover two navigable rivers; one named Adelaide, in lat. 12°, long 131° E., which extended 120 miles inland, and doubtless went much farther; but the boats, wanting provisions, were obliged to give up further progress. The other was in the same vicinity, up which the boats went 80 miles, but, finding nothing but salt water, were compelled to return, the thermometer standing then in the shade at 105°. Lieut. Stokes was seriously wounded by a native, a party of whom were lying in ambush; he threw a spear a distance of fifty yards from a height, which passed through Lieut. Stokes's arm, pierced his breast, and wounded the lungs—he, however, was fast recovering.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have received the *H. T. Courier* to February 21st. The local intelligence is uninteresting. There is some rumour of a disinclination on the part of Sir J. Franklin to meet the council. The *Courier* says:—"His excellency was displeased with the opposition offererred by the Colonial Treasurer, but he has no objection to see the light of his countenance in the legislative council. It will shortly, if 'the ships' of October arrive soon, beam in the Executive Council, when the Chief Justice and Archdeacon will have to accept the Chiltern hundreds."

Trade was dull at Hobart Town. The price of the best wheat was 15s. a bushel; but some was sold at 10s., and as low as 6s. a bushel. Hay was £5 a ton. These are much reduced prices, the consequence of improved weather and plentiful crops.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from Western Australia to January 11th are far more favourable than could have been anticipated, from the general apathy with which this colony is regarded. The scarcity of labour seems the only drawback to enterprise. It has been ascertained that sheep can be driven overland from King George's Sound, so that "the dangers of the sea," in rounding Cape Lewis, may no longer form any obstacle to the inhabitants of Swan River receiving more regular supplies—the principal holders of sheep selling them only as occasion tempts them; the consequence of which is, the markets are always exceedingly high. The legislative council had met, and a police force had been proposed to be paid, partly by an impost tax and partly a poll tax on stock. Lieut. Grey, 83rd regiment, the President at King George's Sound, is, it is said, about to retire. A vocabulary of the native language by this gentleman, with its interpretation, has appeared from time to time in the *Perth Gazette*.

Mr. Labouchere's letter, dated 12th August 1839, states—"I am instructed to add that a plan, originating with parties interested in Western Australia, for the introduction generally of emigrants of the labouring class into the colony, is now under the consideration of her Majesty's government. Until that plan has been more fully considered, it would be difficult to entertain any detatched project distinct from it." The plan to which this paragraph refers originates with some persons who have bought Col. Latour's grant of land, and who are about to form a company both for trading and agricultural pursuits.

Three distilleries are at work in the colony producing (it is stated) a "wholesome" spirit.

The *Perth Gazette* says—"The fall of lambs has realised at least ninety per cent. increase, the flocks being all in beautiful condition, and the crops promise to be very abundant, and more than will suffice for our internal wants. We know not what may be in store for us, but our present position is certainly a happy one—all classes are contented, and it is frequently observed that no portion of the globe could be instanced where so few opportunities occur for the exercise of charity. The great and only drawback upon our energies is the want of a regular supply of labour; this is a serious evil—it cramps us at every turn. The number of vessels which have arrived at our port during the year averages 3,700 tons, exclusive of eight American whalers and three coasting vessels."

PORT PHILLIP.

A society, founded on the principles and in correspondence with the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, is in process of formation, under the designation of "The Caledonian Pastoral and Agricultural Society of Australia Felix."

A Presbyterian church was about to be erected at Geelong, and the Rev. Mr. Fraser has been appointed by the Assembly's Committee on Colonial Churches to the pastoral charge of that district.

The *Caroline*, 200 tons, from Sydney, had gone up the Yarra Yarra to Melbourne, being the largest vessel ever up that distance. Her arrival was celebrated by firing a salute of great guns, the first which ever reverberated in Australia Felix.

A large steamer had been sent for to the Isle of France to trade between Sydney and Melbourne; and another had been ordered for the purpose of plying between the latter place and William's Town.

There seems to be some strange fatality attached to the fortunes of vessels entering the Port Phillip trade, especially as among the numerous losses we have sustained, few or none can be satisfactorily accounted for; the major part, indeed, have disappeared without leaving a wreck behind to tell whether the fates of their hapless inmates closed in instant destruction or lingering torture. Last year, of the colonial vessels trading between Port Phillip and Van Diemen's Land, the *Sarah*, the *Port Phillip Packet*, the *Sir John Franklin*, and the *Yarra Yarra*, were struck out of the list, after many months of painful anxiety and watching, their destiny buried in the wide oblivion of the sea. This year, we have to add the *Britomart*, the *Britannia*, the *Industry*, and the *Agnes*. The *Britomart*, as related before, was wrecked in the Straits; the *Industry* lies ashore at Launceston. Mr. M'Pherson, the owner of the *Shamrock*, has just left the port in this cutter, to examine a wreck, reported to be cast up on the Long Beach, in the hope of gaining some tidings of the *Agnes*; while painful and contradictory rumours are everywhere afloat respecting the *Britannia*. It seems almost impossible to believe that these vessels should have met the same deplorable fate, had their equipment of officers and men been correct, or had the commander been properly provided with charts and instruments, or himself been steady and skilful. We trust that these fearful precedents may prove a warning to ship owners against the folly of trusting life and property of great value to unworthy vessels or useless captains.—*Port Phillip Gaz.*

The *John Bull* has arrived direct from England. She brings with her 270 working emigrants, besides 30 in the cabin.—*Ibid.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The shipping-trade of the colony increases. There are commonly between twenty and thirty vessels in port Adelaide, many of them of heavy tonnage. A considerable trade is springing up with New Zealand. Several vessels had arrived with maize and sawn timber. The prices of provisions continued enormously high.

"Experience," says the *South Australian*, "decides that the range of the thermometer being in the middle of summer very great, colds are no unfrequent thing; that dysentery is the prevailing disorder, and requires great care to avoid it; and that children under a certain age are particularly liable to its dangerous attacks. Now this is saying nothing against the climate; for there is no place on earth to which disease and mortality have not access. We believe that this climate is healthy, but not to such a degree as some authors persuade those who rely on them."

Governor Gawler and suite had made a tour of discovery to Lake Alexandrina and the Murray river, returning to Adelaide over-land. They found some good land, and a great deal very bad. The heat was excessive, and they suffered much for want of water. Mr. Bryan, a young friend of the governor, who accompanied him, strayed from his party, and is supposed to have perished.

The governor has issued a notice, to the effect that the expenditure of the colony for 1839 has so much exceeded the sum authorised by the Colonization Commissioners, that he deems it advisable to appoint a Board of Audit, to consist of the auditor-general and three of the respectable colonists, to be nominated by the bench of magistrates, in order to investigate the accounts.

Cape of Good Hope.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, *April* 14.

The secretary to government produced the accounts for the year ending 31st Dec. 1839, and stated that the gross receipts for 1839, including local revenue and taxes, amounted to £174,845, and that a sum of £22,000 had been repaid to the bank, in discharge of the government loan. He also observed that the estimated expenditure for 1840, exclusive of the wharf and Cape Town administration, will amount to £155,450.

Mr. Ross said he found on the list of pensions, that a pension of £700 is allowed to the late Lieut.-governor, which he thought rather too high.

Mr. Cloete would note his protest on the list of pensions, against the pensions of five individuals in particular, *viz.*, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Alexander, Sir Richard Plasket, Walter Bentinck, Esq., and Mr. Courtenay, which he thought were unjustly placed upon the list for the year, together with the pension of the late Lieut.-governor, at £700, whose whole salary did not amount to more than £1000.

Mr. Ebden also would note his protest, and would do the same in stronger language than was done before.

Mr. Cloete wished to know who was to pay all these high pensions. He thought he was in duty bound, holding the honourable situation which he filled, to see that no unnecessary pensions are paid from the Colonial Treasury, as the revenue was already falling short.

The Governor,—Col. Bird has a pension of £600, Sir John Truter also. It was inconsistent to make objections to some and not to others.

Mr. Breda.—There is £2000 more on the pension list now; if we go on this way the colony will soon be ruined. Where are these amounts to be paid from? I think we can make it 3 or £4000 less.

The deficiency will be more and more every year. Agriculture is going backwards—every thing is going backwards! What have we to export? one cargo from England is worth three of ours.

Mr. Ross.—As to Sir Richard Plasket, he has resigned his situation; Mr. Stockenstrom has done the same. If the case of Mr. Stockenstrom was an act of his own, I would say that he has no claim to a pension from the colony; if, on the other hand, it be an act of the government, and the government at home wished to grant a pension to the amount of £700, it is a hard thing that it should be borne by the colony. As to Col. Bird and Sir John Truter, the former served the colony for upwards of thirty years,—gave up his military career for the purpose of devoting his time to the civil functions, and, on account of some difference existing between him and the governor, he has lost his situation; the latter retired on a pension, when the Supreme Court was established, after having served the government for almost an equal number of years. Capt. Stockenstrom has £100 more than they.

The Governor said, as so much is said regarding Capt. Stockenstrom, he would read the despatches received by him from home. He thought Capt. Stockenstrom was well deserving of his pension; that if it had not been considered at home unadvisable to allow Capt. Stockenstrom to resume his situation as Lieut.-governor, on account of his unpopularity, he thought there existed not a more fit person to fill the situation of Lieut.-governor; that he would have been very glad to have received him (Capt. S.) here as the Lieut.-governor, and would have done for him anything in his power, consistent with the situation he holds as Governor of the colony; but a Lieut.-governor should in the meantime be Commander of the Forces,—an opinion which he had never concealed either privately or publicly. Lord Normanby and Lord John Russell agreed to give him a pension of £700; whether that pension be too much or too little, he would say nothing about. "I will not remain a day in this colony," he said, "if I cannot carry out the measures which I consider advisable, and I shall pursue the same policy I have hitherto done."

Mr. Ross said, that his objection did not arise from any bad feelings towards Capt. Stockenstrom,—on the contrary,—there was no man in the colony having a higher opinion of him than he had; but from the very despatches which his Exc. had read, it appeared he was dismissed from his situation in consequence of his being unpopular; and yet, in order to put the people in good humour, the home government grants him a large pension from the colony.

Mr. Ebden also felt the highest respect for Capt. Stockenstrom, but at the same time he felt it his duty to oppose any thing which he considered not just.

The Attorney-General thought it was doing but common justice to Capt. Stockenstrom not to send him about without a shilling in his pocket. Col. Bird had 3,000*l.* a year, whereas the largest amount Capt. Stockenstrom received was only 1,000*l.* It is not just to fix the amount according to the amount of salary.

Mr. Ross said, that the dismissal of Col. Bird was one of the most unjust acts any government ever could have committed.

The Council adjourned to the 22d, without coming to a decision.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ZOOLAHS.

The emigrant expedition against Dingaan, led by the chief commandant, Pretorius, and accompanied by Panda, has been completely successful. A battle took place between Panda and Dingaan, in which the latter was totally defeated, and fled. The emigrant allies of Panda reached the banks of the Pangola, when they found that the authority of Dingaan, their enemy, was entirely subverted; that he had not only abandoned his town, but even fled beyond his territory, in the country of other nations, "who gladly await him as an old enemy, like the cat expects the mouse, as its prey." They, therefore, began their march back, taking 10,000 head of cattle, on the 9th of February. On the following day the chief commandant caused Panda and his captains to come before him, and told them, that during his last absence of five days, he had had an opportunity of ascertaining the good faith of himself, of Nonkolaas, and all his people, and he was happy to say, that Nonkolaas and his people had behaved as valiant warriors; that he had told Nonkolaas, and he now repeated it, that their (the emigrants') conquest over the powerful Zoolah nation was obtained through Providence alone; that they should, therefore, not feel proud; but, fully justified in their claims against Dingaan, were instruments in the hand of God to put an end to the indescribable cruelties and murders committed by Dingaan, and also to deliver him and his people from the tyranny of Dingaan. "According to the information I can obtain," said the chief commandant, "of the heathen people, it clearly appears to me that you have a claim to the kingdom of the Zoolahs. Dingaan has fled amongst other nations, and should we ever get possession of his person, we shall punish him by death for his unprovoked crimes, committed upon us. I have now thought proper to appoint you, in the name of the Volksraad of our South African Society, king or chief of the Zoolahs of the people

now under your command, and the fugitives or remaining Zoolahs who have escaped from Dingaan, and seek for your protection, and such as we shall be able to place under your government. I am also ordered to consider you as our great ally, and to treat your enemies as our enemies; you will not be at liberty to attack any nation without previously obtaining our permission, and on all occasions we shall assist you in destroying your enemies. I must once more repeat my satisfaction of the fidelity and valour of your people." Panda, who was filled with excessive joy from head to heels, could no longer restrain himself from uttering the most sincere feelings of his heart: "Great Sir, I thank you most heartily for these your frank expressions of sincerity towards me and my people; I thank you that I am now delivered from the oppressive tyranny under which I lived for a series of years as an outcast: I can solemnly swear by all that exists, that I shall ever remain faithful to you and to the whole government of the white people. Should any nation or people ever attempt to do you any injury, you have only to apprise me thereof, and depend upon it that I shall immediately order my whole force to assist you, and for your sake sacrifice my whole army to a man, for I was dead, and you restored me to life; I was cast away, and you have lifted me up again. All my happiness and prosperity I owe to you."

"On the 14th," proceeds the official narrative of the expedition, drawn up by the "Secretary of War," P. H. Zietman, and certified by the commandants, "in consequence of the general victory over the Zoolahs, and having an extra claim against the late Zoolah king, Dingaan, and nation, for horse and wagon hire, and other expences of the army, of 122,600 rixdollars; and as we cannot get any information of Dingaan, or to whom we could refer ourselves for the payment of these enormous expences, the Chief Commandant ordered our national flag to be hoisted this morning, and caused the Secretary of War to read the following proclamation, before the whole army:—

"'I, Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius, chief commandant and commanding general of all the burghers of the right worshipful Volks Raad of the South African Society of Port Natal, and commander in chief of the army placed under my command by the Volks Raad, &c. &c. &c. Whereas the Volks Raad of the South African Society, on account of the unprovoked war which the Zoolah King or the Zoolah nation had commenced against the South African Society, without previously declaring the same against them, was compelled to incur an expence of 122,600 rixdollars, for horse and wagon hire, and other expences of war; and whereas the Zoolah king, according to all appearances and information, has deserted his territory, and crossed the Pongola River (his boundary), and his remaining people conceal themselves in many directions, so that there is no person to whom I can apply for payment of these enormous expences; be it hereby made known, that for the recovery of the said 122,600 rixdollars, I do hereby proclaim and make known, that in the name of the said Volks Raad of the South African Society, I seize all the land, from the Togala to the Umfiloos Umjama, or the Black River, that our boundary shall in future be from the sea along the Black River, where it runs through the double mountains, near to where it originates, and so on along the Randberg, in the same direction to the Draakberg, including the St. Lucias Bay, as also all sea coasts and harbours, which have already been discovered, or which may hereafter be discovered, between the Umsimvobo and Black River mouths. These lands and sea coasts will, however, have to be considered the property of the society, exclusive from that which the late Mr. Retief retained from the Zoolah nation for our society. God save the Volks Raad! Given under my hand, in my camp, at the Umfiloos Umjama, or the Black River, on this the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1840.

(Signed) "'A.W. J. Pretorius, Chief-commandant.'"

The number of cattle brought away by the burghers is 36,000; they were distributed amongst the claimants. The party had arrived at the Klip River on the 24th February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The small-pox was increasing in the colony; it was of a mild nature amongst the whites, but very severe amongst the blacks.

A meeting of the Steam Navigation Company was called on the 22d of April for the purpose of providing a new steamer.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE FORCE PROCEEDING ON SERVICE TO THE EASTWARD.

Fort William, March 18, 1840.—The appointments on the general staff, of the force proceeding on service to the eastward, having been promulgated in G.O. dated 11th inst., the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased, in continuation, to publish, for the information and guidance of all concerned, the following instructions and arrangements:—

2. The portion of the force proceeding from this presidency will consist of H.M. 26th and 49th regts., and the voluntcer battalion of N.I.

3. Provisions to the troops, both European and native, while on board ship, are to be issued in conformity with the tables of weekly and daily rations laid down in G.Os. dated 31st Jan. 1817, with reference also to G.Os. of the 8th Oct. 1818; and to the native troops in all other situations, in conformity with the table published in G.Os. dated 26th Feb. 1824, and to G.Os. dated 25th Nov. 1824 and 25th March 1825.

4. It is, however, to be understood, that spirits will not be issued as rations to the European troops; in lieu of which, compensation will be given, at the rate of 3rs. 2 ans. per mensem for a month of thirty days, to each man.

5. The men will be permitted to purchase spirits on board ship on the canteen system, but not to a greater extent than two drams per diem for one individual, and under such further restriction as to quantity as the medical officers of the corps may deem advisable.

6. Officers commanding regiments will appoint a serjeant in each ship, who will be placed in charge of the spirit issues, and act as canteen serjeant, receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 10.—All minor details for the regulation of the system of issue (to be framed under the rules established for canteens, as far as they may be applicable), are left to the judgment and discretion of officers commanding regiments, and will be committed to the superintendence of the senior officer on board each ship.

7. Advances of pay and allowances will be made to the force, to the extent sanctioned by existing regulations, *viz.*—To European commissioned officers, four months' pay and allowances; to European and native troops, two months' pay and allowances; from the 1st proximo.

8. European commissioned and non-commissioned officers proceeding with the force, who may be desirous of assigning a portion of their allowances for the support of their families, or of those of their followers, during their absence, are authorized to grant family certificates for that purpose, under the same arrangement, with regard to the documents to be furnished to the Military Auditor General and Superintendent of Family Money, as was prescribed for native troops by the G.Os. of the 28th March 1808. The native officers and men of the Volunteer Regiment will have the option of leaving family tickets in the usual manner, or of making remittances to their families occasionally, through the paymaster of the force.

9. With reference to the G.Os. dated 18th Nov. 1839, revising the rates of table allowance of officers proceeding on duty on transports, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased, on the present occasion, to suspend the operation of that order, and to direct, as a special indulgence, that the regulations previously existing on the subject shall have full force and effect.

10. The proportion of servants and tonnage for baggage allowed, will be as nearly as possible on the scale prescribed in 1811, *viz.*—

	Servants.		Tons Baggage.	
Field Officers	4	..	5	Including camp equipage.
Captain, Pay-Master, and Surgeon	2	..	3	
Subaltern, Assistant-Surgeon, and Deputy-Commissary	1	..	1½	
Adjutant and Quarter-Master	2	..	1½	

Followers to the troops, one to every ten men.

For the mess of the officers of European regts.	For mess stores	23
	Servants for the mess	9
For the mess of the Bengal Volunteer Regt.	For mess stores	15
	Servants for the mess	6

11. The troops embarking from this presidency have been allotted to the undermentioned vessels, in the proportion stated below:—

H.M. 26th Regiment.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Officers.	Men.
Rohomanny	856¼	9	255
Ernaad	682¾	5	208
Edmonstone	529	5	145
Defiance	511	5	179
Indian Oak	568¾	8	134
		32	921

H.M. 49th Regiment.

Sulimany	794¼	9	167
Mahomed Shaw	715¼	9	150
Mermaid	601	9	121
Blundell	573	5	157
Isabella Robertson (about)	400	7	82
		39	677

12. The general staff will embark on the *Marion*, and orders will be subsequently issued with regard to the establishments of the several departments, and their embarkation, as well as that of the Volunteer Regiment.

13. H.M. 26th regt. will embark on the 24th inst., and on its arrival, H.M. 49th Foot will take the duties of the garrison of Fort William.

14. The usual precautions and attentions on board ship are to be carefully observed by all the troops embarking, both European and native.

15. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing arrangements.

April 1.—In continuation of G.Os. dated 18th ult., specifying the proportion of officers and men of H.M. 49th Foot allotted to the several transports taken up for their accommodation, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct that that regiment shall embark accordingly on the 6th instant.

April 8.—In continuation of G.Os. dated 18th ult., para. 12, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to notify the allotment of the *Volunteer Regiment* to the undermentioned vessels, in the proportion stated below:—

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Officers.	Men.
Nusrut Shaw	669	3	199
Stalkart	560	4	165
William Wilson ..	407	3	121
Eagle	474	2	130
Futtey Salam	794	5	150
David Malcolm	538	3	163
	20		928

2. The detachments allotted to the *Nusrut Shaw*, *Stalkart*, and *Eagle*, will embark on those vessels on the 14th inst.

April 8.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to appoint the senior officer of the corps forming the military part of the expedition proceeding to the Eastward, a brigadier of the 1st class, from the date of his arrival and assuming command of the troops ordered to rendezvous at Singapore.

2. The brigadier commanding will be allowed an aide-de-camp, and the staff appointed to the force in G.Os. of the 11th ult., will place themselves under his orders on reaching Singapore.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India will be pleased to furnish the brigadier with such general instructions for the exercise of his command, as his Excellency may deem proper, with reference to the objects of the expedition.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 19, 1840.—The 31st regt. N.I., in progress from Upper Scinde to the provinces, will proceed to Mynpoorie, where it is to be stationed.

The wing of the 14th N.I., now at Mynpoorie, will, on being relieved by the 31st regt., rejoin its head-quarters at Futtehgurh.

April 1.—With the sanction of Government, H.M. 21st regt., or Fusileers, will embark on boats that will be furnished by the commissariat from Chinsurah, so as to reach Fort William on the 10th inst., where the regt. is to be stationed.

On the arrival of the 13th regt. N.I. at Banda, the left wing of the 44th N.I. will join the head-quarters of the regt. at Etawah.

CONDUCT OF H. M. 26TH REGT.

Fort William, March 23, 1840.—The meritorious conduct, in quarters and elsewhere, of H. M. 26th regt., has on several occasions gained the approbation of their superior officers, and the behaviour of the corps, during the period it has garrisoned Fort William, has been so orderly, and in every respect so exemplary, that the Right Hon. the Governor considers himself bound, on the occasion of its embarkation, to express, in addition to the testimony which has ever been accorded to its merits, his unqualified approbation of the orderly and soldierlike conduct for which it has been distinguished, alike honourable to the regiment and creditable to Lieut.-Col. James and the officers in general.

THE DONATION TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN ATTACHED TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Fort William, March 25, 1840.—1. With reference to G. O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, dated Camp, Panceput, 18th Nov., 1839, granting a donation of six months' full or field batta to the officers and fighting men of every rank attached to the Army of the Indus who advanced beyond the Bolan Pass, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, the following subsidiary orders.

2. The donation of six months' batta, granted by the G. O. above referred to, is extended to the heirs or assigns of individuals entitled to receive it, who died or were killed on service beyond the Bolan Pass; with exception to those of the native troops for whom a special provision already exists, whereby the families of deceased native soldiers on foreign service receive a pension from government.

3. The rate of batta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which

the individuals were serving at the date of the G. O. granting the donation; unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to staff employment.

4. The claims of all deceased officers and men, as well as of all absentees, are to be included in the abstracts of companies, detachments, or departments. If heirs, assigns, or agents are in India, the amount will be paid over accordingly, under the order and responsibility of the commanding officer; otherwise the amount of all claims of this nature will be lodged in the general treasury until legally claimed.

5. The batta bills for the donation will be referred for audit and adjustment to the public departments of the presidencies to which corps, departments, or individuals respectively belong.

6. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of all ranks drawn for in it, agreeably to the following form; and officers, &c. who may have been employed on the staff, and whose regiments were not serving with the army, will prepare and submit separate bills.—[Here follows form of nominal roll].

7. A nominal acquittance roll of each corps, detachment, and department, will be prepared within one month after the issue of the donation, showing the manner in which the distribution has been made, and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or deceased persons.

8. These rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit Offices, for future reference, in the event of disputed or additional claims to the donation being preferred.

9. The amount of the batta donation will be debited to the Government General of India.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, April 1, 1840.—No. 77 of 1840.—The following paragraph of a military letter, No. 51, dated the 23rd Oct. 1839, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, being also applicable to this presidency, is published for general information.

"7. We have to apprise you, that the general officers on the staff appointed by us, and the superintending surgeons returning to India to resume their rank, are not considered by us to be entitled to any portion of their staff allowances for any earlier period than that of their arrival at the station at which they may be appointed to serve."

H. M. 18TH OR ROYAL IRISH.

Fort William, April 8, 1840.—H. M. 18th or Royal Irish Regt. of Foot, which has been placed temporarily by the Ceylon Government at the disposal of the Government of India, is attached to the Bengal establishment from the date of its departure from Ceylon.

CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS AND RECRUITS BY THE LATE SHIP "DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH."

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 11, 1840.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief having had under his consideration the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held in Fort William, on the 9th, and continued by adjournments until the 13th ult., to investigate circumstances connected with the conduct of the officers and men belonging to a detachment of recruits recently arrived from England in the late ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, at the time the vessel was wrecked, and having laid these proceedings before the Government, his Excellency has received the commands of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council to signify the opinion which has been formed on the case.

2. No just ground of accusation can be drawn, from the evidence recorded on the proceedings of the court of inquiry, against the recruits; on the contrary, the conduct of the men, under the trying circumstances in which they were situated, so long as their commanding officer remained with them, was correct and soldierlike.

3. It appears that the recruits were placed on a raft by themselves, and that the officers and crew were embarked on the ship's boats, which it is stated were intended to convey the raft to a place of safety; through some misapprehension, however, of the instructions, or inattention of the commander of the vessel, by whom the arrangement is described to have been ordered, none of the boats took the raft in tow; but apparently abandoning it to its fate, made direct for a ship in the offing.

4. The consequence of this movement was to engender a feeling in the recruits' minds that they were deserted; they subsequently regained the wreck, where, as might be expected, in the absence of any one having authority over them, some amongst them committed certain excesses and irregularities.

5. Lieut. Talbot, of the 53rd regt. of N. I., was the officer to whom the command of these recruits had been intrusted by the authorities in England; and it is matter of regret to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief to be compelled to convey the serious displeasure of Government, in public orders, at the want of concern for the safety of the men of his detachment, and of exertion in their behalf, evinced in that officer's conduct.

CIVIL ALLOWANCES.—REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,

The following resolution, passed by the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, on the 31st March 1840, is published for general information:—

"Officers hereafter appointed, or at present attached, to the Revenue Survey Department under the Bengal presidency, shall, in future, when compelled to absent themselves from their duties on medical certificate, be permitted to draw a moiety of their civil allowance; and the locum tenens, or person officiating for them for the time being, will be entitled to the full civil allowance of the appointment—the acting surveyor, however, will not, in case he should be obliged to apply for leave of absence, be entitled to any portion whatever of the civil allowance.

"Officers appointed to some of the detached and occasional surveys, which are, from time to time, prosecuted in Bengal, are not to be considered as being affected in any way by this resolution."

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

The 2nd Regt. of Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, raised at Seetapore in 1838, by Capt. Sturt, was inspected on 22d Feb. last, by the Officiating Resident at Lucknow, on which occasion Col. Caulfield, C. B., was pleased to issue the following order:

"The Officiating Resident has great pleasure in expressing the gratification he experienced this morning at the review of the 2nd Regt. Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force.

"The soldierlike appearance of the men under arms, and the fitting of the clothing and accoutrements, mark a very praiseworthy attention on the part of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

"The precision and energy conspicuous in the performance of manual and platoon exercises, reflects great credit upon the drill of the regiment;—the celerity, promptitude, and exactness, with which the manœuvres were performed in the field, and the correctness with which the distances were preserved, are ample proof of the high state of discipline at which this fine corps has arrived, and reflect great credit upon Capt. Sturt, his officers, and men, to whom the Officiating Resident offers his warm approbation, for the zeal and perseverance upon their part, which could alone have produced the high state of efficiency to which the regiment has arrived.

"The Officiating Resident, in offering to Capt. Sturt the expression of his thanks for the gratification he has derived from the inspection of his regiment, begs to assure him, that it will be a pleasing part of his duty to bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India the admirable state in which he found the 2nd Regt. Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 6. Mr. W. Edwards to be deputy secretary to government of N.W. Provinces.

7. Mr. W. De H. Routh to officiate as magistrate and collector of Goorgaon, during absence of Mr. C. Gubbins, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Mackenzie to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allygurh.

Mr. J. Maberly to be settlement officer in Zillah Goorgaon. (This app. cancelled on 4th April).

Mr. J. Thomason to officiate as secretary to government of N.W. Provinces, until further orders.

8. The governor for the time being of Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales' Island, to be a commissioner for purpose of inquiring into and deciding upon claims to hold lands within settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, under provisions of Act X. of 1837.

12. Mr. F. H. Robinson to officiate, until further orders, as agent to Lieut. Governor of N.W. Provinces in Bareilly.

17. Mr. W. Travers to be special deputy collector of Cuttack.

Mr. C. Tottenham to be do. do. of Tirhoot.

Mr. E. T. Trevor to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Khoordah (Southern division Cuttack).

Mr. G. J. Morris to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, for division of Chittagong.

18. Mr. T. J. Hugon, superintendent of Sulkea Chokies, to be vested under sec. 25 of Act XXIX. of 1838, with full powers authorized by Reg. X. of 1819, to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chokies, in respect to trial of persons charged with offences against laws for protection of salt revenue.

Mr. W. A. Peacock, superintendent of Western Salt Chokies, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. W. Grant, export warehouse keeper, resumed charge of his office from 12th March.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be settlement officer in Zillah Etawah.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to assume charge of offices of magistrate and collector of Allahabad, to enable Mr. Montgomery to relieve Mr. Elliot from office of secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, agreeably to leave of absence obtained by that gentleman on 24th Feb.

Capt. H. Rutherford, artillery, to officiate as private secretary to Lieut. Governor of N.W. Provinces, from 4th Feb. last.

19. Mr. J. P. Gubbins authorized to make over charge of current duties of civil and sessions judge's office at Goruckpore to the principal sudder ameen.

Mr. H. J. Lushington to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Goruckpore.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Paneeput.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad. Mr. Tucker to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azimgurh, until further orders.

Mr. R. T. Tucker to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepore.

20. Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as agent to Lieut. Gov. of N.W. Provinces at Furruckabad, during absence of Mr. H. Swetenham on med. cert., or until further orders.

Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad, in room of Mr. Swetenham. Mr. Currie authorized to make over charge of office of civil and sessions judge of Etawah to the principal sudder ameen.

Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as civil and ses-

sions judge of Delhi, during period of leave of absence granted to Mr. C. Lindsay.

Mr. R. Neave to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allyghur, till further orders.

Mr. F. Williams to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly, during period of leave of absence granted to Mr. R. H. P. Clarke on 28th Feb., or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Astell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly.

21. Lieut. W. C. Hollings, Thuggee operation department, to be vested with powers described in Sections 9, 10, and 11, of Reg. XVI, of 1810, in Mymensing and other zillahs in which his predecessor, Lieut. Sleeman, exercised similar powers.

23. Ens. Hastings Young, 63d N.I., to be commandant of escort, and assistant to resident at Catmandhoo.

24. Mr. A. Raikes, assistant, directed to place himself under orders of magistrate and collector of Meerut.

Mr. J. Davidson to be commissioner of Rohilkund division; to take effect from 10th March.

27. Capt. G. H. Cox, of inv. estab., to be postmaster of Subathoo, from date on which he relieved Capt. Rainey from that office.

30. Mr. H. V. Bayley to be assistant secretary in Secret and Political Departments, and also in Legislative, Judicial, and Revenue Departments of Government of India.

31. Mr. W. S. Alexander to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Shahabad.

April 1. Mr. W. Dent to officiate as opium agent at Patna, and superintendent of Salt Chokies in Behar, until further orders.

4. Mr. J. A. Craigie to be a special deputy collector, from 1st inst.; date Agra.

6. Mr. G. T. Bayfield to be acting junior assistant to agent to Gov. General on N.E. frontier.

Lieut. W. McCulloch, 13th N.I., to be assistant to political agent at Munnepore.

8. Mr. G. D. Turnbull permitted to return to presidency for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Oriental languages at College of Fort William.

Civil Assist. Surg. J. B. Dickson to be postmaster at Gyah, in room of Mr. D. W. Fraser resigned.

15. Mr. F. E. Lautour permitted to proceed to Monghyr and prosecute his study of Oriental languages at that station, under superintendence of Mr. E. Lautour.

Mr. Archibald Trotter has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from the end of April.

The following gentlemen reported their arrival as writers on the Bengal establishment:—Mr. F. E. Lautour on 26th March; Mr. C. J. Wingfield on 29th do.

The following gentlemen of the civil service embarked on board the *Walmer Castle*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 25th March:—Messrs. H. S. Boulderson, W. H. Woodcock, and W. Braddon, for England; Mr. J. Davidson, for Cape of Good Hope; Mr. C. Garstin, for ditto and N.S. Wales.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—March 13. Mr. W. Edwards, leave in extension for one month, on private affairs.—19. Mr. C. Lindsay, for seven months, to the hills, on med. cert.—20. Mr. H. Swetenham, leave for three months, from 1st April, on med. cert.—27. Mr. T. P. Buller, absence for one month, on private affairs.—30. Mr. H. Nisbet, additional leave for two months, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—31. Mr. J. Craigie, leave from 1st April to 1st Nov., to proceed to the hills.—April 7. The Hon. J. C. Erskine, for six months, on med. cert., in addition to leave granted him on 22d Oct. last.—Mr. A. Reid, for two months, on med. cert., in extension of former leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—March 27. The Rev. C. Garbett, assist. chaplain of Cawnpore, for two months, on private affairs, to enable him to join his station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 16, 1840.—Lieut. A. H. Ross, 42d N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabul for employment in H.M. Shah Shooja's force, from 2d March 1840.

Maj. Gen. E. H. Simpson, colonel 19th N.I., having resigned command of H.M. Shah Shooja's force, Brigadier A. Roberts, C.B., lieut. col. 1st Europ. regt., appointed to succeed that officer.

March 18.—Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, 9th N.I., to be 2d in command of Assam Light Infantry.

2d-Lieut. Alex. D. Turnbull, now doing duty with corps of sappers and miners, to officiate as assistant to superintendent of Doab Canal.

Lieut. O. H. S. G. Anson, H.M. 3d Foot, to be aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor General from 25th Feb. last, v. Capt. Carr proceeded to Europe.

Cadet of Infantry H. F. Crossman admitted on establishment, and prom. (on 1st April) to rank of ensign.

March 25.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. McDonald to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. R. Warburton to be 1st lieut., from 18th March 1840, in suc. to Capt. H. P. Hughes retired.

Lieut. T. T. Wheler, 56th N.I., to be adjutant of 5th local horse.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieut. F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I., 18th March 1840; Lieut. N. Vicary, 2d Europ. regt., 20th do.

Assist. Surg. A. Webb, 2d assist. garrison surgeon, Fort William, to be 1st assist. garrison surgeon, v. Assist. Surg. H. P. Bell, M.D.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry, M.D., officiating 1st assist. garrison surgeon, to be 2d assist. garrison surg., v. Assist. Surg. Webb.

Capt. R. Angelo, 34th N.I., placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor N.W. Provinces, for civil employ.

March 27.—Capt. H. C. Boileau, 28th N.I., officiating superintendent and paymaster of native invalids in Dinapore division, to be superintendent and paymaster of invalids at Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, v. Capt. A. Goldie.

April 1.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. Col. S. Shaw to be lieut. col. commandant, Major C. H. Bell to be lieut. col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. H. Woodroffe to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. Fenning to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. S. Phillips to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Maj. Gen. (Col.) H. Faithfull dec.

33d N.I. Capt. F. Hewitt to be maj., Lieut. J. McAdam to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. Ward to be lieut., from 23d March 1840, in suc. to Maj. G. Barker retired.

70th N.I. Ens. H. Hopkinson to be lieut., from 19th Jan. 1840, v. Lieut. W. R. Mercer dec.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry to have rank of Captain by brevet, from date expressed opposite to their names:—Lieut. P. Hay, 42d N.I., and Lieut. J. Macdonald, 50th do., from 26th March 1840.

Ens. R. Campbell, 47th N.I., to do duty with 1st Assam Sebundy Corps.

Capt. G. Campbell, horse artillery, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor N.W. Provinces, for purpose of being app. aide-de-camp on His Honour's staff.

April 8.—1st-Lieut. W. O. Young, deputy commissary, to be commissary of ordnance, v. Major G. H. Woodroffe.

Ens. E. T. Dalton, 9th N.I., to be adjutant of Assam Light Infantry.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett to act as 1st assist. garrison surgeon, Fort William, in absence of Assist. Surg. A. Webb, or until further orders.

Cadets of Infantry J. W. Bristow, Abraham Meyer, and J. F. Pogson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. R. Hoey admitted as a veterinary surgeon on this establishment.

Capt. H. Rutherford, artillery, to officiate as

aide-de-camp to Lieut. Governor N.W.Provinces until further orders; to take effect from 11th March 1840, being date on which Capt. Pillans was app. to ordnance commissariat department.

Surg. D. Butter, M.D., to be civil surgeon at Benares; date 18th March.

April 14.—Lieut. C. A. Jackson, 31st N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabul for employment in H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh's force.

April 15.—Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell placed at disposal of Government of Bengal, in order to his being app. to officiate as civil assist. surgeon at Pooree, in room of Assist. Surg. Cumberland, who has obtained leave to proceed to sea on account of health.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. J. H Smyth to be 1st lieut., from 11th April 1840, v. 1st-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie dec.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry to have rank of Captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th N.I., Lieut. A. G. Miller, 30th do., and Lieut. A. C. Dewar, 58th do., from 11th April 1840; Lieut. J. V. Snook, 23d do., and Lieut. T. Walker, 1st do., from 15th April 1840.

(By the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 16, 1840.—Assist. Surg. R. Marshall, M.D., 56th N.I., to afford medical aid to a detachment of recruits for 1st Europ. regt., now in progress to Dinapore, and Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th, to take medical charge of 56th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Marshall on detached duty; date Dinapore 5th March.

Assist. Surg. N. Collyer, doing duty with 22d N.I., to proceed to Beawr, and assume medical charge of Mhairwarrah Local Bat., during indisposition of Assist. Surg. A. Mackean, and Surg. J. Griffiths, 74th, to afford medical aid to 22d regt., as a temp. arrangement; date 2d March.

Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M.D., 17th N.I., to proceed to Agra in medical charge of detachment of 2d Europ. regt. under Lieut. B. Kendall, making over medical charge of his own corps to Surg. W. S. Stiven, 19th N.I.; date Meerut 20th Feb.

Lieut. B. Kendall, 1st Europ. regt., to do duty with detachment of recruits for that corps proceeding to Dinapore from presidency, and Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 40th N.I., to continue attached to detachment, until further orders.

March 17.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne to do duty with 2d Europ. regt.; date Dinapore 7th March.

Surg. J. Row, 58th, to afford medical aid to 25th N.I., during absence, on detached duty, of Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies; date Barrackpore 10th March.

Assist. Surg. W. Pringle, M.D., attached to general hospital, to do duty with H.M. 49th Foot, and to join the corps on its arrival at presidency.

March 18.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid, 5th bat. artillery, to be placed in charge of Cawnpore magazine, during absence, on leave, of Brev. Capt. J. H. McDonald, officiating deputy com. of ordnance, as a temp. arrangement; date 12th Feb.

Lieut. W. Edwards, 18th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master to a detachment of 2d Europ. regt.; date 6th Feb.

Major J. D. Syers, 19th N.I., at present in charge of 4th depôt bat. at Bareilly, directed to proceed to Meerut, and assume command of regt. to which he belongs, on departure, on leave, of Lieut. Col. G. Williamson.

Major P. Brown, 29th N.I., to command 4th depôt bat., and directed to join it forthwith at Bareilly.

Lieut. C. Carlyon, 37th N I., to be adj. to corps, v. Loveday permitted to resign that situation.

March 19.—Cornet R. Christie to act as interp. and qu. master to 5th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Gascoyne; date 2d March.

March 20.—Surg. W. Watson to officiate as superintending surgeon at Cawnpore, on departure of Superintending Surg. G. King; and Surg. A. W. Steuart, 72d N.I., to officiate as garrison surg. at Allahabad, during absence of Surg. Watson; date Cawnpore 10th March.

Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st brigade horse artillery, to assume medical charge of Pauneeput Jail; date Kurnaul 6th March.

Lieut. Sewell, 47th N.I., to be interp. and qu. master to Volunteer Bat., and directed to join.

[The app. of Lieut. Sewell to the Volunteer Bat. having completed the number of officers required to be withdrawn from the 47th N.I., the Ensign formerly appointed to the bat. from that corps will rejoin his regiment.]

Unposted Cornet F. R. Tottenham posted to 9th L.C. at Muttra, and directed to join.

March 21.—Ens. T. Pottinger to act as adj. to 54th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. W. Morrieson: date 7th March.

Assist. Surg. T. Cantor, M.D., to do duty with troops under orders for foreign service, and directed to report himself to the Officiating Superintending Surgeon at presidency.

March 22.—Ens. H. F. Crossman, lately admitted into service, to do duty with 69th N.I. at Berhampore, and directed to join.

March 23.—The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of 25th Feb., directing all reports to be made to Col. E. F. Waters, C.B., 68th N.I., until further orders, confirmed.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Hyslop, interp. and qu. master 59th N.I., to act as station staff; date Loodianah 7th March.

Lieut. M. T. White, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Amherst Town, and to draw his pay and allowances from treasury at Moulmein.

Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, Inv. estab., permitted to reside in vicinity of Berhampore, instead of in Calcutta, and to draw his pay and allowances from presidency pay-office.

March 24.—Surg. B. Bell removed from 2d Europ. regt. to 60th N.I., and Surg. G. Craigie, M.D., from 11th N.I. to 2d Europ. regt.

Surg. Craigie directed to proceed and join his corps at Hazareebaugh, on being relieved from duty on which he is at present employed.

Assist. Surg. T. Cantor, M.D., who was placed at disposal of Officiating Superintending Surgeon at presidency, in orders of 21st March, with a view to his employment with troops proceeding on foreign service, directed to join forthwith, and do duty with H.M. 26th Foot.

Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to five companies of 26th N.I., on escort duty with Right Hon. the Governor General; date 17th Jan. last.

Lieut. E. Wiggens to act as adj. to 52d N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Martin; date 8th March.

Lieut. E. Wiggens, 52d, at his own request, permitted to resign officiating app. of interp. and qu. mast. to 71st N.I., to which he was nominated in orders of 28th Jan. last.

March 25.—The Dinapore division and station orders of 13th March, directing a detachment of 28th N.I., under command of Lieut. T. D. Martin, to relieve a party of 50th do., and proceed to presidency, by water, on escort duty with Thug prisoners, confirmed.

Ens. J. Gordon to act as interp. and qu. master to 6th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Brev. Capt. H. W. J. Wilkinson; date 29th Feb.

March 30.—Surg. A. Wood, 5th bat. artillery, to act as superintending surgeon to Cawnpore division (in room of Garrison Surg. Watson, reported sick) during absence, on duty, of Superintending Surg. G. King, or until further orders; and Surg. J. Graham, M.D., 3d brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 5th bat. artillery, whilst Dr. Wood is employed as officiating superintending surgeon; date Cawnpore 16th March (cancelling arrangements in orders of 20th March).

The app. in orders of 22d Feb., of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Wakefield, 17th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I., at his own request, cancelled.

Capt. C. F. Havelock and Lieut. G. Harriott, H.M. 16th Lancers, permitted to do duty at Landour depôt.

April 1.—Brev. Capt. W. S. Pillans, and Lieut G. G. Chauner, deputy commissaries of ordnance, posted, former to Cawnpore, and latter to Allahabad magazine.

April 2.—The services of 2d-Lieut. C. Douglas, 4th comp. 4th bat. artillery, placed at disposal of

Lieut. Governor N.W.Provinces, for special employment; date Meerut 10th March.

Brev. Capt. R. Haldane, Hurrianah L.Inf.Bat., to act as station staff at Hansi, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Colebrooke; date 15th March.

Assist. Surg. W. Bridon to afford medical aid to 27th N.I., on departure of Assist. Surg. J. Steel, M.D.; date Ferosepore 16th March.

April 3.—Assist. Surg. F. Thompson placed in medical charge of 41st, Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., directed to afford medical aid to 67th, and Surg. E. T. Harpur, of 12th, required to take charge of 9th N.I.; date Benares 21st March.

April 7.—The following removals to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) H. J. Wood from 1st tr. 3d brigade to 1st comp. 1st bat.; Capt. E. R. Watts (on furl.) from 4th tr. 1st brigade to 2d comp. 3d bat.; Capt. F. Brind from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 1st tr. 3d brigade; and Capt. O. Baker from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 4th tr. 1st brigade.

Lieut. O. Campbell, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Mirzapore, instead of at Cawnpore, and to draw his pay and allowances from Benares pay-office.

Lieut. C. Ekins permitted, at his own request, to resign adjutancy of 7th L.C.

April 8.—Lieut. and Brev. J. W. V. Stephen, interp. and qu. master 41st N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. general, on departure, on duty, of Capt. Moore; date Benares 26th March.

Lieut. C. A. Kitson to act as adj. to 10th L.C., on departure, on leave, of Lieut. Beatson; date 15th March.

Surg. A. Davidson, M.D., 10th L.C., to afford medical aid to 22d N.I.; date Nusseerabad 21st March.

Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott to act as adj. to 74th N.I., on departure of Lieut. Oldfield; date 17th March.

1st-Lieut. W. H. Delamain, 2d comp. 4th bat. artillery, but now doing duty with 1st bat., to act as adj. and qu. mast. during indisposition of Lieut. Mackenzie; date 28th March.

Lieut. W. C. P. Collinson to act as adj. to a wing of 37th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 11th Jan. last.

Lieut. W. W. Steer to act as adj. to left wing 37th N.I., on demise of Lieut. Collinson; date 31st Jan. last.

April 9.—Surg. J. O'Dwyer, 69th N.I., to afford medical aid to depôt of H.M. 49th Foot; date 15th March.

Brev. Capt. R. Haldane to act as adj. to Hurrianah L.Inf.Bat., on departure, on leave, of Lieut. Colebrooke; date 15th March.

Assist. Surg. Duncan McRae to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot; date Dinapore 25th March.

Assist. Surg. H. C. Eddy, M.D., 2d L.C., to afford medical aid to men of 37th and 48th N.I. remaining at Jellalabad, on march of those corps; date Affghanistan 13th March.

Assist. Surg. Paton app. to medical charge of a wing of 35th N.I. and a detachment of local horse; date Ghuzni 15th Oct. 1839.

Maj. George Blake, 1st bat. artillery, to do duty with 2d bat. at Nusseerabad, until 20th Aug. next, when he will proceed and join head-quarters of his bat. at Dum-Dum.

74th N.I. Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott to be adj., v. Oldfield transf. to Scindiah's reformed contingent.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Morison, at present attached to Arracan Local Bat., permanently posted to that corps.

Cornet R. G. Simeon and Ensign J. M. Cripps (recently admitted into service) to do duty, former with 6th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares, and latter with 69th N.I. at Berhampore.

April 10.—Lieut. C. H. Burt, 64th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 62d N.I., and directed to join.

Ens. J. W. Bristow (lately admitted into service) to do duty with 69th N.I. at Berhampore, and directed to join.

April 11.—Veterinary Surgeon J. R. Hoey (lately admitted into service) posted to 4th L.C. at Neemuch, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Macrae, M.D., app. to medical charge of a detachment of recruits of 1st Europ. regt.; date Dinapore 1st April.

Assist. Surg. W. Gordon, M.D., to afford medical aid to 1st Depôt Bat. and a detachment of 67th N.I., with retrospective effect from 1st Feb. last, the date of departure of Civil Assist. Surg. Dunlop; date Juanpore 29th March.

April 13.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. Col. Commandant S. Shaw (new prom.) to 7th bat.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. Battine, C.B. (on furl.), from 3d to 7th bat.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Bell (new prom.) to 3d bat.—Major R. Roberts (on furl) from 4th to 3d bat.; Major G. H. Woodrooffe (new prom.) to 4th bat., and to join right wing at Dum-Dum.—Capts. J. Cartwright (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 4th tr. 3d brigade; J. L. Mowatt (on furl.) from 2d comp. 7th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; E. Madden (on sick leave) from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; J. H. McDonald (new prom.) to 2d comp. 7th bat.; S. W. Fenning (new prom.) to 4th comp. 3d bat.—1st-Lieuts. A. M. Seppings from 1st comp. to 2d comp. 5th bat.; R. Warburton (new prom.), on staff employ, to 6th comp. 6th bat.; J. S. Phillips (new prom.), on staff employ, to 2d comp. 1st bat.—2d-Lieuts. W. Hay (on furl.) from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 4th tr. 2d brigade; H. P. de Teissier from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; C. V. Cox from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.

The following appointments made in Regt. of Artillery:—1st-Lieuts. C. S. Reid, adj. of 5th bat., to be adj. of 7th bat., v. Fenning prom.; J. Whitefoord to be adj. of 6th bat., v. McDonald prom.; Brind to be adj. of 5th bat., v. Reid removed to 7th bat.; W. H. Delamain to be adj. of 1st bat., v. Mackenzie proceeding on furlough.—2d-Lieuts. N. A. Staples to act as interp. and qu. master to 6th bat., v. Miles proceeding on furlough; G. Penrice, 1st comp. 6th bat., to proceed to Bareilly and assume command of artillery at that station.

April 14.—Lieut. B. Kendall, 1st, to proceed with men and families of 2d Europ. regt. to Dinapore, as soon as tonnage can be provided; date Agra 8th March.

Lieut. T. C. Birch, 31st N.I., to be adj. to corps, v. Hampton permitted to resign that situation.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—March 18. Capt. H. P. Hughes, artillery, on pension of his rank.

Examinations.—Lieuts. A. H. C. Sewell, 27th N.I., and J. H. Fulton, 3d do., having been respectively pronounced, by the examiners of the College of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 18. Capt. J. S. Boswell, 19th N.I.—April 1. Capt. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers; Lieut. E. Talbot, 53d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 18. Col. W. Vincent, 46th N.I., on private affairs.—Surg. C. B. Francis.—25. Assist. Surg. R. B. Duncan, on private affairs.—Surg. H. H. Bowling, for health (permitted by government of Madras).—Lieut. C. Gordon, 74th N.I., for health (permitted by government of Bombay.)—27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Y. Lamb, 51st N.I., for health.—April 1. 1st-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie, artillery, for health.—8. Capt. Watts, artillery, for health (permitted by government of Bombay).—Lieut. R. M. Gurnell, 68th N.I., on private affairs.—15. Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d L.C., for health (permitted by government of Bombay).

To Bombay.—April 15. Lieut. T. H. Drake, 71st N.I., from 22d Feb. to 22d June, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 25. Assist. Surg. F. Fleming, for two years, for health (also to Australia).

To visit Presidency.—March 25. Lieut. G. Newbolt, 51st N.I., from 1st March to 1st Nov., on med. cert., preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea.—27. Col. J. A. Hodgson, 3d N.I., from 1st April to 1st Aug., to remain, on private affairs.—30. Brev. Capt. F. A. Miles, artillery, from 1st June to 1st Jan. 1841, preparatory to ap-

plying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs.—April 1. Ens. B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I., from 9th April to 9th June, to appear before examiners of College of Fort William.—Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland, civil station of Pooree, leave from 1st April, and eventually to sea, on med. cert.—11. Surg. H. Newmarch, 15th N.I., from 21st March to 21st May, on med. cert.—Lieut. G. A. Nicholetts, 28th L.C., from 14th April to 14th Oct., on med. cert.—14. Lieut. B. Cary, 6th N.I., from 10th May to 10th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Cawnpore.—March 19. Maj. S. Swayne, 5th N.I., instead of Meerut and Mussoorie.

To visit Simla.—March 27. Lieut. H. M. Travers, 8th N.I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Cooper, 23d N.I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on ditto.—Maj. J. Dunlop, 23d N.I., from 1st April to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—30. Brev. Capt. H. M. Miles, 5th N.I., from 28th Jan. to 28th July, on private affairs (also to Mussoorie).—April 1. Lieut. A. M. Becher, general staff, from 1st April to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—Ens. P. H. K. Dewaal, 34th N.I., from 15th March to 1st Jan. 1841, on med. cert.—7. Brev. Capt. F. K. Duncan, horse artillery, from 10th April to 10th Oct., on private affairs.—8. Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, commanding Sirhind division, from 1st April to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. C. Ekins, 7th L.C., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—Capt. E. A. Monro, 39th N.I., from 5th March to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—15. Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., from 1st May to 1st Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Allahabad.—March 27. Lieut. and Adj. W. P. Hampton, 31st N.I., from 1st April to 1st Oct. (also to Presidency) preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To remain at Saugor.—April 15. Capt. R. D. White, late A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Sir T. Anbury dec., from 1st April to 31st Dec., on private affairs (also to visit Nagpore and Bengal presidency, and to enable him to join his regt.)

To Ghazeepore.—April 1. Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73d N.I., from 15th March to 1st Nov., on med. cert.

To Landour.—April 1. Riding Mast. W. Rooffe, 9th L.C., from 12th March to 31st Jan. 1841, on med. cert.

To Singapore.—April 8. Surg. J. N. Rind, inv. estab., for six months, for health.

To visit Chittagong and Calcutta.—March 19. Lieut. R. N. Raikes, 67th N.I., from 4th April to 4th Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—March 19. 1st-Lieut. W. Barr, horse artillery, from 15th March to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—25. Capt. H. Boyd, 15th N.I., from 20th April to 20th Oct.—27. Lieut. R. A. Master, 7th L.C., from 15th March to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. Col. J. Holbrow, 44th N.I., from 2d April to 2d July, on private affairs.—Capt. F. Winter, 59th N.I., from 1st April to 15th July, on ditto (also to Simla).—April 7. Brev. Maj. J. Hicks, 17th N.I, from 2d April to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Landour.—March 19. Capt. C. McMorine, horse artillery, from 5th March to 25th Nov., on med. cert.

To the Hills.—March 25. Brev. Maj. G. Thomson, C.B., com. sappers and miners, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To remain at Quetta.—March 21. Ens. H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st July 1840, on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—April 7. Lieut. E. G. Austin, horse artillery, from 15th May to 1st Nov., on private affairs (also to Simla).—8. Lieut. J. Sissmore, 23d N.I., from 25th March to 10th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Agra and Bareilly.—April 11. Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, 8th L.C., from 1st May to 1st Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Darjeeling.—April 11. Ens. A. W. Onslow, 41st N.I., from 26th April to 26th Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Hurdwar and the Hills.—April 14. Ens. G. W. Cuninghame, 54th N.I., from 30th March to 30th June, on private affairs.

To visit Mhow.—March 17. Capt. H. M. Hailes, 10th L.C., from 1st April to 1st Oct., on private affairs.

To Neilgherry Hills.—April 6. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, assistant to political agent in Lower Sinde, for health.

To visit Meerut.—March 17. Maj. J. S. H. Weston, 31st N.I., from 1st April to 1st Oct., on private affairs (also to hills north of Deyrah).

To visit Almorah.—April 1. Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, 19th N.I., from 25th April to 25th Oct., on private affairs (former leave cancelled).

To Bareilly.—March 21. Lieut. Col. S. Oliver, 5th N.I., from 1st April to 1st Oct., to remain, on private affairs.

To Dinapore.—April 1. Capt. G. Burney, 38th N.I., from 20th March to 20th July, on private affairs.

To Nusseerabad.—April 14. Maj. J. Rawlins, artillery, from 27th March to 8th Aug., to remain, on private affairs.

Extension of Leave.—April 15. Capt. R. Hill, 70th N.I., from 24th April to 15th May, to enable him to join.

Cancelled.—March 18. The furl. to Europe *vid* Bombay granted on 30th Dec. 1839 to Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, 30th N.I., on private affairs.—The leave granted on 4th March to Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I., to N.S.Wales, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

March 12, 1840.—Lieut. C. Elmshirst, H.M. 9th Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B, commanding Cawnpore division.

Lieut. Viscount Jocelyn, H.M. 15th Hussars, to be extra aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, commanding Meerut division.

March 20.—H.M. 26th regt., to which Maj. Gen. Oglander belongs, being under orders to embark for service, that officer permitted to withdraw his application for leave to return to Europe.

The command of the force about to be despatched to the eastward being intrusted to an officer who has never had local rank assigned to him, and there being no necessity for such rank to prevent supersession by any officer of the Hon. Company's service, Maj. Gen. Oglander's commission, as major general in India, will be cancelled from date of his departure from Sand Heads.

49th Foot. Col. Bartley's commission as colonel in India will be similarly cancelled.

Brev. Maj. Jackson, H.M. 57th Foot, to act as brigade major of H.M. forces serving in Madras, during absence, on leave, of Brev. Maj. Kitson.

March 16.—With sanction of Government, the depôt of H.M. 26th Foot to be stationed, until further orders, at Berhampore. Capt. Young to proceed by water to that station, taking with him the whole of the women and children of the regt., and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers and men left for depôt duties.

April 16.—With sanction of Government, the depôt of H.M. 49th Foot, under command of Brev. Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, was established at Berhampore, on embarkation of corps for the presidency.

Lieut. J. Bockman, belonging to depôt of H.M. 49th Foot, and Cornet the Hon. A. Harbord, H.M. 3d L. Drags., to join and do duty with Capt. Campbell's detachment at Chinsurah.

Capt. McMahon, military secretary, to assume duties of deputy adj. gen. H.M. forces at Bombay from 1st April 1840, and until further orders.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To England.—March 12. Lieut. Col. Baumgardt, 2d F., for one year, for health.—Lieut. Col. Macdonald, C.B. and K.H., 4th F., deputy adj. gen. Bombay, for one year, on private affairs.—Lieut. Reed, 6th F., for one year, by order of Gen. Com. in Chief.—Lieut. J. T. Mauleverer, 17th F., for two years, on private affairs.—26. Cornet R. Routh, 16th Lancers (after visit to Calcutta), for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. G. D. J. Raitt, 2d F., for one year, on ditto.—Lieut. R. Donaldson, 41st F., for two years, on ditto.—April 9. Lieut. Stock, 2d F., for purpose of retiring from the service.—Lieut. J. E. Robertson, 6th F., for one year, on private affairs.—16. Lieut. H. Halket, 40th F., for two years, for health.—Cornet L. E. Nolan and

Assist. Surg. H. Reade, 15th Hussars, for two years, for health.

To Calcutta.—March 20. Capt. A. D. Colley, 16th F., from 15th March to 30th April, on private affairs.—April 9. Capt. H. Havelock, 13th L.I., from 2d Dec. 1839 to 4th Sept. 1840, on ditto.

To Almorah.—April 16. Lieut. George Forbes, 3d L. Drags., from 20th April to 20th Oct. 1840, on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—March 20. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Robinson, 44th F., from 5th April to 4th July, on private affairs.—26. Brev. Maj. C. O'Neill, 44th F., from 5th April to 4th July 1840, on private affairs.—April 16. Lieut. K. McKenzie, 3d F., from 15th May to 31st Oct., on private affairs.

To Simla.—March 12. Capt. D. Stewart, 3d F., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—20. Lieut. W. Wilmer, 16th Lancers, from 1st March to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. F. Holder, 13th L. Inf., from 1st April to 30th Sept., on ditto.—26. Lieuts. C. J. Foster, D. McKinnon, and F. T. Meik, 16th Lancers, on med. cert.—April 16. Capt. R. A. Smith, 3d L. Drags., from 15th April to 15th Oct. 1840, on private affairs.

To Landour.—March 20. Capt. C. F. Havelock, 16th Lancers, from 1st March to 30th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.—26. Cornet E. B. Bore, 16th Lancers, from 20th March to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. G. Harriott, 16th do., from 1st March to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—April 1. Lieut. G. M. Ross, 16th F., from 5th April to 4th Oct. 1840, on private affairs.—9. Ens. W. S. Carter, 16th F., from 7th April to 6th Oct., on ditto.

Cancelled.—March 12. The leave to England granted to Lieut. Anson, 3d F., on 30th Dec. last, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MARCH 21. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—25. H.M. brig *Algerine*, from Madras; *Andromeda*, from Sydney and Madras; *Futtay Salum*, from Bombay and Madras; *Algerine*, from Singapore and Malacca.—27. *Euphrasia*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry; *Champion*, from Coringa and Vizagapatam.—28. *Arethusa*, from Madras, &c.; *Trident*, from Havre and Bourbon.—29. H.C. steamer *Queen*, from London; *David Malcolm*, from Mauritius and Moulmein; *Hermina*, from Batavia.—30. *Rose*, from Cape and Mauritius; *Victoria*, from Singapore and Penang; *Catherine*, from Rangoon.—APRIL 2. *Hamilton Ross*, from Cape.—5. *Lord Amherst*, from Sydney.—6. *Jannet*, from Rangoon; *Ling-fung*, from Singapore and Penang.—7. *Hooghly*, from Mauritius.—8. H.M.S. *Conway*, from Nicobar Islands.—9. *John Heplurne*, from Moulmein and Rangoon; *Felicity*, from London.—11. *Clown*, from Singapore.—12. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, from Singapore, &c.—14. *Anundchunder*, from Singapore and Penang; *Mauririen*, from Bourbon.—15. *Anna Robertson*, from Singapore; *Gironde*, from Bourbon.—17. *Amiable Creole*, from Bourbon.—18. *Mary Emrie*, from Mauritius; *Theodosia*, from Liverpool.—19. *Ledia*, from Bourbon.

Sailed from Saugor.

MARCH 19. *Cambria*, for London.—20. *Thomas Grenville*, for London; *Brueman*, for Madras and Trincomallee.—21. *Edinburgh*, for London; *Mary Mallaby*, for Mauritius; *Indus*, for Adelaide and Sydney; *Sabine*, for Marseilles.——22. *Cordouan*, for Bordeaux; *Viscount Melbourne*, for London.—23. *Faize Rubahny*, for Persian Gulf; *Walmer Castle*, for London; *Shah Allum*, for Bombay.—25. *Patriot*, for Penang and Singapore; *Amherst*, for Arracan.—27. *Defiance*, *Ernaad*, and *Edmonstone*, all for Singapore and China; *Symmetry*, for Mauritius; *Robert Surcouf*, for Bourbon; *Miranda*, for Liverpool (put back on 11th April leaky).—29. *Rohomany*, for Singapore and China.—31. H.M.S. *Larne*, to sea.—APRIL 1. *Indian Queen*, for Madras; *Indian Oak*, for Singapore and China; *Europe*, for Mauritius.—2. *Prince George*, for Singapore; *Maas*, for Batavia.—3. *Therence*, for Bourbon; *Frederick Warren*, for Boston; *Windermere*, for Liverpool.—4. *Medusa*, for Eastward (Singapore), on Government service; *Victoria*, for Singapore and China.—9. *Columbine*, for Singapore and China.—13. *John Calvin*, for London; *Indien*, for Havre; *Glenwilly*, for London; *Alcide*, for Bourbon; *Hindoo*, for Liverpool; *Ranger*, for Singapore.—15. *Sulimany*, for Singapore; H.M. brig *Algerine*, for Singapore; *Blundell*, for Singapore; *Repulse*, for London; *Orion*, for Penang and Batavia; *Susan Crisp*, for London.—17. *Lady of the Lake*, for Liverpool; *Florist*, for London; *Marion*, for Singapore.—18. *Regina*, for Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

APRIL 8. *Mahomed Shaw*, for Singapore.—8. *George and Mary*, for London; *Shepherdess*, for London.—9 *Elizabeth*, for Mauritius.—16. *Allerton*, for Mauritius; *Mermaid*, for Singapore.—18. *Isabella*, for Singapore; *Vectis*, for Cape; *John Hayes*, for Mauritius; *Lucy*, for Bristol; *Syria*, for Bombay.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per H.M. brig, *Algerine*, from Madras: Sir Harry Darell, 14th Royal Irish, A.D.C. to the governor of Bombay.

Per Andromeda, from Madras: Captain Lushington, Queen's 9th; Dr. Primrose, ditto 44th; Mr. Mills, marine; Mr. Thomas Hasty; 69 troops, 3 females and 7 children, 16th Lancers.

Per Futtay Salum, from Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Algoe, Mr. Watson, Lieut. Walsh, and Mr. Wilkie.

Per David Malcolm, from Mauritius: A. Reid, esq., Bengal civil service.

Per John Hepburne, from Moulmein: D. E. Malloch, H. Howe, and H. Twentyman, Esqrs., merchants.

Per Anundchunder, from Penang: Mrs. Brandt; Miss Morgan; Capt. Dawson.

Per Anna Robertson, from Singapore: W. J. Taylor, Esq., civil service; Mrs. Taylor and 2 children; H. M. Clarke, Esq., civil service; H. P. Sturges, Esq., U.S.C. at Manilla; Mrs. Sturges and 3 children; Miss Kipling.

Freights (April 20) are still high, and dead weight tonnage is not to be had. The quotations of the day are—

To London and Liverpool.—Saltpetre, £5. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.—nominal; Sugar, £5. 15s. to £6, do. do.—do.; Rice, £6 to £6. 10s., do. do.—do.; Oil Seeds, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s., do. do.—do.; Hides, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s. per ton of 50 c. ft.; Jute, £4 to £4. 4s., do. do.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s., do. do.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £5. 15s. to £6, do. do.; Raw Silk, £6 to £6. 10s. per ton of 10 cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. At Dacca, the lady of M. Farnworth, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Beckett, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Benares, the lady of Major J. L. Earle, commanding Futtehgurh depôt, of a son.

March 6. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. John Hunter, of a daughter.

8. At Dacca, the lady of George Kallonas, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Ajmere, the wife of Mr. J. W. Staines, assist. pol. agent's office, of a son.

11. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Walter Landale, Esq., of Nurdah Luttipore, of a son.

14. At Amlah Factory, the lady of James Haley, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Rangoon, the lady of T. C. Avietoom, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Chinsurah, Mrs. L. P. Verniew, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George Barnes, surveyor general's department, of twin daughters.

19. At Bogwangolah, Mrs. Thos. Rose, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. R. Axcell, of a daughter.

20. At Garden Reach, Mrs. William Stuart Smith, of a son.

— At Jamaulpore, the lady of Capt. W. C. Carleton, 38th N.I., of a son.

22. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Geo. H. Edwards, 11th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Joakim, of a son.

— At Joonjoonoo, the lady of R. W. Forster, Esq., Shekawattie Brigade, of a son.

23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. Fernandes of the Marine Board Office, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Potter, jun., of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. T. S. C. Howe, of a daughter.
— At Gowahatty, Assam, the lady of Capt. W. Simonds, of a daughter.
25. At Sooraipoor, near Allahabad, the lady of George Breton, Esq., patrolling officer, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Ricketts, of a daughter.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. E. Rodgers, of a son.
— At Gya, the lady of H. C. Hamilton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
— At Balloo Ghat, Mrs. William Cox, of a daughter.
28. At Hurryhur, the lady of Lieut. Halsted, 11th N.I., superintendent of Nuggur, of a son and heir.
30. At Furreeddore, Moorshedabad, Mrs. Munro Innes, of a son.
31. At Seetapore, the lady of Capt. N. Sturt, commanding 2d infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, of a daughter.
April 1. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Loughnan, 10th L.C., fort adj. of Fort William, of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. J. Jones, Executive Engineer's Office, of a son.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. M. Gaumisse, of a son.
5. At Calcutta, the lady of Thos. Brae, Esq., of Hautbaria Factory, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Joseph Manook, of a son.
6. At Jessore, the lady of A. Lang, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. B. W. Goldie, of engineers, of a son.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Anson, assist. adj. gen. Sirhind Division, of a son.
7. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Maxton, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Agra, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Garstin, superintending engineer, Lower Provinces, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Richard Deefholts, of a daughter.
— At Beerbhoom, the lady of C. Whitmore, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Byrne, of a son.
— At Benares, the lady of Capt. Carpenter, 48th M.N.I., of a son.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Jolly, of a son.
11. At Calcutta, the lady of James Forlong, Esq., of a son.
13. Mrs. Chas. J. S. Montagu, of a son.
15. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Langer, of a daughter.
17. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. R. B. Pemberton, officiating agent to the Governor General, of a son.
19. At Fort William, the lady of E. P. Gilbert, Esq., Cameronians, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of T. G. Cleeve, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 3. At Gwalior, Lieut. C. P. Carrapiet, only son of Capt. Pogose Carrapiet (of Colonel Jacob's regt.), to Miss Anna Zuckaria, of Sirdana).
17. At Howrah, Alfred Cops, Esq., to Frances Jane, youngest daughter of the late C. A. Judah, Esq.
18. At Calcutta, Wm. Shaw Johnson, Esq., to Lucretia, second daughter of the late William Clarke, Esq., harbour-master.
21. At Mussoorie, Joseph Anderson, Esq., of Meerut, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Pittis.
23. At Calcutta, C. T. Sealy, Esq., C.S., son of the late Major Charles Sealy, Bengal artillery, to Anne, eldest daughter of Major Gen. Raper.
24. At Barrackpore, Mr. F. W. Browne to Miss Anne Wilson.
26. At Mirzapore, Frank Macmullen, Esq., 6th Lt. Cav., to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major R. W. Smith, of that regt.
28. At Calcutta, J. A. Gregg, Esq., to Margaret Victoria, eldest daughter of J. R. Barry, Esq.
— Mr. Chas. Watt to Rosama Davis.
— At Allahabad, Colin Campbell, Esq., of the firm of Fergusson and Co., Calcutta, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Joshua Bacon, Esq.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. James Paterson, mariner, to Miss Elizabeth Starling.
— At Simla, Lieut. Alex. Cunningham, engineers, to Alicia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Martin Thomas Whish, Esq., B.C.S.
April 2. At Meerut, Mr. Henry Cope to Harriet, widow of the late Capt. D. Sheriff, 48th N.I.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. W. K. Hamilton, superintendent of the Hon. Company's gunpowder magazine at Moyapore, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Shelverton.
10. At Hazareebaugh, Edmond Boult, Esq., staff assistant surgeon, to Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, Bart., of Spring Lawn, Devonshire.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. John Martin to Miss Cecilia Margaret Vandenberg.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Dacca, Mrs. Ellen Farnworth, aged 30.
10. At Dacca, Julien D. Pingault, Esq., aged 40.
12. At Barrackpore, Sidney Templer, son of Capt. G. H. Edwards, 13th N.I.
— At Mussoorie, Miss Margaret Healy, aged 18.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Hawkesworth, assistant to Burn and Co., of consumption.
16. At Dacca, Anne, wife of J. L. Wilkie, Esq.
17. At Futtehpore, James Galloway, Esq., deputy opium agent, aged 32.
21. On his march into Benares, in command of detachments, Brevet Major Ogilvie, of H.M. 31st regt., from dysentery.
— At Calcutta, T. H. Keating, Esq., aged 44.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Nargas, aged 68.
24. At Calcutta, Antoinette Louise, wife of Charles Morel, Esq., aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. S. Chopin, assistant in judicial and revenue department.
25. At Dacca, Mr. John Davoren, aged 42.
— At Dum-Dum, suddenly, Major Gen. Faithful, commandant of the artillery.
27. At Ghazeepore, George Mudie, Esq., indigo planter, aged 46.
28. At Barrackpore, Margaret Eliza, second daughter of Major Penny, aged 6 years.
30. At Midnapore, George Pearson, Esq., aged 39.
31. At Nepal, Ensign Hastings Young, B.N.I., commanding the resident's escort, son of James Young, Esq., late officiating law commissioner.
— At Saugor, Major Gen. Sir Thos. Anbury, K.C.B., commanding Saugor Division, aged 80.
April 2. At Dacca, M. N. Kallonas, Esq., coproprietor of the zemindary of Pergunnah Chunderdip, in zillah Backergunge, aged 53.
— At Calcutta, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. G. T. Marshall, sec. to College of Fort William, aged 4 years.
7. At Saugor, John Harvey, boatswain of the *Repulse*, aged 40.
9. At Kotah, aged 25, Assist. Surg. J. S. Haig, H.C. service, eldest son of the late James Haig, Esq., of the Crescent, Bedford.
10. At Dinapore, Mr. T. Lithgow, conductor of ordnance.
11. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie, adj. 1st bat. artillery.
— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. John Theodorus Mack, aged 41.
— Drowned in the Hooghly, off Barrackpore, by the upsetting of a sailing boat, Ensign R. C. Eatwell, 58th N.I.
— Mr. S. F. Wouters, provisioner.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Tippin, late of the H.C.'s marine, aged 45.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Macqueen, assistant in adj. gen.'s office (formerly of the Revenue Survey Department), of cholera, aged 36.
— On board the steamer *Enterprize*, off Calcutta, on her return from Singapore, whither she had been taken for the benefit of her health, Miss Honoria Torriano Williams, daughter of the late H. A. Williams, Esq., B.C.S., and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of pulmonary consumption, aged 20.
14. At Calcutta, Miss C. DeHone, aged 15.
— At Fort William, of cholera morbus, Ens. H. T. Repton, 47th N.I., aged about 22.
— At Kidderpore, Sarah Mary, aged 8 years, only daughter of Lieut. Peter Craufurd, H.M. 21st Fusileers.
15. At Calcutta, Major Wm. Cubitt, 18th N.I., deputy secretary to Government in the military department, aged 49.

Lately. Dr. Helfer. This enterprising naturalist had, it appears, landed on the Andaman Islands, where he was murdered by the natives.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PAYMASTERSHIPS.

Fort St. George, March 27, 1840.—In reference to G. O. by Gov. of the 25th Oct., 1834, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Vizagapatam shall be a station for a paymaster of the second class, and Masulipatam for a deputy paymaster.

Capt. D. Duff, paymaster at Masulipatam, is to be transferred to Vizagapatam as paymaster at that station, on his present allowances.

Capt. P. Steinson, deputy paymaster at Vizagapatam, is to be transferred to Masulipatam as deputy paymaster at that station, on his present allowances.

The above arrangement is to take effect from 1st June next, and the necessary subsidiary instructions, in order to its being carried into effect, will be furnished by the accountant-general.

FREE PASSAGES TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1840.—In furtherance of the G. O. G. 19th Jan., 1819, which directs that all officers entitled to a free passage shall be so distributed as to provide for the due superintendence of the troops on board of the different vessels, without subjecting the Company to unnecessary expense on that account, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that, when there may be a sufficient number of officers entitled to free passage to take charge of the different detachments, and any of those officers may be considered unequal to the superintendence of troops, so as to render it necessary to place such troops in the charge of an officer who would not otherwise be entitled to free passage, the previous sanction of the government shall be obtained, and a report made of the circumstances, in order that the extra charge may be accounted for to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

This order is not intended to interfere with officers who may be specially appointed by the Commander in Chief, to take charge of invalids of her Majesty's service, when there are no officers proceeding to Europe entitled to free passage.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1840.—The following movements are ordered :—

33d N. I., from Vellore to Madras.

19th do., from Madras to Trichinopoly.

GENERAL BREVETS.

Fort St. George, April 14, 1840.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, is published for the information of the army :—

[Letter to England, 16th Feb., 1839, No. 6. 4 and 5. Bring to notice a correspondence with the Supreme Government on the subject of her Majesty's General Brevets being promulgated by the Supreme Government alone, and remark on the order as prejudicial to officers of the Madras army.]

36. " We approve of the arrangements by which the notification of general brevets applicable to the three presidencies is published first by the Government of India. To obviate such temporary suppression as is contemplated by you from the delay to which this arrangement may give rise, we desire that the rule with respect to her Majesty's may be extended to the Company's service; and that, accordingly, officers promoted by the royal brevet may take rank according to that promotion from the date of the arrival of the Gazette notifying it at the station at which they may be serving, notwithstanding that notification of the promotion may not have been made in general orders by the Government of India."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 19. J. G. S. Bruere, C. Whittingham, and T. Clarke, Esqrs., to be commissioners for drawing of Government lotteries of present year.

26. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be 2d puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

H. Dickinson, Esq., to be 3d puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

31. C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, during absence of Mr. Morris on sick cert., or until further orders.

The Hon. W. H. Tracy to officiate as judge and criminal judge of Canara, until relieved by Mr. Lascellas, or until further orders.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. Frere on other duty, or until further orders.

A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, during employment of Mr. Goodwyn on other duty, or until further orders.

W. Knox, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

E. Peters, Esq., to be 2d assistant to accountant-general.

April 1. M. P. Daniell, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

8. G. J. Waters, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern division.

J. Walker, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura, but to continue to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, until further orders.

16. H. Montgomerie, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern division.

T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., to be 2d judge of ditto ditto for Northern division.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to be 3d judge of ditto ditto for Western division.

W. H. Babington, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Madura.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. Drury on sick cert., or until further orders.

William Elliot, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty.

G. H. Skelton, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

L. D. Daniell, Esq., to be registrar of Zillah Court of Nellore.

Capt. C. Yates, 46th N.I., assumed charge of office of acting secretary to College Board on 1st April.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—March 18. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for 18 months, for health.—25. W. Fisher, Esq., leave in extension, for six weeks, on private affairs.—31. T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., leave in extension, to 15th May, on sick cert.—F. Mole, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, for two months, on private affairs.—April 2. J. Haig, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, from 1st May to 30th June 1840, preparatory to return to Europe, and with permission on latter date to resign his office, and service of Hon. E.I. Company.—7. A. Brooke, in extension, until 30th Sept., on sick cert.—9. J. H. Cochrane, Esq., to England, with benefit of furlough allowance.—16. T. H. Davidson, Esq., until 30th April 1841, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 31. The Rev. A. Fennell, A.M., to act as chaplain at Cuddalore, until further orders.

April 14. The Rev. Edward Whitehead, M.A., admitted an assistant chaplain on this establishment from 21st March.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1840. — *Infantry.* Lieut.Col. (Brev.Col.) J.T.Trewman to be colonel, v. Limond dec.; date of com. 1st Jan. 1840.

Cadet of Infantry Edmund Elliot admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

March 27.—*Infantry.* Major L. Macdowell, 23d L.I., to be lieut. col., v. Dalgairns retired; date 29th Feb. 1840.

23d L.I. Capt. Fred. Welland to be major, Lieut. T. W. Cooke to be capt., and Ens. G. C. Dickson to be lieut., in suc. to L. Macdowell prom.; date of coms. 29th Feb. 1840.

The services of Maj. F. Welland, 23d L.I., placed at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty, from date on which he may be relieved from duties of paymaster to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

16th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Heyne to be quarter master and interpreter.

48th N.I. Lieut. C. Taylor to be adjutant.

27th N.I. Lieut. E. Dumergue to be adjutant.

1st L.C. Lieut. H. Hall to be adjutant.

Capt. J. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., to act as paymaster in Centre division, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Logan.

March 31.—*31st L.Inf.* Lieut. F. Knyvett to be quarter master and interpreter.

Assist. Surgs. Francis Wakefield and William Kirkwood permitted to enter on general duties of army.

April 3.—Assist. Surg. H. E. Hadwen permitted to enter on general duties of army.

April 4.—The services of the undermentioned officers directed to be placed temporarily at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces:—Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C.B., of artillery, with a view to his being appointed commanding officer of artillery, and to general command of detachment of Madras troops proceeding on service to the Eastward.—Lieuts. Rundall and Ouchterlony, of engineers, with a view to their being attached to the sappers and miners proceeding on service.

Lieut. Balfour, of artillery, to be staff officer to detachment of Madras troops proceeding on service to the Eastward.

April 7.—Maj. Bond, of artillery, to act as principal commissary of ordnance during absence of Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C B., on duty, or until further orders.

April 10.—*36th N.I.* Ens. W. F. Blake to be lieut., v. Lamphier retired; date of com. 30th Nov. 1839.

41st N.I. Lieut. J. MacVicar to be adjutant.

19th N.I. Lieut. Henry Nott to be qu. master and interpreter.

The services of Lieut. J. G. Johnston, 1st assist. civil engineer 6th division, placed at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces, for purpose of being temporarily employed with detachment of sappers and miners proceeding on duty to China.

April 14.—Capt. G. H. Harper, 40th N.I., to be paym. to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, v. Welland.

Capt. J. Sheil, 13th N.I., to be paym. to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Harper.

22d N.I. Lieut. T. P. Moore to be adjutant.

Capt. Richard Lambert, 16th N.I., to superintend construction of road from Ganjam to Berhampore.

The charge of the Red Hill Railroad and establishment attached thereto having been transferred to the superintendent of roads, the services of Capt. Morgan, 50th N.I., placed at disposal of Officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

April 21.—*6th N.I.* Capt. T. A. Howard to be major, Lieut. J. W. Coats to be capt., and Ens. F. G. Kempster to be lieut., v. Howison invalided; date of coms. 16th April 1840.

16th N.I. Ens. H. E. Walpole to be lieut., v. Coles dec.; date of com. 30th Dec. 1839.

Cadet of Infantry T. R. Fisher admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Surg. W. A. Hughes, garrison surgeon of Masulipatam, to perform duties of civil surgeon at that station.

Head-Quarters, March 20, 1840.—The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surg. W. Shedden from 8th N.I., to return to Madras with relieved detachment of regt., or on an opportunity offering for his embarkation.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall from 13th N.I., in medical charge of details, &c. at Tavoy, to 28th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Middlemass from medical charge of detachment of 12th N.I. and details of artillery at Malacca, to medical charge of detachment of 24th N.I. and details of artillery at Malacca; to have effect from the date of Assist. Surg. Shedden's embarkation.—Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, B.A., from doing duty under superintending surg. Ceded Districts, to do duty under staff surgeon at Moulmein.

March 21.—Ens. H. D. Hart (recently admitted and promoted) to do duty with 33d N.I.

March 25.—Lieut. G. S. Mardell, 16th N.I., to do duty with corps of sappers and miners, and to join its head-quarters at Madras, and on embarkation of Capt. Pears for foreign service, to receive charge of records and head-quarters, and proceed with them to Bangalore.

Ens. Edmund Elliot (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 33d N.I.

March 26.—The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surg. C. Woodford, doing duty with H.M. 63d regt., to medical charge of detachment and details at Tavoy.—Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, B.A., doing duty under staff surgeon at Moulmein, to do duty with H.M. 63d regt.

March 27.—There not being a subaltern officer of 1st L.C. qualified for the situation, Capt. J. W. Strettell appointed to act as qu. master and interpreter, until further orders.

Lieut. C. W. Tulloch, 1st M.E. regt., to proceed to St. Thomas's Mount and assume charge of details of 1st and 2d Madras Europ. regts. at that station.

March 31.—The following postings ordered:—Col. J. T. Trewman (late prom.) to 18th regt.; Lieut. Col. L. Macdowall (late prom.) to 33d do.

Lieut. G. Balfour, 4th or Golundauze Bat., and Lieuts. W. M. Gabbett and A. T. Cadell, horse brigade, to do duty with 2d bat. artillery, and to join companies going on foreign service.

Surg. J. P. Grant, 2d bat. artillery, to proceed with detachment when it leaves St. Thomas's Mount; till then he will retain his present medical charge.

Surg. G. Hopkins, M.D., removed from 30th to 5th N.I.

April 1.—Capt. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., to relieve Capt. Burn from charge of office and departmental records connected with Tenasserim Provinces, and remove them with him to Moulmein.

Lieuts. J. W. Rundall and J. Ouchterlony, of engineers, to join and do duty with detachment of sappers and miners under orders for foreign service.

The following removals ordered:—Surg. W. R. Smyth, A.B., from 8th L.C. to 2d bat artillery; to have effect from date of Surg. Grant's leaving St. Thomas's Mount.—Assist. Surg. W. Shedden to 28th N.I.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall from 28th to 2d N.I.

April 4.—Capt. R. Prettyman removed from 1st to 2d N.V.B., and app. to command detachment of that corps at Guntoor.

The G.O. 1st Feb. 1840, removing Capt. Bond from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d N.V.B., cancelled.

April 6.—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to regiments, *viz.*—W. P. Cust, 2d cornet, to 7th L.C., to join at Arcot; C. H. Middleton, 3d cornet, to 6th do., not arrived; Octavius Pelly, 3d cornet, to 7th do., not arrived.

April 7.—Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C.B., appointed commanding officer of artillery and to general command of detachment of Madras troops proceeding on service to the Eastward.

April 9.—The following removals ordered in the artillery:—Capt. G. Middlecoat from 3d to 1st bat.; Capt. C. H. Best from 1st to 3d do.; 1st-Lieut. R. Kinkead from 1st to 3d do.; 1st-Lieut. A. B. Gould from 3d to 1st do.

The following removals ordered:—Surg. J. W. Sherman from 19th to 1st N.I.; Surg. H. S. Brice from 1st to 19th do.; Assist. Surg. A. Lorimer, M.D., from 19th to 1st do.

April 11.—Lieut. C. A. Purvis removed from 2d to 1st bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. W. C. Maclean, M.D., to do duty with 2d bat. artillery, and to join detachment proceeding on foreign service.

April 13.—Lieut. Mardell, 16th N.I., doing duty with sappers and miners, to act as adj. of that corps, until further orders.

April 14.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. R. Oliphant from 2d regt. N.I. to 8th L.C., but to continue in charge of 2d N.I. until relieved.—Assist. Surg. W. Shedden from 28th to 2d regt. N.I.; Assist. Surg. H. Goodall from 2d to 28th do.

April 16.—Maj. Gen. R. West permitted to reside and draw his pay at Cuddalore, until further orders.

April 18.—Major John Howison, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Capt. Cox, 5th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. to that corps until further orders, there being no subaltern present with it who has qualified himself to hold the situation.

Lieut. Gill, 17th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 43d regt., until further orders.

April 20.—Lieut. J. E. Palmer, 4th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 48th regt., until further orders.

Ens. F. Welland removed from doing duty with 19th to do duty with 33d N.I.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—April 16. Major John Howison, 6th N.I., at his own request.

Examinations.—Lieut. H. Nott, 19th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, has been reported qualified as interpreter. The usual moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Lieut. J. McVicar, 41st regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Secunderabad, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. T. P. Moore, acting adj. 23d regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Waltair, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. A. T. Cadell, horse artillery, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, has been reported to have made sufficient progress to entitle him to the moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 27. Capt. J. S. Cotton, 7th L.C.

Off-Reckonings.—In consequence of the death of Col. (Maj. Gen.) Alex. Limond, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to Off-Reckonings is authorized:—Col. (Maj.Gen.) John Briggs,—half a share, from the 1st Jan. 1840.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 27. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. H. D. Sheppard, 19th N.I.—Assist. Surg. C. Don, for health.—April 7. Assist. Surg. F. Wakefield, for one year, without pay (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. Col. H. Dowker, 1st Europ. regt., for one year.—Capt. John Millar, 43d N.I., for three years (to embark from Calcutta).

To Sea and N.S. Wales.—April 14. Lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th N.I., until 30th Sept. 1841, on sick cert.

To Cuttack and Berhampore.—April 21. Major J. Howison, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., from 30th April to 31st Oct.

To Bellary.—April 21. Lieut. C. Campbell, 1st L.C., from 15th May to 15th July.

To Presidency.—March 20. Lieut. T. Smythe, 1st assist. to civil engineer in first division, for two months, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed either to sea or to Europe.—24. Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C., in continuation, till 31st May, on sick cert.—April 3. Lieut. Geo. Gibson, deputy com. of ordnance at Vellore, from 1st to 30th April.—7. Capt. F. Hughes, 7th L.C., from 8th to 18th April.—Lieut. the Hon. P. T. Pellow, 7th L.C., from 5th April to 5th May 1840.—16. Lieut. F. Henderson, 10th N.I., from 20th April to 31st July 1840.—21. Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, commanding Arcot, from 1st to 31st May.

To Cochin and Quilon.—April 14. Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N.I., in continuation, till 31st May 1840.

To Bombay.—March 17. Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N.I., from 25th April to 25th Aug.

To Eastern Coast.—March 24. Major E. A. McCurdy, 27th N.I., from 1st to 30th April.

To Bangalore.—March 24. Lieut. F. H. Scott, 8th L.C., from 16th March to 30th June, on sick cert.—27. Lieut. R. Hunter, 7th L.C., from 15th April to 30th Sept. 1840 (also to Neilgherries and Presidency).—Lieut. T. Newberry, 8th L.C., from 17th March to 15th July 1840, on sick cert. (also to Neilgherries).—31. Lieut. J. R. Harrison, 37th N.I., from 1st April to 31st July.—Surg. Q. Jamieson, M.D., 48th N.I., from 1st April to 31st May.—April 7. Lieut. R. A. Doria, 28th N.I., from 1st to 30th April, on sick cert.

To Neilgherries.—March 24. Lieut. J. J. Sherwood, 23d L.I., in continuation, to 30th Sept., on sick cert.—Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th N.I., from 18th March to 31st Oct., on sick cert.—27. Capt. G. A. Baillie, 52d N.I., from 11th March 1840 to 31st May 1841, on sick cert.—April 4. Capt. A. Douglas, resident at Tanjore, until 1st Oct. 1840, on sick cert.

To Western Coast.—April 14. Lieut. J. H. M. Babington, 48th N.I., from 15th April to 15th Aug. 1840.

To Sheveroy Hills.—March 31. Lieut. A. K. Cockburn, 50th N.I., in continuation, till 31st Oct. 1840.

To Sea Coast.—March 31. Veterinary Surg. M. W. Lloyd, from 1st April to 31st May.—April 21. Lieut. Col. H. Mitchell, 6th regt., from 1st to 31st May (at Pooree).

To Cannanore.—April 7. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. E. W. Kenworthy, 23d L.Inf., in continuation, till 30th April 1840.

To Mahableshwar Hills and Sea Coast.—April 7.

Lieut. G. S. Cotter, horse artillery, until 1st Aug 1840, on sick cert.

To Hyderabad.—April 21. Ens. C. C. McCullum, 7th regt., from 1st May to 31st July.

To Kurnool.—March 24. Ens. B. Hodson, 7th N.I., from 1st April to 30th June.

To Pulmanair.—March 27. Capt. A. S. Logan, paymaster Centre division, for three months, on private affairs.

To Hazareebaugh, in Bengal.—March 27. Capt. G. Alcock, horse artillery, from 5th April to 15th June, on private affairs (since cancelled).

Cancelled.—March 24. The furlough to Europe granted on 13th Dec. last to Capt. E. Humffreys, 8th L.C.—April 11. The leave of absence granted to Maj. F. Bond on 22d Feb. last.

Leave in extension.—April 15. Capt. A. T. Cotton, civil engineer of 5th division, for six months, on sick cert.—21. Surg. D. Vertue, for six months, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 22. *Ballochan*, from Pondicherry and Porto Novo.—26. *Union*, from Vizagapatam, Coringa, &c.; *Phœnix*, from Pondicherry; *Espoir*, from Seychelles, Cochin, &c.; *Fleetwood*, from V.D.Land.—29. *Pondicherry*, from Calcutta.—APRIL 2. *Louisa Munro*, from Rio Janeiro and Mauritius; *Charles Dumergue*, from Coringa, &c.; *Kite*, from Mauritius.—4. *Braemar*, from Calcutta; *Thomas Grenville*, from Calcutta.—15. *Anna*, from Moulmein and Marcanum.—19 *La Belle Alliance*, from Bombay; *Thetis*, from Cape; *Agnes*, from Bombay.—21. *Swallow*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry; *Victor*, from London.

Departures.

MARCH 19. *Hawke*, for Coringa.—20. *Futtay Salam*, for Calcutta; H.M. brig *Algerine*, for ditto.—22. *Pyeen Boun*, for Moulmein; *Arethusa*, for Munsoorcottah and Calcutta.—26. *Harrison*, for London.—29. *Espoir*, for Pondicherry; *Hindostan*, for London.—APRIL 1. *Union*, for Coringa; *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.—4. *Pondicherry*, for Bordeaux.—5. *Maingay*, for Moulmein; *Phœnix*, for Karrikal.—8. *Lukey Blass*, for Coringa; *Braemar*, for Trincomallee.—11. *Kite*, for Trincomallee.—12. *Ballochan*, for Havre; *Thomas Grenville*, for London.—14. *Rustomjee Cowarjee*, for Singapore and China; *John Adam*, for ditto.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Maingay, for Moulmein: Lieut. Fowle, H.M. 62d regt.; Lieut. Codd, H.M. 63d regt.; Capt. Nepean, D.J.A.Gl.; Capt. Kenny, D.A.A.Gl.; Major Derville, 31st L.I.; 46 non-commissioned rank and file H.M. 62d and 63d regts.; Apothecary Liepenstien; Messrs. P. Gregory, G. Scheffer, Fowle, and S. A. Johannes; Mrs. Eyre and 5 children.

Per transport ship *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, for Singapore and China: Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C.B.; Capts. P. Anstruther and R. C. Moore; Lieuts. G. Balfour, J. L. Barrow, W. Gabbett, A. T. Cadell, W. C. L. Baker, and R. R. Little; Surg. J. P. Grant; Assist. Surg. Maclean, M.D.; Sydney Horton, Esq., H.M. 49th regt.; 2 warrant officers; 212 European non-commissioned rank and file 2d bat. artillery, and 9 of the ordnance and commissariat department; 1 assistant apothecary; 2 native commissioned officers, and 64 native non-commissioned rank and file 2d bat. artillery; 104 public and 51 private followers.

Per transport ship *John Adam*, for Singapore and China: Capt. T. T. Pears; Lieuts. W. I. Birdwood, F. C. Cotton, J. G. Johnstone, R. Gordon, J. W. Rundall, and J. Ouchterlony; Assist. Surg. J. Williams; 1 warrant officer; 10 European non-commissioned officers; 1 assist. apothecary; 4 native commissioned officers, and 266 native non-commissioned rank and file sappers and miners; 28 public and 39 private followers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At Tellicherry, Mrs. George Edwards, of a son.

18. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. C. W. Rolland, artillery, of a son.

19. At Ootacamund, the lady of T. Harris, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

26. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Haleman, 41st N.I., of a son.

27. At Egmore, Mrs. Edmond Marsden, of a daughter, still-born.

28. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Carthew, 21st N.I., of a son.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of the Rev. H. Stuart, of a daughter.

29. At Hurryhur, the lady of Lieut. Halsted, 11th N.I., superintendent of Nuggur, of a son and heir.

31. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Thos. Dashwood, of a daughter.

April 1. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. A. Mc Cally, 44th N.I., and assistant commissary general, of a daughter.

3. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland, 11th M.N.I., of a daughter.

— At Neyoor, Mrs. A. F. Cæmmerer, of a son.

5. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, 21st N.I., assistant surveyor general, of a son.

— At Vellore, the lady of the Rev. F. H. W. Schmitz, missionary S.P.G.F. Parts, of a daughter.

6. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N.I., of a son.

— At Chattahava, near Tanjore, the lady of Lieut. W. Elliott Lockhart, 45th N.I., of a son.

7. At Waltair, the lady of Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D., of a son.

8. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. F. Eades, 39th N.I., of a son.

17. At Madras, the lady of R. Taylor, Esq., 2d L.C., of a son.

19. At Chintadrypettah, Mrs. T. D. W. Clark, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

March 30. At Secunderabad, Rowland W. T. Money, Esq., 41st M.N.I., to Catherine, second daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Peyton, 19th N.I.

DEATHS.

March 8. At Panany, Capt. Roderick McLeod, of the pension establishment.

14. At Kamptee, Ensign Edmund Paley, of the 25th regt. N.I.

26. At Vizagapatam, after his return from field duties in Goomsoor, Mr. John Summers, assistant surveyor, aged 28.

April 10. At Tellicherry, Helen Somerville, wife of T. H. Baber, Esq., late of the Bombay C.S., aged 60.

12. At Madras, Mr. George Cortnell, late bookkeeper at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s.

15. At Vepery, Mrs. Frances Urey, aged 53.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ANNUAL FAIR AT SUKKUR.

Notification.—Office of Political Agent, Upper Sindh, Camp, Feb. 8, 1840.—It has been arranged with his highness Meer Roostum Khan, that an annual fair, to continue during one month, shall be held at Sukkur, in the territory of the Ameers of the Upper Sindh. The month of January has been fixed on as that in which the merchants of Bombay, Affghanistan, the Punjab, Western India, and Rajpootana may most easily resort to Sukkur. The first annual fair will commence on the 1st Jan. 1841,

Under the engagements which have been entered into with the Ameers of Sindh, no duty will be hereafter demanded of merchants, not their own subjects,

on goods in transit on the river Indus. In addition to the foregoing advantages, and with the view of still further facilitating trade, his highness Meer Roostum Khan has engaged that no duty shall be levied on merchandize landed and exposed for sale at the annual fair held at Sukkur, nor on such portions of it as shall be re-embarked from the place where the sale is held, and not re-landed in Sindh.

SERVICES OF COL. SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Bombay Castle, March 31, 1840.—With reference to the G. O. dated the 21st inst. permitting Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., to proceed to England on furlough for three years, the Governor in Council cannot permit that distinguished officer to leave India, without recording the high sense he entertains of his services, and of the zeal and eminent ability he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of the various offices of trust and importance committed to him, and which it will afford him great gratification to bring to the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, April 1, 1840.—With the sanction of Government the following alterations in relief of native corps are ordered:

19th N. I. Malligaum to Bombay.
22nd N. I. Bombay to Malligaum.

DISCIPLINE OF CORPS IN DRILL, &c.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, April 13, 1840.—The Commander in Chief proposing an early period to make a tour of inspection, he thinks it right to give this notice to the troops, though he is aware that the utmost exertions of officers of all grades will be intermediately directed on every favourable opportunity to improve the discipline of corps in drill, and exercise according to the rules prescribed for her Majesty's forces.

A large portion of the troops have recently returned from a long and arduous service in the field, his excellency would particularly address himself to the commanding officers of corps so circumstanced, and he fells assured of the unremitting assiduity on their part and of their officers to restore their corps respectively to that high state of efficiency which existed previously to entering on the late campaign.

It is not the desire of the Commander in Chief, in the attainment of the object in view, to harrass or fatigue the troops, nor does he wish to have them kept a long time under arms, especially at this season of the year.

His excellency has observed a multiplied number of guards, sentries, and orderlies in different directions, which induces him to call the attention of officers commanding divisions, brigades, stations and corps to the utility to be derived by their controlling and diminishing as far as possible, without detriment to the public service, all such superfluous appropriations, which reduce the numbers on parade, and diminish the night's rest of soldiers, which should be always avoided when the execution of public duty will permit.

While on the foregoing subjects, the Commander in Chief avails himself of this occasion to advert to the apparent ignorance displayed by guards turning out to him at improper hours, and by sentries not knowing which way they are to front when on their posts; all these little details are laid down in the clearest and simplest manner, and commanding officers of corps are responsible when they send their men on duty that they should know how to perform it.

NOTES OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notification.—Bombay Castle, April 18, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all collectors, paymasters, and other officers of government, receive as cash, the notes of the Bank of Bombay, when tendered in payment of sums due to government.

ADVANCES TO QUEEN'S TROOPS.—RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Bombay Castle, April 14, 1840.—The following copy of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 15th Jan. 1840, is published for general information:

"We have to acquaint you, that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1840-41, in repayment of advances for the Queen's service in the East Indies, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, at two shillings and one half penny (2s. 0½d.) the Company's rupee."

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. F. BROADHURST.

At a general court martial assembled at Aden, on the 7th Feb. 1840, and of which Major J. T. Osburne, of the 1st European Reg., is president, Assist. Surg. F. Broadhurst, of the H. C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, was tried on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. For being in a state of intoxication on the evening of the 17th Jan. last,

between the hours of eight and nine, when sent for by me to come on deck.

2d. For making water on the deck in his cabin, and being in a state of insensibility from intoxication on the same evening, between the hours of ten and midnight.

(Signed) F. T. Powell, Lieut. and Senior Naval officer.

H. C. Sloop *Elphinstone*,
Aden, 5th Feb. 1840.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Assist. Surg. F. Broadhurst, of the H. C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the Court therefore adjudge him, the said Assist. Surg. F. Broadhurst, to lose five steps in the list of assistant surgeons, as it stands at this date.

Not confirmed.

(Signed) Thos. McMahon, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

I cannot confirm the finding and sentence in the present case, as the Court was not legally convened, the prisoner not having been under the orders of the officer commanding at Aden.

The conduct of Assist. Surg. Broadhurst appears, however, to have been so reprehensible, and his habits of intemperence to be so inexclaimable and dangerous to the public service, as to render it imperative on me to lay the case before the Hon. the Governor in Council, for transmission to the proper authorities in England, and to recommend that the assistant surgeon, pending the reference, be suspended from duty as a medical officer, and he is accordingly to repair to Bombay, and report his arrival to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 27. Capt. Beaver, paymaster with Dooab Force, to act as postmaster at Belgaum, during absence of Capt. Gordon on leave.

The undermentioned officers to be assistant magistrates in the several zillahs within Bombay presidency, *viz.*—Maj. H. G. Roberts, 13th N.I., commandant of Guzerat Irregular Horse; Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N.I., second in command of do.; Lieut. James McGrigor, 21st N.I., adj. of do.; Capt. G. K. Erskine, 1st L.C., commandant of Poona Auxiliary Horse; Lieut. W. Loch, 1st L.C., second in command of do.

18. Lieut. T. Gaisford, artillery, assistant to superintendent of revenue survey in Deccan (having returned from field service), to resume his duties in survey department.

21. W. A. Montriou, Esq., to act for Mr. J. M. Campbell during his absence in office of clerk of the crown, of indictments, and of arraigns, and of registrar on the Admiralty side, in criminal department of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. J. Farish, Esq., has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from the 22d April.

F. Sims, Esq., assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, on the 21st March.

Assist. Surg. Winchester assumed charge of the medical duties of the political agency in Lower Scinde, on the 14th March.

Obtained Leave of Absence, &c.—April 3. Mr. R. Keays, for two months, to proceed to Bombay and Mahableshwur, on private affairs.—8. Mr. C. Sims, for one month, to Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.—15. Mr. E. H. Townsend, for three months, to Mahableshwur Hills, for health.—22. Mr. W. Simson, a further extension of leave, till 20th May.—21. J. M. Campbell, Esq., clerk of the crown, &c., leave for six months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—April 8. The Rev. S. F. Pemberton, A.M., chaplain of Deesa, to visit Aboo, on sick cert., from 23d March to 23d May.—21. The Rev. A. Stackhouse, A.M., chaplain of Aden, to proceed to presidency, on sick cert., with leave till 1st July.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 31, 1840.—The services of Assist. Surg. B. P. Rooke placed at disposal of Com. in Chief (his app. of personal surgeon to Right Hon. Lord Keane having ceased, consequent on departure of his Excellency for England).

April 2.—The following appointments made:—Lieut. Fraser, adj., Lieut. Sullivan, qu. master, and Assist. Surg. Jackson, to medical charge of portion of H.M. 6th regt. about to be despatched from head-quarters under command of Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Murphy; date 11th March.

April 4.—Capt. H. N. Corsellis, paymaster, Poona division of army, assumed charge of his office at Poona, from Capt. N. Woodburn, on 24th March.

Capt. Carthew, 21st M.N.I., to be acting commissariat agent at Ahmednugger, from date of decease of late Brev. Capt. Cleather until he is relieved.

Lieut. C. D. Delamotte, 1st N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, C.B., appointed to divisional staff of army; date of app. 12th March.

Capt. Blood, of horse artillery, permitted to act for Capt. Sinclair, commissary of ordnance Poona division of army, on responsibility of latter officer, during his absence from his station on leave.

Lieut. Sir F. Ford, Bart., 20th N.I., to act as qu. master and paymaster to that regt., on departure of Lieut. Keily, until further orders.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. C. Kemball, 1st L.C., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that regt.; date Candahar 23d May 1839.—Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. H. Boye, on duty at Sukker; date Sukker 12th March 1839.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N.I., confirmed in app. of adj. to Nat. Vet. Bat. from 14th Feb. last, v. Hogg.

Lieut. D. D. Chadwick, 8th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Cotgrave on sick cert. to Mahableshwur.

April 7.—Capt. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to continue in charge of office of assistant commissary general Poona division of army, during certified indisposition of Capt. Whichello.

April 8.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Chatterton, at his own request, removed from medical charge of 23d N.I. to medical charge of Poona Auxiliary Horse, and Assist. Surg. Rooke to take charge of staff and details at head-quarters, during absence of Assist. Surg. Don on duty at Bukkur; date Larkana 10th March 1839.—Surg. Pinhey to afford medical aid to staff and details at Gundava, during absence of Assist. Surg. Rooke; date 23d March 1839.

Lieut. H. P. H. Hockin, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during period Brev. Capt. Farquhar may be officiating as brigade major at Deesa; date 8th March.

Lieut. K. Jopp, 16th N.I., to be staff officer and Persian interpreter to force at Karrack, from date

of arrival of head-quarters of 16th regt. at that station.

Assist. Surg. Munby, M.D., to assume medical charge of civil department at Dharwar, until further orders; date 20th March.

The following orders confirmed:—Capt. S. V. W. Hart to act as qu. master to 2d or Gr. N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast. Young; date Kurrachee 20th Feb. 1840.—Capt. L. Brown, 5th N.I., to act as interp. to 1st or Gr. N.I. proceeding on field service; date Sukker 22d Oct. 1839.

April 9. Ens. Beale to act as adj. to left wing 22d N.I., from 25th Feb.; date 28th Feb. 1840.

Lieut. Glasse to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Golundauze Bat., from 1st Feb.; date 31st Jan. last.

Lieut. Stevens, Madras artillery, to officiate as interp. to 1st or Golundauze Bat., from date of decease of late Brev. Capt. Cleather; date 27th Feb. last.

Lieut. Cartwright to act as adj. to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Stock; date 2d March.

Lieut. Hough, 18th N.I., to act as staff officer to a field detachment under command of Capt. Darke, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file; date 8th April.

Lieut. Orrok to act as adj., and Ens. Rigby as qu. mast. and interp. to right wing of 10th N.I., proceeding on service to Aden; date 3d April.

April 13.—Assist. Surg. W. Arnuckle to be civil surgeon at Dharwar, in suc. to P. Gray, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

April 14.—Ens. E. C. Fanning, 1st Gr. Regt., to perform duties of deputy paymaster to Scinde field force at Sukker, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. H. Lyons.

April 16.—Lieut. C. Gibeine, 16th N.I., to be commissariat officer at Kurrack, in room of Lieut. Milne returning with his regt. from that stat on.

Capt. J. D. Hallett, deputy assist. com. gen. N.D. army, to perform duties of paymaster to ditto during absence of Capt. Ord.

Lieut. J. B. Wilsonam receive l charge of his app. in commissariat department at Ahmednuggur from Capt. Carthew, on 4th April.

April 20.—Assist. Surg. Pinkerton especially placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for purpose of completing remaining period of Assist. Surg. Carnagie's service, who is placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for military duty.

April 21.—Ens. Cochran to act as adj. and qu. mast. to a detachment of H.M. 18th regt. under command of Capt. Grattan, until further orders; date 23th March.

April 22.—Lieut. and Acting Qu. Master R. H. Young, 2d Gr. N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt., from 12th March.

April 23.—Lieut. Walker, of engineers, to be executive engineer at Karrack.

April 24.—Ens S. J. K. Whitehill, 23d N.I., to act as qu. master and paymaster to that regt., during absence of Ens. Newnham on sick cert. to presidency.

Lieut. and Adj. P. W. Clarke, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., until an officer is available for the duty, in consequence of absence of Lieut. Young on leave to presidency.

Lieut. W. Falconer, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as qu. mast. and paymaster to that regt, from 5th March last.

Capt. H. J. Parkinson, commanding Guzerat Prov. Bat., to act as adj. to that bat. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Barr on duty, from 2d to 25th Feb. last.

Capt. J. S. Grant to be executive engineer in Scinde, but to continue to act as superintending engineer of Northern Provinces, until further orders.

April 28.—Capt. Farquharson, deputy commissary Poona division of army, received charge of arsenal at Ahmednuggur from Capt. Grant, on 7th April.

Lieut. G. P. Sealy, 1st bat. artillery, to act as interp. to 23d N.I., until further orders; date Kurrachee 31st March.

Lieut. R. C. Wormald, artillery, to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Lieut. Glasse on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. P. C. N. Amiel to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to left wing of 1st Gr. N.I., from 17th April to 5th May 1839; date Camp Bukkur 12th April 1839.

Lieut. C. D. De Lamotte to act as staff officer to left wing of 1st Gr. Regt., from 6th May to 24th Oct. 1839; date Camp Bukkur 5th May 1839.

Lieut. W. Clarke, Scinde Irregular Horse, to act as interp in Hindoostanee to 1st Gr. N.I., from 22d Jan. to 1st March 1840, during absence of Capt. Brown on duty; date Camp Deyra 22d Jan. 1840.

Ens. G. Malcolm to act as staff officer and interp in Hindoostanee to details of 1st Gr. N.I., of upwards of 300 rank and file on detachment at Sukkur, from 18th Feb. to 1st March 1840; date Camp Bukkur 18th Feb. 1840.

Lieut. A. C. Honner, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as interp. to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Forbes; date Camp Sukkur 30th March 1840.

Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as executive engineer in Upper Scinde, until further orders; date Camp Sukkur 31st March 1840.

Head-Quarters, April 2, 1840.—Lieut. H. Creed, artillery, permitted to remain at Bombay until further orders, under such instructions as he may receive from the Qu. Master General.

April 6.—The following removals in Regt. of Artillery ordered: Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith from 2d bat. to horse brigade; Lieut. Col. T. Stevenson, C.B., from horse brigade to 2d bat.; Major F. P. Lester from horse brigade to Golundauze Bat.; Major M. C. Decluzeau from Golundauze Bat. to horse brigade; 2d-Lieut. A. B. Kemball from 2d bat. to horse brigade, and to have effect from 1st April 1839.

Major M. C. Decluzeau to join head-quarters of horse brigade at Poona, without delay.

Assist. Surg. B. P. Rooke posted to 19th N.I.

April 11.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Lloyd, 2d bat. artillery, to command artillery in Scinde, v. Decluzeau app. to command horse brigade.

The services of Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th N.I., being no longer required in qu. mast. general's department, that officer to rejoin his regiment.

April 14.—Lieut. C. F. Christie, 2d Europ. regt., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Lieut. H. L. Brabazon transferred from 2d to Golundauze Bat., and directed to proceed to Ahmedabad and do duty with artillery at that station.

Assist. Surg. C. F. Collier, 16th N.I., posted to 3d troop horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson to be attached to 6th N.I., v. Assist. Surg. Arbuckle appointed civil surgeon at Dharwar.

April 18.—Surg. J. Don, M.D., to afford medical aid to engineer corps lately arrived at Poona; date 10th April.

April 21.—Assist. Surg. Cahill, M.D., to afford medical aid to 1st comp. Golundauze Bat., from 26th March; date Camp near Kurrachee 3d April.

April 23.—Surg. J. Boyd, 12th N.I., to assume medical charge of convalescent hospital at Bombay, v. Assist. Surg. Behan.

April 24.—The following removals in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Lloyd from 2d bat. to Golundauze Bat.; Capt. W. Jacob from Golundauze Bat. to 2d bat.; Capt. E. Stanton from 1st to 2d do.; Capt. W. M. Coghlan from 1st bat. to horse brigade; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. M. Webb from Golundauze Bat. to 2d bat.; Lieut. J. S. Unwin from Golundauze Bat. to 1st bat.; 2d-Lieut. W. C. Say from horse brigade to Golundauze Bat.; 2d-Lieut. C. J. Bruce from 1st to 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. C. J. Bruce directed to join company of artillery at Bhooj.

Assist. Surg. Carnegie to be attached to 14th N.I., and directed to join forthwith, v. Assist. Surg. Collier posted to 3d troop horse artillery.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—April 22. Capt. J. H. Hall, 26th N.I., on pay of his rank, from 30th April.—24. Capt. A. F. Johnson, 17th N.I., deputy military auditor general, on pension of his rank.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 30. Capt. J. B. Bellasis, 9th N.I., for health.—April 1. Major J. Jopp, engineer corps, for health.—21. Lieut. A. Hall, 25th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3d L.C., for health.—28. Lieut. Col. Com. B. Sandwith, C.B., 1st L.C.—Capt. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., acting sub assist. com. gen., on private affairs.

To Poona and Bombay.—March 27. Lieut. W. J. Morris, 2d in com. of Bheel corps, for one month, on private affairs.

To Presidency.—April 1. Ens. H. L. Evans, 17th N.I., from 1st April to 15th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—Capt. W. Macan, Lieut C. F. Christie, and Lieut. J. McGregor, in extension, until 30th April, for health.—2. Lieut. H. Creed, artillery, to remain until further orders.—3. Capt. J. B. Bellasis, assist. to superintendent of revenue survey in Deckan, from 16th Feb. to 31st May, for health.—6. Capt. S. Sinclair, com. of ordn. Poona division, to remain until 30th April, on private affairs.—6. Ens. A. Austen, 8th N.I., from 15th April to 15th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—7. Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3d L.C., from 27th March to 30th April, on med. cert.—14. Capt. Lyons, deputy paym. at Sukker, for six months, on private affairs.—6. Ens. C. Ponsonby, 17th N.I., from 1st April to 30th June, to remain, on private affairs.—11. Ens. J. M. Wiseman, 2d Europ. regt., from 7th to 30th April, to remain, on private affairs.—Capt. J. Davies, 11th N.I., from 15th April to 15th May, to remain, on ditto.—Lieut. N. P. McDougall, 13th N.I., from 15th April to 31st May, on ditto.—Assist. Surg. D. Clark, 10th N.I., from 31st March to 30th April, on med. cert.—14. Ens. M. M. McDonald, 22d N.I., from 7th to 30th April, on med. cert.—15. Lieut. J. M. Glasse, artillery, from 6th to 30th April, on med. cert.—Brev. Maj. J. B. M. Gillanders, 2d Europ. regt., from 10th to 25th April, on private affairs.—16. Capt. H. Ord, paym. N.D. of army, from 25th April to 25th May, on ditto.—15. Capt. Brett, artillery, from 10th to 30th April, on med. cert.—16. Capt. J. R. Hall, 26th N.I., from 13th to 30th April, on private affairs.—18. Cornet W. Ashburner, 3d L.C., from 10th April to 10th June, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for leave to V.D.Land.—21. Ens. J. A. Evan, 2d Europ regt., from 24th April to 15th May, on private affairs.—Lieut. R. D. Mackintosh, 2d Gr.N.I., from 1st May to 1st Nov., to remain, on ditto.—Ens. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I., from 20th April to 20th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—24. Ens. J. M. Wiseman, 2d Europ. regt., from 25th April to 25th May, to remain, on med. cert.—Lieut. J. S. Unwin, artillery, from 20th April to 20th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—Lieut. W. J. Bove, 23d N.I., from 25th April to 15th Oct., to remain, on private affairs.

To Mahableshwur.—April 1. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, 1st Europ. regt., from 1st to 30th April, on med. cert.—Ens. J. J. Combe, 18th N.I., from 1st to 30th do., in extension, on med. cert.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. J. Stevens, 21st N.I., from 1st to 30th do., in extension, on med. cert.—3. T. P. Weekes, Esq., 1st member of Medical Board, from 2d April to 30th May, on private affairs.—4. Major Lester, sec. to Mil. Board, from 2d May until 2d June.—6. Capt. G. Macan, 2d E.Regt., Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I., Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th do., Lieut. Willoughby, 25th do., and Capt. J. E. Lang, N.V.B., in extension, from 1st to 30th April, on med. cert.—7. Capt. W. Macan, brigade major at Deesa, from 7th April to 31st May, in extension, on med cert.—15. Lieut. Shaw, sub-assist. com. gen., in extension, till 30th April, on sick cert.—11. Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, artillery, from 7th April to 20th June, on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. P. D. Ottley, invalids, from 1st April to 31st May, on ditto.—18. Ens. A. S. Young, 3d N.I., from 1st May to 1st June, in extension, on ditto.—28. Maj. C. Waddington, superintending engineer Southern Provinces, from 1st to 31st May.

To Allahabad.—April 4. Lieut. W. E. Macleod, 20th N.I., from 1st April to 1st Aug., on private affairs.

To Neilgherries.—March 30. Maj. J. T. Osburne, 1st B. Europ. regt., for two years, for health.—April 4. Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th N.I., until 31st Dec. next, in extension, for health.—21. Brev. Col. W. Gordon, 23d N.I., for one year, for health.—24. Assist. Surg. D. Clark, 10th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Colombo.—March 30. Maj. Gen. B. Kennett, for six months, from 1st April, on private affairs.

To Bellary.—April 22. Capt. Carthen, 21st N.I., from 10th May to 10th June, on private affairs.

To within limits of Northern Division.—April 17. Capt. E. Walter, 3d L.C., from 6th April to 31st May, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George Grant, who retired from the Indian Navy, under the terms of the Court's despatches of the 9th May and 25th July 1838, has succeeded to the senior list, with the pension of £350 per annum from the 15th Nov. 1839, the date of decease of Capt. Pruen.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—April 3. Commodore G. B. Brucks, for one month, to Mahableshwur Hills.—4. Midshipman W. Balfour, for six months, to Red Sea or Persian Gulf, on sick cert.—14. Capt. J. C. Hawkins, an extension of leave till 30th May, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 2. *Gondolier*, from Aden.—3. *Kirkman Finlay*, from Liverpool.—5. *Esperança*, from Macao.—6. *Orestes*, from Sydney.—7. *Regular*, from Aden and Goa; *Rangoon*, from Cochin and Goa; *Augustus*, from St. Malo, &c.—8. *Lady Faversham*, from London and Bahia.—9. H.C. st. *Atalanta*, from Suez and Aden (with overland mail of 4th March); *Scaleby Castle*, from China, Singapore, &c.—10. *Medora*, from Liverpool; *Mor*, from China and Singapore.—12. H.C. st. *Berenice*, from Kurrachee.—14. *Mahamoody*, from Singapore, &c.—15. *Dowlatt Savoy*, from Singapore.—16. *Wild Irish Girl*, from Bourbon; *Mayaram Dayaram*, from Siam, Singapore, &c.; *Resolution*, from Kurrachee; *Faize Allum*, from Calcutta.—19. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Zyghur; *George Canver*, from Bordeaux.—20. *Barossa*, from Sydney.—25. *Kuscovie*, from Siam and Singapore; *Shaw Allum* from Calcutta; *Moffatt*, from Port Adelaide and Batavia.—27. *Soubrane*, from Sumatra, &c.; *Lady Grant*, from China, Singapore, &c.—28 *William Shaples*, from Liverpool.—29. *John Bull*, from Port Phillip; *Buchephalus*, from Greenock; H.C. steamer *Cleopatra*, from London, Lisbon, &c.—30. *Romeo*, from London (off Bombay).

Departures.

MARCH 30. H.C. brig *Palinurus*, for Bancote.—APRIL 1. *Fairy Queen*, for Colombo.—2. H.C. st. *Benares*, for Kurrachee; *Hydroose*, for Calcutta.—5. *Hamidon*, for Colombo.—7. *John William Dare*, for Karrack and Bussorah.—9. *Rothschild*, for Liverpool.—10. *Eliza*, for Port Glasgow; H.C. brig *Taptee*, for Mangalore.—12. *Hero of Malown*, for Liverpool; *Lancaste* , for Liverpool.—14. *Recovery*, for Calcutta.—17. *Lord Castlereagh*, for Kharrack, with troops.—18. *Dungon*, for Kharrack, with do.; H.C. schooner *Emily*, for Kharrack.—21. *Cornwallis*, for Calcutta; *Rangoon*, for Colombo.—22. H.C. st. *Hugh Lindsay*, and H.C. iron steamer *Planet*, for Kurrachee.—23. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, for Clyde; *Parland*, for Clyde; *Hamoody*, for Tellicherry.—24. *Clifton*, for Trincomalle and Singapore; *Sultana*, for Calcutta.—28. H.M. sloop *Childers*, to sea; *Parkfield*, for London; *Mary*, for Liverpool.—26. *George Cuvier*, for Bordeaux.—28. H.C. st. *Atalanta*, for Singapore; *Buckinghamshire*, for London; *City of Poonah*, for Liverpool; *Emerald Isle*, for Glasgow.—30. H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, for Red Sea (with overland mail).

Freights (April 30)—Are looking up, in consequence of the expected ships still keeping out, and parties anxious to ship off their purchases. £5. 10s. is now demanded for Liverpool; to London, £4. 15s. to £5.

Arrival of Passengers.

Per Orestes, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Kerr; Mr. Kerr, jun.; Capt. Dalrymple; James Thomson, Esq.

Per H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Suez: Lieut. Col. Morgan; P. Wildridge, Esq.; W. R. Hawkins, Esq.; Capt. Baldwin; Rev. Mr. MacVicar and lady; Rev. Mr. Aitkin; G. Manders, Esq.; C. Johnstone, Esq.; R. B. Riddell, Esq.; H. Fenwick, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Gascoigne; William McCullock, Esq.; Mr. Horton.—From Aden: Rev. Mr. Starkhouse; Assist. Surg. Clarke; Qu. Mast. Serjeant Campbell; Capt. Morris and 1 servant; &c. &c.

Per Scaleby Castle, from China, Singapore, &c.: James Maclean, Esq.

Per Mor, from China and Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. King and family; G. Fane, Esq.; M. R. Daniell, Esq.

Per H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee: Capt. Darley; Lieut. Wetherall; Lieut. Clarke; Lieut. De Tessier, Lieut. Wellman; Lieut. Cormick; Lieut. Jones; Assist. Surg. Thompson, H.M. 17th regt.; Lieut. McDonald, 22d N.I.; 176 rank and file; 273 public followers, and 47 private followers.

Per Mahamudy, from Singapore: Mr. R. N. Reid.

Per Wild Irish Girl, from Bourbon: Mrs. Gerard and 2 children; 12 coolies.

Per Resolution, from Kurrachee: Lieut. Gaisford; Capt. Brett, artillery; 319 troops and followers.

Per Soobrow, from Sumatra: Pestonjee Manockjee; Capt. Elder, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., from Mangalore.

Per Lady Grant, from China, Singapore, and Cochin: Mrs. Rundle; Mrs. Kemp; Mrs. Lugrin; Miss Rundle; the 2 Misses Lugrin; Capt. A. Ward; Capt. Donahoy.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Fairy Queen, for Colombo: Gen. Kennett.

Per John William Dare, for Karrack and Bussorah: Mrs. Shepherd and child: Capt. Jackson, 10th N.I.; Lieuts. Campbell and Ford, I.N.; Mr. Graham, purser; Lieut. Outhwaite: Mr. Pabrick; Mr. Thomas, midshipman, I.N.; 37 European troops; 120 native troops; 10 European sailors; 30 followers.

Per Recovery, for Calcutta: Major Jervis: Capt. Milne; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Ridgeway; and Dr. Bowhill.

Per Dromgan, for Karrack: Lieut. Jopp; Lieut. Thacker; 6 native commissioned officers; 237 rank and file; women, children, &c.

Per Clifton, for Ceylon and Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. Grattan; Capt. and Mrs. Wigston; Lieut. Swinburne; Ens. Vavasour; Ens. Cockrane; Ens. Hewitt; Ens. Cockburn; Ens. Armstrong; Assist Surg. Baker; 146 rank and file: 153 followers; 29 women; 37 children, H.M. 18th Royal Irish.

Per Sultana, for Calcutta: Lieut. Col. Gascoyne; Col. Morgan; Mr. Gillanders; Mr. Horton; Mr. Riddle.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 29. At Kurachee, the lady of the Rev. Claudius Sandys, of a daughter.

March 3. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th N.I., of a daughter.

24. At Dharwar, the lady of T. C. Loughman, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. Fred. Major, 6th N.I., of a son.

April 3. At Poona, the lady of C. M. Harrison, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4. At Nassick, the lady of Henry Reeves, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

13. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. and Acting Adj. H. P. H. Hockin, of a son.

18. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Mant, of a son.

23. At Dharwar, Mrs. Raymer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. At Bombay, Lieut. Henry James Barr, assistant auditor general, to Eliza Helen Alicea, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Keith, of this establishment.

April 2. At Bombay, Mr. George Smith to Miss Ellen Teasdale.

4. At Bombay, Capt. N. H. Thornbury, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Joseph Jefferson, Esq, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

21. At Bombay, Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., to Mary, second daughter of Geo. Cunningham, Esq., of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, and Trelawny, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

March 6. On board the *Cleopatra* steamer, on the passage from England, Dr. Freeman.

12. At his residence at Colabah, Maj. Gen. Kinnersley, late in command of the Poona division of the army. General Kinnersley had served 41½ years, having arrived in India as a cadet in Sept. 1799, out of which period he had been about 3½ years in Europe. The General, it is said, had amassed a very considerable property.

31. At Mazagon, Mary Elizabeth, wife of A. C. Maclean, Esq., formerly of Canton.

14. At Bandura, Eliza Anne, wife of Assist. Surg. W. Sullivan, of this establishment.

— At Girgaum, Mr. F. de Miranda, aged 56.

18. At Goa, of an attack of fever, caused by a cancer in the back, the Baron de Candal, Portuguese Governor of that settlement. He had only arrived there from Europe in November last.

19. At Colaba, Mrs. Capt. M. W. Tucker, in the 62d year of her age.

23. At Bombay, Sheik Heidayet Oola, one of the junior interpreters of the Supreme Court.

26. Mr. H. G. Johanness, in his 41st year.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Previous to April 11. *Charles Heurtly*, from London and Cape; H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, from Portsmouth and Cape; *Osprey*, from Tutacorin; *Paragon*, from Mauritius (and loading for London); *Fairy Queen*, from Bombay (and loading for ditto); *Duchess of Northumberland*, from Adelaide (and loading for ditto); *Corsair*, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—March 30. *Corsair*, for Singapore and China.—April 1. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for Trincomallee.—8. *Osprey*, for London.

Freight to London (April 11)—£5. 10s. to £6. 10s. per ton.

MARRIAGES.

March 24. At Trincomallee, the Hon. Gerald Chetwynd Talbot, civil service, to Margaret, only daughter of A. Mackay, Esq., Ceylon Rifles.

April 6. At Colombo, W. H. Underwood, Esq., 95th regt., to Flora, third daughter of the late Capt. J. D. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle regt.

9. At Colombo, John Shipton, Esq., to Maria, third daughter of the late Joseph Metcalf, Esq., Regent's Park, London.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Jaffna, Brev. Maj. Haddon Smith, late of the Ceylon Rifle regiment.

18. At Colombo, G. P. Gilbert, widow of the late Rev. C. F. Schroter.

27. At Kandy, aged 61, Mr. Simon Casie Chitty. He was the descendant of an eminent family originally from Casie on the Coast.

30. At Colombo, Mr. G. W. Trek, aged 58.

Lately. Maria, wife of Brev. Major Wallett, Ceylon Rifles, at present commandant of the Fort of Jaffna.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to March 3. *Cherub*, from London and Cape; *Caroline*, *Hebe*, and *Diana*, all from Sydney; *Laura*, from Liverpool; *Merchant*, from Havre; *Susanna Christina*, and *Sarah and Maria*, both from Holland; *John Johnston*, from Stockholm; *Westmoreland*, from Swan River.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to March 26. *Patriot*, from Mauritius; *Indiana*, *Jane Brown*, *Ambassador*, *Catherine Cornelia*, *Sultana*, *Flora*, *Rose*, *Reform*, and *Christina*, all from Batavia; *Poppy*, *Sylph*, *Victoria*, *Spy*, *Red Rover*, *Algerine*, and *Sir E. Ryan*, all from Calcutta; *Lady Nugent*, and *Diana*, both from Manilla; *Hero*, *Singapore*, and *Anna Robertson*, all from South Australia; *Louisa*, and *Ariel*, both from Ceylon; *Ardaseer*, from Bombay; *Castor*, from Rhio; *Fortitude*, from Glasgow; *Countess of Durham*, from Cape; *Euphrates*, from N.S.Wales; *Curique*, from Algoa Bay.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to March 26. *Conrad*, *Abbotsford*, *Lady Nugent*, *Jane Brown*, and *James Ewing*, all for London; *Amelia*, *Catherine Cornelia*, *Zeelust*, and *Indiana*, all for Batavia; *Orestes*, for Sourabaya; *Red Rover*, *Spy*, *Ardaseer*, *Ariel*, and *Poppy*, all for China; *Diana*, for Hamburgh; *Hero*, for N.S.Wales; *Louisa*, for Ceylon; *Singapore*, for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

March 9. At Singapore, the lady of S. Stephens, Esq., of a son and heir.

23. At Singapore, the lady of E. J. Gilman, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11. At Singapore, Mr. Wm. Thomas.

25. At Penang, Joseph G. Lucas, Esq., son of the late Gregory Lucas, Esq., aged 26.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Feb. 22. *Penang*, and *Frances Ann*, both from Liverpool; *L'Asie*, and *Bombay Castle*, both from Bombay; *Mor*, from Plymouth; *Fortesque*, from London; *Romero*, *Venice*, and *John Gilpin*, all from Valparaiso; *Iberia*, *Lyra*, *Consuelo*, *Susan*, and *Orwell*, all from Manilla; *Black Joke*, *Time*, and *Asia*, all from Singapore; *London*, from New York; *John Browne*, and *Alexandre*, both from Batavia; *Robert de Diable*, from Straits; *Arabian*, and *Cowasjee Family*, from Calcutta and Singapore.

Departures.—Previous to March 6. *Tapley*, *Thames*, *John Marsh*, *Thomas Coutts*, *Ann*, *Charles Grant*, *Abercrombie Robinson*, and *Earl of Balcarras*, all for London; *Cordelia*, *Harbinger*, and *Queen Mab*, all for Liverpool; *Stains Castle*, for Bristol; *Carnatic*, for Greenock; *Giraffe*, for Australasia; *Princess Louise*, for Hamburgh; *Lady Hayes*, and *Castle Huntly*, both for Manilla; *Jean*, for N.S.Wales.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to April 20. *Catherine*, *Lord Lyndoch*, *Joanna*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Africaine*, *Tanjore*, *Amwell*, *Queen Victoria*, *Laura*, and *Roberts*, all from London; H.C. steamer *Sesostris*, from Falmouth; *Thomas Lowry*, from Liverpool; *Munster Lass*, from St. Helena; *Earl of Durham*, from ——; *Bencoolen*, and *Waterville*, both from St. Domingo; *Countess of Minto*, and *Pomona*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Brenda* and *Patriot*, both from Rotterdam; *Elizabeth*, from Greenock.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 15. *Elizabeth*, and *Countess of Minto*, both for Calcutta; *Lord Lyndoch*, for Simon's Bay; *Tanjore*, for Simon's Bay and Ceylon: *Catherine*, and *Earl of Durham*, both for Bombay; *Lady of the Lake*, for ——; *Africaine*, and *Courier*, both for Algoa Bay; *Ontario*, for Hobart Town; *Thomas Lowry*, for N. S. Wales; *Briton*, for Mauritius.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Previous to April 19. *Terror*, and *Erebus* (discovery ships), from St. Helena; *Tanjore*, from Table Bay; H.M. frigate *Blonde*, and sloop *Pylades*, both from Plymouth.

Departure from ditto.—Previous to April 15. *Mary*, for Calcutta; *Erebus*, and *Terror*, on a voyage of discovery.

Postscript.

Advices from Persia have been received. The Shah and his army were stationary at Ispahan, where the inhabitants, and particularly such as had become obnoxious, from their political tendencies, have been treated with the greatest rigour. It is stated that he had lately manifested a disposition no longer to listen to the advice of his evil counsellors, and again to enter into communication with our government. Some hopes are now entertained of friendly relations with him being re-established; but, on the other hand, the encroachments he still continues to make on the Turkish frontier, in the direction of Sulemaniah (close to which city a skirmish is said to have already taken place between his troops and some of the Koordish tribes) would, apparently leave such prospects as distant as ever. Intelligence had reached Tabriz of a large Russian army collecting at Teflis, which, it was presumed, was to act against the Lesghis, who had manifested a disposition to rise on the first news of the victories of the Circassians.

Lieut. Governor Hobson arrived at New Zealand on the 29th of January, and issued the proclamations mentioned in p. 232, on the 4th of February. He had an interview with the chiefs, as, in order to complete the establishment of the British colonies, it was necessary they should sign certain documents. This they at first refused to do, saying, "They never had been robbed by any one, and they would still retain the right to sell their land to whom they pleased;" but, on the 6th, his Excellency having sent them a quantity of tobacco and blankets, with which they were much pleased, all except two signed the required documents. Another meeting was appointed for the 7th. Capt. Hobson has taken up his residence, for the present, with Mr. Busby, at the Bay of Islands, but intends to make a tour through the island before he fixes upon a capital for the new colony.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, June 17.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India stock was held this day at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street, which was made *special* for a variety of purposes.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the court, that it was "made special for the purpose of considering addresses of sympathy and congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert upon the occasion of their providential escape from the late atrocious attempt upon the life of her Majesty and his Royal Highness." The hon. chairman proceeded to observe, that he was sure the Court of Proprietors would approve of his having claimed precedency for this over all other business. (*Hear.*) The occasion was one which did not call upon him to take up the time of the Court with many observations. He was fully confident that the Court of Proprietors would approve of the course which the Court of Directors had deemed it to be their duty to pursue with reference to the subject to which he now called their attention. He alluded of course to the late attempt—to the late atrocious attempt—which had been made against the life of their illustrious sovereign. (*Hear, hear!*) In looking at that atrocious attempt, it must afford to every honest mind a great degree of satisfaction to perceive, that while, on the one hand, it had excited feelings of the deepest indignation, it had, on the other, called forth from one end of the country to the other the loudest expressions of loyal congratulation on her Majesty's providential escape. Under these circumstances, the Court of Directors most anxiously wished that the proprietors of East India stock should also give expression to their feelings and sentiments on this occasion; and they had, with that view, prepared congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert, which should be read to the Court, and which, he was convinced, would meet with the universal concurrence of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*)

The address to her Majesty was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Address of the East India Company.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the East India Company, humbly crave permission to approach your Royal person, to express the indignation and horror which we feel at the late atrocious attempt against the life of your Majesty, and our heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's happy and providential preservation.

We pray that Divine Providence may continue to shield your sacred person from danger, and that in a prolonged reign over a loyal and devoted people, your Majesty may be blessed with all public and domestic felicity.

The *Chairman*.—I now move that this Court approve of the address to her Majesty which has just been read; that the seal of the Company be affixed thereto; and that the chairman and deputy-chairman be requested to present the same to her Majesty.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. G. Lyall), seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said, he hoped he should be excused if he rose on this occasion, as he had done on other occasions, to express his concurrence in the propriety of the address which had emanated from the Court of Directors; and he trusted that, at the same time, he might be permitted to join in what he believed to be the unanimous feeling of satisfaction entertained by the proprietors on that side of the bar, at the early opportunity which had been afforded to them to congratulate her Majesty on her recent providential escape. There was he might be permitted to observe, very great ground for rejoicing on this occasion; but, at the same time, they could not conceal from themselves that there was a seriousness and solemnity coupled with the event, calculated to excite, in no inconsiderable degree, very painful feelings. They could scarcely believe that in so short a time after they had congratulated her Majesty on her accession to the throne of these realms, in so short a time after they had congratulated her Majesty on her marriage, they should have been called on to deplore and deeply to regret the perpetration of a deed which he must look upon as a reproach to the name of Englishman. (*Hear, hear!*) But, thank heaven! the hand of Providence was again stretched forth to protect the sovereign of these realms against an attempt, the success of which would not only have affected the welfare of this kingdom, but, he firmly believed, the peace and prosperity of the world at large, to a degree which his mind could scarcely contemplate without great apprehension. (*Hear, hear!*) But, while they were thus assembled to congratulate her Majesty, that the hand of an All wise Providence had been stretched forth to protect her life, and thereby to shield England from great calamity, the proprietors were especially called upon to recollect,

that her Majesty had very lately expressed a lively interest in the concerns of India and of the East India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, therefore, more particularly their duty, on this occasion, to give full expression to their feelings, with reference to this most atrocious attempt. (*Hear, hear!*) But, while he called the attention of the proprietors to this fact, he must be allowed to observe, that the importance which must be attached to the providential preservation of her Majesty's life, was not confined to the interests of India or of the East India Company, but was connected with the interests of the empire at large nay, he would add, of the whole world. *Hear, hear!*) While attempts were unhappily making to imbue the minds of the people of this country with sentiments of a disloyal, and even of a blood-thirsty nature, it became all public bodies, not only as public bodies, but as individuals, to endeavour by every means in their power to make every possible exertion to counteract the foul poison which was so industriously disseminated. (*Hear, hear!*) But, by the blessing of God, from the dark shade out of which this atrocious attempt arose, her Majesty's character appeared and stood forth in beautiful relief. The country saw her display that calmness and firmness by which her illustrious predecessors were so greatly distinguished (*hear*), which were so well adapted to adorn the high rank which her Majesty held (*hear, hear*), and which were in every respect so congenial to the feelings of the country over which, under Providence, she was placed. (*Hear, hear!*) He was quite certain that there would be an unanimous feeling on the part of the proprietors to avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful feelings; and, while they returned thanks to Providence for her Majesty's wonderful preservation, he hoped they would cordially unite in praying that the hand of Providence would be extended over her Majesty for very many years, during a long and prosperous reign. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. J. *Poynder* said, he hardly knew how to remain silent on such an occasion as the present, although he was well aware that the address, in which he heartily concurred, would be unanimously agreed to. But, as there were one or two points which had not been touched on in the course of the Christian and beautiful address that had just been delivered by the hon. proprietor, he hoped the Court would permit him to make a very few observations. In the first place, he wished to declare how much he rejoiced, as a proprietor, that it was their fortune and happiness to have an opportunity afforded them at once, by the hon. Chairman and Deputy Chairman, of expressing their feelings on this occasion—by having submitted to them, in accordance with a very important privilege, for their approval, this address of congratulation. He perfectly agreed with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining), that it was solely and entirely owing to the intervention of Divine Providence that they now rejoiced in her Majesty's deliverance from a most imminent danger; and he feared that, if that deliverance had not occurred, the consequence would have been most disastrous to this country. (*Hear, hear!*) They had, he was rejoiced to say, the happiness to know, in this religious country, that in 10,000 parishes, nay, in more than 10,000 churches and chapels, looking to the late extension of church buildings, there were raised, every morning and afternoon, prayers and supplications for the welfare of the Royal Family, whomsoever might fill the throne. This was a blessing peculiarly connected with the service of the established church; at the same time, when he said this, he could assure the Court that he meant to cast no reflection whatsoever on the service or forms of any other church; but he certainly approved of that principle which rendered it imperative on the minister, whomsoever he might be, not to deviate from a very valuable and proper form of prayer and thanksgiving daily. He hoped that her Majesty's providential preservation was deeply felt, and he was sure that it was so felt by the illustrious lady who now occupied the British throne. He was convinced that this was the case, because her Majesty, in conjunction with her Privy Council, had caused a day to be set apart to return thanksgiving for her preservation, and humbly to adore that Power which alone could shield the country from danger. Greatly did he approve of that part of the church service, in which prayers were offered up for Her Majesty as the nursing mother of the Church and the sovereign of these realms; and he hoped, that some form of the same description would shortly be adopted with respect to her Majesty's illustrious consort. He cordially concurred in the address, being perfectly persuaded that nothing short of divine interposition had preserved her Majesty's life on this occasion.

Mr. *Helps* was happy to avail himself of that opportunity to express his entire concurrence in what had fallen from the hon. proprietors who had already addressed the Court, and to declare that he perfectly coincided in the propriety of approaching the throne with their congratulations on this occasion. Much good, he conceived, was likely to arise from such demonstrations as the present, be-

cause it tended to show that the British public were not slow in marking with their detestation a crime of so much enormity. Might they not fairly hope that such proceedings would prove that no idiot or scoundrel—that no unhappy wretch, who, from a base desire for notoriety, or from any other wicked motive, attempted to take that life which was so deservedly dear to the whole people, would, in consequence, be looked upon as a hero; but would find his only reward, for conduct so monstrously atrocious, in one general expression of abhorrence and detestation, mitigated more or less by the extent of the crime, throughout the entire community? (*Hear, hear!*) Now, it was just possible to conceive that there were persons in the country, lovers of mischief, who might mistakenly suppose that an attempt like this would be viewed with apathy and indifference. Such persons required to be reminded, by demonstrations like the present, that their opinion was founded in error, and that such attempts were viewed with becoming indignation. It was most satisfactory to his mind to see, in every quarter of the kingdom—in every quarter of this island, from the Land's End to John o'Groat's—one universal demonstration of loyal and affectionate feeling. It was most pleasing to observe that, in spite of those who invidiously represented the Queen as the chief of a party, her people still continued to regard her in her true constitutional character, as the head of the great social family; and well assured was he, that every member of that family would, on all occasions, prove, by their devotion to her Majesty, how anxious they were to perform that duty which they owed to their Sovereign, and which ought to be the most binding on every subject. The whole conduct of the Queen, from the moment that the pistol-shot startled the ear of her Majesty, proved that she sought no other protection—no other earthly protection—than the protection of her people. (*Hear, hear!*) Meanwhile, it was their pleasing duty to convey to her Majesty their gratifying assurance, that her Majesty's reliance on the protection of her people was perfectly well-founded. Believing that such an assurance could not fail to be most gratifying to her feelings, as well as to those of her illustrious consort, he heartily joined in offering to her Majesty this proof of their respect, their loyalty, and their devotion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* said, after the able and appropriate address which had been proposed, and after the excellent speeches which had been delivered, he would not detain the Court for more than five minutes, while, as a man and a Christian, he expressed his horror at the nefarious attempt that had been made on her Majesty's life. It was not necessary for him to say a word farther than to declare his perfect acquiescence in the address.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he cordially concurred in the motion before the Court. He rejoiced in her Majesty's providential escape, and he sincerely hoped that God's blessing would be bounteously showered down upon her Majesty. Happily, by God's mercy, she had been preserved; and future ages would contemplate, with indignant astonishment, a sin of so dark and unparalleled a character. He was sorry to add one word more, but he must say that, in his opinion, a Court ought to have been specially called for this purpose sooner. This atrocious attack on her Majesty was made on Wednesday last; and, on an occasion like this, he thought it was their duty to assemble immediately in that Court, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration without delay. Such was the course pursued by other constituted authorities. He stated this more for their guidance in future, than with a view to censure what was past. But it appeared to him, that they ought to take care that all proceedings, which had for their object the loyal congratulation of the sovereign, ought to be adopted at once.

Mr. *Marriott* said, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had precisely expressed the observation which he was about to make on the point to which the hon. proprietor had alluded. The only question on his mind had reference to the time which had been selected for proposing the address. This was a Quarterly General Court, and was made special, not only for the consideration of an address to the throne, but for the discussion of other subjects. Now, he doubted whether the consideration of an address should not have been the sole business of a Court specially summoned for that purpose. He was delighted to find that the same divine Providence, which 40 years ago screened their then venerable monarch, George III., from the shot of Hatfield, at Drury-lane Theatre, had in this instance protected her Majesty. And he hoped that they would all join in the stanza, with a slight alteration, which Mr. Sheridan had added to the national anthem on that occasion:—

> From every latent foe,
> From the assassin's blow,
> God save our Queen!
> O'er her thine arm extend,
> From every ill defend
> Our monarch, prince, and friend—
> God save our Queen!

Mr. *P. Laurie* said that the motion then before the Court ought not to be made the subject of discussion. (*Hear, hear!*) He had expected, that that Special Court would have agreed to the address without a mo-

ment's delay (*Hear, hear!*); that it would have been carried by acclamation, and without any discussion, as had been done by both Houses of Parliament, and by the corporation of London. (*Hear, hear!*) Surely there was no necessity, on such an occasion, to introduce observations on the established church. (*Hear, hear!*) Surely there was no necessity to enter into arguments to prove, that her Majesty lived in the hearts of her subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) He repeated, that there ought to be no discussion on such an occasion—but they ought, with one voice of acclamation, to agree to the address. (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, hoped that the hon. Chairman would put the question at once, and that no further time should be consumed in uncalled for discussion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Twining* said, he had inquired at the India House as to the time when a Court would be called for considering of an address; and he was delighted to find that the subject had been immediately taken up, and a day named, which, he believed, would be satisfactory to the proprietors, and congenial to the feeling of all the members of the Court.

The *Chairman* wished to say a few words to vindicate the course pursued by the Court of Directors against the observations made by those hon. proprietors, who thought that unnecessary delay had occurred. The traitorous attack took place on Wednesday evening; on the following day, the Directors were attending their duty at Addiscombe; but the moment he arrived at that house, on Friday, he of his own authority ordered the Court to be made special, for the purpose of considering the address. He trusted that the address to her Majesty would now be carried, at once, by acclamation. (*Hear, hear!*)

The address was then agreed to unanimously. The seal of the Company was ordered to be affixed to it; and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman were requested to present it.

The *Chairman*—I now propose that the address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert be read.

The Clerk then read the address as follows:—

To his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

The humble Address of the East-India Company.

We, the East-India Company, crave leave to offer to your Royal Highness our cordial congratulations on the preservation of our most gracious Queen from the late atrocious attack upon her Majesty's life.

We desire, at the same time, to convey to your Royal Highness the expression of our joy that your Royal Highness was also, by the power of Divine Providence, preserved from injury; and of our fervent hopes, that by the guidance of the same Power, the safety and happiness of her Majesty and of your Royal Highness may ever be secured.

The *Chairman*—In moving the adoption of this address, I shall only say, that it has my most hearty concurrence.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Weeding*, having stated his concurrence in the address, said (with reference to the observations made Sir P. Laurie) that he wanted to know, why, in that Court, gentlemen were not to be allowed to express their honest feelings with respect to the attack that had been made on the sovereign, and to testify their loyalty to the throne? Notwithstanding what had been said, he felt that he only exercised a legitimate right, and he should always, whatever might be the occasion, exercise his own discretion as to whether he should address the Court or not. In the course of the observations that had been made, nothing was said that did not breathe respect and affection to her Majesty, or that did not do honour to the motives which actuated them, and to the interesting object which they all had in view. (*Hear, hear!*) He most cordially concurred in the address then before the Court; and he did so the more earnestly, because the first act of that honoured man whom they were called on to congratulate, was to preside at a public meeting of an institution called "The Anti-Slavery Society." (*Hear, hear!*) Such a proceeding did the illustrious Prince much honour, and he felt happy in thus publicly expressing the great gratification which so noble a trait of character had given him. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *J. Poynder* said, he also concurred in the address; but he must be allowed to observe, that neither on this nor on any other occasion, would he waive his right to make any observation that he might think proper to offer to the Court. He agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) that, though an address, ready cut and dry, and of which they all approved, might be presented to the Court, they were not, therefore, to be precluded from giving expression to their sentiments. They were not bound to let it pass, *sub silentio*; and, therefore, he was obliged to his hon. friend for having put in his claim to make such remarks as he might deem necessary.

Mr. *Twining* said, that, having taken the liberty of addressing the Court on the former motion, he hoped that he might be permitted to express his feelings, in reference to the proposition which was now before the proprietors. It was impossible for them not to think of the situation in which the Queen's consort had been placed without experiencing very painful feelings. There were circumstances of a peculiarly revolting character connected with the traitorous attempt. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort were, at the moment when the atrocious attack was made, in the act of presenting them-

selves to the public, in that open and unsuspicious manner, which was the most congenial that could be imagined to the feelings of the people of this country. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, therefore, it was most proper, that the members of that Court should unanimously express their sentiments to his Royal Highness, on an occasion of such deep interest to the country at large. (*Hear, hear!*)

The address was then agreed to unanimously; the Company's seal ordered to be affixed to it; and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman requested to present it.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Mr. *J. Poynder.*—Before the Court proceeds to other business, I wish to ask some questions relative to the operation of the Pilgrim tax.

The *Chairman.*—I hope the hon. proprietor will permit me to proceed with the regular business of the day. He can put his questions hereafter. I have to acquaint the Court, that certain accounts and papers, which have been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, are now, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 3, laid before the proprietors.

The Clerk read the titles of the papers as follows:

Account of the quantity and value of opium, woollens, cotton goods, and all other articles, imported into Canton by the East-India Company and private traders respectively, in each year from 1820 inclusive to the latest time to which the same can be made out: Also,

Account of the quantity and value of tea, and of all other articles, and of treasure, exported from Canton by the East-India Company and private traders, during the years above-mentioned: Also,

Account of all bills drawn upon India and London by the select committee at Canton, in each of the above years: Also,

Account of the exports and imports of foreign nations at the Port of Canton, in each of the above years, distinguishing woollen, cotton goods, tea, treasure, and bills, and all other articles, as far as the same can be made out: Also,

Account of the quantity of opium sold by the India Government, and of the quantity permitted to pass through the British territories in India, in each year, from 1820 to the latest time to which the same can be made out: And also,

Account of the net receipt from the sale of opium, and from passes granted for the transit of opium through the British territories in India, in each of the above years (the costs and charges being deducted).

Copies of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, respecting the expense of the armament now preparing in India for service in China.

Copy of Acts of the Government of India from 1834 to 1838 inclusive.

List specifying the particulars of retiring allowances and gratuities proposed to be granted to the secretaries and others employed under the Tanjore commission.

Lists (Nos. 106 and 107) of particulars of compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons who lately belonged to the maritime service of the East-India Company.

List specifying the particulars of compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons lately in the service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (No. 104).

Copy of Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, granting any pension, salary, or gratuity, under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half-year's dividend under the 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85, sec. 11., would be ready for delivery on Monday, July 6.

WAR WITH CHINA.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, before they proceeded with other business, he wished to receive some information on a subject of much importance. He perceived, from the titles of the papers which had been just read, that returns had been made to Parliament relative to the expense of the war about to be carried on between this country and China, which expense was, in the first instance, to be borne by the E. I. Company. Now, it was evident that a very considerable sum would be required for fitting out an expedition, and, therefore, it was, he conceived, necessary that the Court should, in some measure, be made acquainted with the proceedings that had taken place on this subject. He therefore asked, whether it was true that negotiations had been carried on between the Court of Directors and the Government for fixing the sum that was to be borne in the first instance by the Company? And next he should inquire, whether if such a negotiation had been entered into, whether the expense—

The *Chairman.*—I beg pardon for interrupting the hon. proprietor; but I must say, that the present is not the time for him to put those questions. The proper time is, when the fixed business of the day is over. I may here observe, that the papers which have just been laid before the Court are perfectly open to the proprietors, and may be read by them for their information. The hon. proprietor will have an opportunity, when the regular business of the day is concluded, to ask whatsoever questions he may think proper. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes.*—When will that time come? At four or five o'clock, I suppose, when the patience of the Court is worn out, and you won't listen to any questions. It is quite a new principle which the hon. Chairman has laid down. I think that the moment the title of a paper has been read, which paper cannot at the time be in the proprietors' room, it is competent for any member of the Court to make inquiries respecting the subject to which it relates. Is the hon. Chairman warranted in laying down such a doctrine as that which he has just promulgated? Is he authorized to take such a course by any by-law?

The *Chairman.*—I did not expect that such a question would have been asked by a proprietor of so much experience as the hon. bart. This Court has been

made special for certain purposes; and when the subjects for the consideration of which it has been so made special are disposed of, the hon. bart. or any other hon. proprietor will be regularly at liberty to ask such questions as they may think proper.

Mr. *J. Poynder.*—I wish to put my question now. It may be done without inconvenience.

The *Chairman* stated, that the regular business of the day must first be concluded,—and proceeded to announce the day on which the dividend warrants would be delivered, his declaration of which had been interrupted by Mr. Salomons.

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The *Chairman.*—In accordance with the resolution of the General Court, of the 6th of May last, the papers, relating to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, are now laid before the proprietors. They are extremely voluminous. I hold in my hand a list of them, which shews their very voluminous character. Every facility for their inspection and perusal will, however, be given, by the officers of this house, to those proprietors who wish to examine the documents in detail. Many proprietors may perhaps think that it would be better if the Directors had made a selection from the great mass of documents. But as the question to which they relate has been so much talked of, and as it has given rise to great difference of opinion, the Court of Directors have thought that the better course for them to pursue was, to lay the whole of the papers before the proprietors. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *D. Salomons.*—I wish to make a motion with reference to these papers, now.

Mr. *Wigram.*—I think the hon. proprietor cannot make any motion respecting those papers till all the regular business is gone through.

Mr. *D. Salomons.*—When shall I be at liberty to make my motion?

The *Chairman*—Why, of course, immediately after the allotted business of the day is finished.

CAPT. HAVISIDE'S CASE.

The *Chairman* stated, that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Court of the 18th of March last, the claim of Capt. Thomas Haviside for compensation had been again taken into consideration by the Court of Directors. The result of their deliberation was, that the Directors had, by a resolution passed on the 8th of April, agreed to recommend to the Board of Control, that, in consideration of the great services rendered to the Company by Capt. Haviside, whilst he was in their employ, there should be granted to him a pension of £200 per annum, to commence from the date of Capt. Haviside's last receipt of pension from the Poplar fund. A correspondence had afterwards taken place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control on the subject, which should now be read to the Court.

The Clerk then read the correspondence. The letter of the Court of Directors to the Board of Control recited the claims and services of Capt. Haviside (vide *Asiatic Journal* for April last), set forth the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, (being now shut out from the Poplar fund, and ineligible to receive relief from the compensation fund,) and recommended that he should be allowed a pension of £200 a-year, to commence from the date of his last receipts from the Poplar fund. The answer of the Board of Control, after going over the grounds which excluded Capt. Haviside from the benefits of the Poplar fund or the Compensation fund, admitted that his case was worthy of favourable consideration, in consequence of his great services; and the Board, looking to what he had lost and suffered in the performance of his duty, sanctioned, for his own life, a pension of £150 per annum, to commence from the date of his last receipts from the Poplar fund.

Much disapprobation was evinced at the decision of the Board of Control, in refusing the sum recommended by the Court of Directors.

THE BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman.*—I have to acquaint the Court, that it is ordained by the by-law, sec. 2, cap. 3, that the by-laws shall be read at the first General Court after every annual election.

The by-laws were then read short.

Mr. *Twining* said, that, as Chairman of the Committee of By-laws, it was his duty to present to the Court, as he then did, the report of the Committee of By-laws for the past year. He did not feel it necessary to make any observation, as the report itself would state fully his opinion, and that of the Committee at large.

The report was then read, which briefly set forth, that, during the past year, the by-laws had been strictly adhered to by the Company's officers and servants.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he felt himself called on to make a few observations in consequence of the nature of the report, which had been just presented. Two years ago, he had occasion to offer some remarks on the same subject, and he was now bound to take a similar course. He felt a strong objection to this report. He thought that they ought not to concur in it; and he would tell the

Court why he thought so. They knew that there was a measure respecting the hill coolies to be discussed that day. But were the proprietors aware, that this subject had been brought before Parliament in February last? A bill relative to colonial passengers was introduced on the 5th of February, and on the 26th of the same month, clauses were introduced into it, which opened the door to slavery—to the enslaving of those unfortunate hill coolies. Now, he would ask, had the by-laws been observed in this instance? Had the Court of Directors done their duty here? It was ordained by the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 3, "that all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law." That law was not obeyed in this instance; for what could more affect the rights, privileges and interests of the East-India Company than a measure which placed the liberty of their native subjects in jeopardy, and which authorized them to be sent out to slavery in a foreign country? *(Hear, hear!)* He had formerly made an inquiry on this subject, and was told that due notice would be given; but now it appeared that the Court of Directors knew nothing about it.

The *Chairman*.—The bill to which allusion has been made did not in any way affect the East-India Company, until within about ten days ago, when the clause relating to hill coolies was introduced. Before that, it had no relation to India. It referred merely to colonial passengers.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—I beg your pardon; the clause was introduced on the 26th of February.

The *Chairman*.—We got no notice of it—no public notice of it—until last Friday. We lost no time in making the Court special to consider of it. And it should be observed, that it is only imperative on the Court of Directors to cause a Court to be specially summoned before a bill, affecting the interests of the Company, passes into a law.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—The bill will be read a third time to-morrow night.

The *Chairman*.—No; I believe it will be put off.

Sir *C. Forbes* was proceeding to reiterate his objections to the report—when

An Hon. *Proprietor* submitted that the hon. bart. was out of order.

The *Chairman*.—I believe the hon. bart. is perfectly in order *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Twining* hoped that he would be considered equally in order, if he said a word or two in answer to some of the objections of the hon. bart., whose sentiments, on all occasions, he was glad to hear, and listened to with great respect. He did not, however, very well understand the course the hon. bart. seemed to wish that the Committee of By-laws should take. He did not think that it was the duty of the Committee of By-laws to watch the proceedings of the Court of Directors. Such a course, he conceived, would be over-stepping their province, and might very materially interfere with the duties of others.

The *Chairman*.—It is ordained by sec. 1, cap. 3, of the by-laws, that, at the quarterly General Court, held in the month of June, a committee of fifteen shall be chosen, to inspect the Company's by-laws.

The names of the members of the committee of last year were then read, for the purpose of being proposed for re-election.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he had a few observations to make on this occasion. He did not at all mean to question the abilities of the gentlemen who composed the Committee of By-laws, but he rose to express a doubt whether they were all qualified to act as members of that committee. He had reason to suppose that it was necessary to hold £2,000 stock, to qualify a proprietor for that office. He believed he could state, on good authority, that, according to a by-law, passed in 1709, no proprietor could act as a member of the committee, unless he possessed £2,000 stock.

The *Chairman*.—No such qualification is now required. It is only necessary that the members of the Committee should be proprietors entitled to take part in the proceedings of that Court.

Sir. *C. Forbes* said, he saw, that, at a meeting of proprietors, held under the charter of William 3, in 1709, it was declared, that no person should be admitted to act as a member of the Committee of By-laws who possessed less than £2,000 stock. Now, he wished to know, whether that by-law was considered in the appointment of the present Committee?

The *Chairman*.—There is no such by-law now in existence. It is obsolete. Our code of by-laws is in the hands of the proprietors, and no such law is to be found there. Every one of these gentlemen is regularly elected; and he thought it strange to question their eligibility, on account of a supposed law of which the proprietors know nothing. *(Hear, hear!)* There is nothing in the existing law to restrict the election of members to those proprietors who possess a certain quantity of stock. The by-laws contain no limitation of the kind.

Mr. *Fielder*.—The hon. bart. is re-

ferring to a law which was passed only 139 years ago (*Hear, hear!*), but which was no longer recognized as forming any part of the existing by-laws. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis* said, the antiquity of the law did not form a good objection against it. If it did, many of the statutes of England might be objected to on the same ground.

The *Chairman*. — The by-laws have been revised from time to time, and many of them have been repealed. Such must be the case with respect to the by-law now alluded to, which forms no part of the constitution of the Company. I shall now propose the re-election of the members of the committee of last year, with one exception.

The following gentlemen were then re-elected: — Richard Twining Esq., Chairman; Robert Williams, Esq.; Benjamin Barnard, Esq.: Sir James Shaw, Bart.; William Rennie, Esq.; John Hodgson, Esq.; A. H. Robarts, Esq.; Edward Goldsmid, Esq.; Alexander Annand, Esq.; Thomas Weeding, Esq.; Thomas Fielder, Esq.; W. G. Paxton, Esq.; Sir R. Glynn, and Lieut.-Col. Barnewall.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to acquaint the Court with the decease of Major-General Sir William Blackburn, in whose room I propose Lieut.-General Sir C. Robinson.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

HILL COOLIES.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to acquaint the Court that it is made special, on the requisition of nine proprietors (which shall be read), for the purpose of taking into consideration a bill now before Parliament, containing certain provisions relative to the employment of hill coolies.

The clerk then read the requisition, as follows:—

To the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, duly qualified according to law, request that you will call a Special General Court of the East-India Company, at the earliest convenient opportunity, to take into consideration a Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons, for permitting and regulating the deportation of hill coolies from India to the Mauritius.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

Thomas Weeding,	F. C. Brown,
W. A. Hankey,	Charles Grant,
Charles Forbes,	Robert Jones,
David Salomons,	John Forbes,
Henry Iveson.	

London, 8th June 1840.

The *Chairman*.—It may be convenient, in order to save discussion, to proceed, at the same time, to the next subject, with reference to which the Court has been specially convened, and which is connected with the subject of the previous requisition—namely, the laying before the proprietors, conformably with the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 1., a bill lately introduced into the House of Commons, entitled "The Colonial Passengers Bill." Some correspondence on the subject of this bill has taken place between the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and the Court of Directors, which, with permission of the Court, shall now be read; and from which it will be seen that the Directors have taken the earliest possible steps to prevent the objectionable clauses in "the Colonial Passengers Bill" from becoming law.

The clerk then read the following letter, addressed to the President of the Board of Control by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the reply of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, *viz.*—

East-India House, June 10.

Sir:—We are requested by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to draw your attention to the accompanying clauses, which, they understand, were introduced, on Friday last, into the Colonial Passengers Bill, by the committee on the Bill, in consequence of the instruction of the House, giving them power to regulate the intercourse of passengers between the East Indies and the Mauritius; and we are desired to express to you the earnest hope of the Court that no enactment will pass the Legislature, which shall interfere with the provisions and restrictions of the Act of the Government of India, No. 14 of 1839, until the report of the committee of inquiry, appointed by the Government of India in August 1839, and for which the Court especially called by their recent despatch of April 1, 1840, and the probable transmission of which, at an early period, is mentioned in the despatch of the Government of India of the 11th March last, shall have been received.

We are requested to add, that as a general Court is convened for Wednesday next, for the purpose of especially considering this subject, the Court of Directors feel that ample time will be given previously to the third reading, for making any representation, or taking any other measure in reference to it, which may be determined upon.

We have the honour to be, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) W. B. Bayley,
G. Lyall.

Answer.

India Board, June 15, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., in regard to certain clauses inserted by the committee of the House of Commons, in the Colonial Passengers Bill.

I perceive that, in your opinion, the effect of these clauses would be to repeal the Act of the Indian Government, prohibiting the exportation of labourers; and, without inquiring whether or not such would be the result of the Bill in question, I must beg leave to remind you that the Act of the Indian Government was never intended to be a permanent measure; and that the instructions of the Court of Directors, conveying to the Governor-general their order to suspend the exportation of labourers, expressly stated that the prohibition was to last only until Parliament should be able to legislate on the subject.

I must beg to add, that this was also the understanding of the Indian Government.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) John C. Hobhouse.

The *Chairman*.—In consequence of this communication, the Court of Directors had thought proper to prepare a draft of a petition to both Houses of Parliament on this subject, praying that no further proceedings should take place in this matter, until the report of the committee of inquiry, which had been

sitting at Calcutta, to investigate the subject fully, and which was expected almost daily, had been received. The Court of Directors hoped, that a postponement of the bill would take place until that information arrived.

The petition prepared by the Court of Directors to be presented to Parliament was then read. After setting forth, at great length, the proceeding adopted by the Company for the protection of the hill coolies, pointing out the objectionable nature of the clauses, and shewing how they were calculated to interfere with the regulations of the Indian government, the petition concluded in the following manner:—

Your petitioners humbly submit to your honourable House that it will be highly inexpedient, in the absence of the important information which it cannot be doubted will be furnished by the report of the committee of inquiry hereinbefore referred to, to legislate in this country upon a subject so materially affecting the rights and interests of a large, but ignorant and helpless, class of the natives of the territories under the government of your petitioners. And your petitioners submit, that the clauses so introduced into the Bill, now pending in your honourable House, may occasion difficulty to the Government of India, in reference to the said Act, No. 14 of 1839, and render it doubtful whether the provisions now intended to be made do not supersede or interfere with the provisions of that Act, and virtually prohibit the Government of India from enacting the same, or any similar provisions.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that the said clauses may not be passed into a law, and that your petitioners may have such relief in the premises as to the justice and wisdom of this honourable House shall seem meet.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

The *Chairman.*—I now propose that the petition which has just been read be adopted by the Court—that it be passed under the Company's seal; and that Mr. Hogg be requested to present it to the House of Commons. The petition fully states the grounds on which we urge the necessity of delay; and I have no doubt that, having such a foundation to proceed upon, our petition will be attended with good effect.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* begged leave to express his great satisfaction at the petition which had been prepared; and he earnestly hoped that it might be attended with the desired effect. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted, that, in all other cases, where the interest of the Company were affected, the Court of Directors would manifest the same degree of promptitude which they had displayed on this occasion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* agreed with the hon. baronet in the propriety of the petition which had just been read. The object of the motion which he had intended to submit to the Court, if the Directors had not taken the course which he now gladly learned they had done, was also to call on Parliament to defer farther proceedings, with respect to this bill, until after the result of the inquiry instituted upon this subject was known. That was the object of his intended motion; and, as the Directors had already taken up the point, he did not know that he need press the subject farther. (*Hear, hear!*) One question, however, he wished to ask, namely, was it likely that the third reading of the bill would take place to-morrow, or would it be postponed?

The *Chairman.*—I believe it is understood that it will be postponed.

Mr. *Twining*—If it be read a third time to-morrow, we shall still have an opportunity to petition the House of Lords.

Mr. *Hogg* said, he had spoken to an hon. friend of his in the House of Commons on the subject, and he understood that the bill would be postponed to next week. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, that, in accordance with the feelings and sentiments entertained and expressed by him in that Court, now nearly two years since, on the subject of the deportation of the natives of India as labourers to the Mauritius, he had joined with several other proprietors in calling a Special General Court for the consideration of it. His friends and himself had been led to do this from an apprehension that the clauses proposed to be introduced into the Colonial Passengers' Bill, if they did not permit it, were preparatory merely to some measure for authorizing and regulating their deportation. On that account they had sought for an early opportunity of taking the opinion of the General Court on the subject. He was glad to find, that the Court of Directors had adopted by anticipation the motion, which he had intended to submit to the Court, and which was, that no legislative measure should be enacted and no Order of Council be issued for permitting the deportation of the natives of India to the Mauritius, pending the enquiry which had been instituted by the local government in India, under the direction of the home authorities, into all the circumstances connected with the subject. He confessed, indeed, that he had entertained the hope, that the General Court would not again have been called upon to deliberate upon such a measure. Her Majesty's Government having abstained for nearly eighteen months from giving any encouragement to it, and the local government having, under the sanction of the Court of Directors, prohibited the traffic, it was natural to conclude, that the attempt would not have been revived. It was matter of deep regret, therefore, that the necessity should have again occurred for calling their attention to the subject. For himself, he entertained a conviction, a deep and decided conviction, that if the measure were authorized, fence it as you might with guards

and regulations, disguise it as you would under the specious pretence of preserving the rights of man, under the colourable pretext of allowing scope and freedom to human action, it was nothing more or less than an attempt to introduce a new system of slavery (*Hear, hear*), and this slavery would be more extensive, and therefore more iniquitous and mischievous, in proportion as it was supported by law and sanctioned by authority. (*Hear, hear!*) This bill, he perceived, had originally nothing to do with their native subjects. It was for the regulation of passengers between this country and North America—and it was proposed to extend its provisions to the Bahamas. But, at a very late period, it was farther proposed to extend its provisions to passengers from the East Indies to the Mauritius; in other words, to legalize the deportation of the Hill Coolies. Now, he wished to know, whether by an order council, the evil effects of such a measure, supposing it to pass, might not, in some degree, be corrected?

The *Chairman*—An Order in Council cannot supersede an Act of Parliament.

Mr. *Weeding* said, it was clear to him, that, under the colour of protection to the Hill Coolies, Parliament was about to renew, by this bill, a system of slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) They were about to give their sanction to a most iniquitous practice. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said, that nothing more was intended than merely to transfer the labour of these people from a place where they had nothing to do, to another where profitable employment was to be had. This was, however, if inquired into, nothing more than a specious fallacy, and he hoped that the directors, and especially those gentlemen who had acted in India in a military and civil capacity under the Company, would use their most cordial and zealous endeavours to protect the people of India, and would not allow them to be sent away they knew not whither. Why should a distant wilderness be cultivated at the expense of the toil and blood of the people of India? It was said, that, in India employment could not be found for those Coolies—that there was, forsooth, a superabundant population. He denied the assertion. On the contrary, many gentlemen around him could inform the Court, that, in different parts of India, they might travel miles and miles, and scarcely see a village. When, therefore, there was so much land uncultivated in India, it was ridiculous to tell him that there was no scope for the employment of the population. (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask, could they spare that population? He was very sure, that, under a wise and paternal system of government, they could not. If individuals wanted their lands cultivated in the Mauritius—if they suffered from the cessation of slave labour—the honest course for them to pursue was, to give the fair price for free labour. (*Hear, hear!*) They would then get their lands into cultivation, fairly, and not at the expense of the people of India, who were to be the victims of a new system of slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) The poor natives, who were thus to be cajoled, were so ignorant, that they knew not where the Mauritius was. Was it possible that such people as these could understand the meaning of a contract, entered into with men whose intellects were sharpened by avarice and cupidity? If those poor creatures were tricked into a contract for three years, why not for life; What was to prevent it? But it was said, "Oh! proper persons will be appointed to see fair play!" Why, what fair play could be expected, when power, determined to do the best it could for itself, was arrayed on one hand, and ignorance and weakness on the other? The fact was, that, if care were not taken, the Mauritius would absorb the best of our native population, to the ruin and destruction of India, where scarcely a spot would be cultivated. Having said thus much on the general question, it was not his intention, strongly opposed as he was to the principle of the proposed measure, to trouble the Court much with details; but he could not resist quoting from the report of a gentleman, Mr. Woodcock, of the Bengal civil service, who had, by the desire of Lord Auckland, submitted the result of his observations and inquiries relative to the East India labourers employed in the Mauritius:—

I was a passenger, in March last, in the *Drongan*, 355 tons, Capt. Mackenzie, bound to the Mauritius with a cargo of rice and sixty-six coolies. Of that number, twenty-six were Dangas, or people from the district of Clota Nagpore; fifteen were Musulmans, and twenty-five Hindus, of every variety of caste, from the Brahmin to the Chomar. The Dangas, who had come to Calcutta in search of employment, had entered into the speculation with perfect good-will; the rest, who had deserted their homes in consequence of some family dispute, or fled from their villages from inability to pay their rents, had generally involved themselves with crimps, who threatened them with an action and a gaol, or the alternative of paying their debts by accepting the advances offered to labourers proceeding to the Mauritius. That island was described to them in glowing terms, and advantage taken of their ignorance to provoke the belief that every necessary of life was cheap, labour light, and that the voyage would only occupy them ten days. Under these circumstances did this party agree to serve as labourers on the Mauritius, for a period of five years, on the following terms:—

Sirdah, or headman	Rs. 7	per mensem.
Mate, or assistant	6	,,
Coolies	5	,,
Boys	3	,,

and food and clothing to be supplied at the following rates:—

Annually—
- Two blankets each man.
- One cap, woollen.
- Two dhootees, or body-clothes.
- One mirzace, or jacket.

Daily—
- Fourteen chuttacks of rice.
- Two chuttacks of daul.
- Salt, some oil, and tamarinds.

The lower decks of the *Drongan* were stowed with rice, and the coolies were disposed of in the waste, between the gangways and the forecastle, where, if the weather had not been remarkably fine, they might have suffered, being unprotected from every change of weather and climate.

The agreements entered into by the labourers who were passengers in the *Drongan* secured "*that the daily labour required from each person should be fixed by the manager of the estate.*" The species and amount of labour differ of course with the soil and season, but the manager usually requires each man to dig eighty holes, one foot long by one foot wide, and one foot deep. This quantity of labour appears easy to a person unacquainted with the nature of the soil in the Mauritius, but it is in reality, from its rocky character, especially in tracts of country hitherto uncultivated, a long and hard day's work.

I may mention, as an evidence of the character of the people who are usually sent as labourers to the Mauritius, that out of fifty Indians employed there, not more than two or three had ever previously handled the implements of agriculture, and that this party was composed of a motley group of cooks, mussalchees, sweepers, syces, &c., and of every variety of trade except that for which they were peculiarly engaged.

I inquired regarding the few Indian women attached to the parties who have already proceeded to the Mauritius. I discovered, that they were not generally the legitimate wives of the labourers, but persons with whom an illicit intercourse had arisen in Calcutta, and who had been induced by money, or some more powerful influence, to attach themselves to the fortunes of their protectors. Two women were passengers in the *Drongan*; one was old, and proceeding with one son to join her other two in the Isle of France; the other was young, and was claimed, before we had been at sea three days, as the property of three persons. The captain found it difficult to decide to whom she lawfully belonged, and therefore denied her to be the property of any. When she arrived at Port Louis, she vehemently prayed to be taken back to Calcutta, as having been illegally and forcibly transported against her will; but having been shipped as a cooly, she was sent on shore as such, and has since united herself with one of the labourers of the same party. The history of her embarkation is this: three coolies subscribed to obtain her person and her services; they intoxicated her with some narcotic drug, and took her on board the ship in a stupified state, from which she only awoke to find herself the property of three persons. I have told your Lordship this long story, in order that you may be made aware of the abuses which might, and indeed do, exist in this species of colonization.

Mr. Scott, another civil servant of the Company, says:

The common term for which the labourers have engaged is five years; about two have elapsed since the first arrived. The period is quite arbitrary, and depends on the pleasure of the contracting parties; the same indeed may be said of all the items of food, clothing, pay, and free passage either way. The terms of these have been getting gradually less advantageous to the labourer. The amount of wages is generally assumed to be ten rupees; five are paid in money, and the remainder taken by the master, to supply the other items of the agreement, food, clothing, &c. The quantity in which these articles are to be supplied, varies: five rupees is, however, the maximum of money wages, and is not increased as the amount of provisions *is* lessened. Six months pay is commonly given in advance. Some engagements specify the number of working hours per diem, and are drawn up clearly and concisely; others are very loosely written, and, in minor points, may be interpreted at the pleasure of the master: "ghee and oil *occasionally*" I saw in several.

I took every opportunity my limited stay afforded me of personal intercourse with the emigrants; at the same time they had no reason to suppose my queries had any further object than satisfying a passing curiosity, heightened in some degree, it may be, by the circumstances of speaking a common language. I would observe, that the agreements all run so that the engager may at any time transfer his rights or contract to any third party—thus, for instance, one hundred men may be hired in Calcutta under the same article; on their arrival at the Mauritius, fifty may be sent to one factory and fifty located at another in the same neighbourhood, and yet their relative condition would in no way correspond, affected, as it would be, by the proper character of their respective masters. Some complained much of the severity and duration of their work, and that the stipulated quantity of food and clothes was not distributed.

With very rare exceptions, I doubt if there are many emigrants who congratulate themselves on the bargain they have made: they all stated they had left Calcutta under the impression they were going to the Company-ka-buttie (Company's village), the name by which the Mauritius is designated by the agents in India; how far the term was complimentary or compulsory I cannot say; and while I make no charge of misrepresentation, I am bound to acknowledge the difficulty of correctly and intelligibly describing an island in the Indian Ocean, to a person who had never seen the sea, or knew what an island was.

The condition of many of those who have been recently sent down is very deplorable, and the planters have just cause to complain of the manner in which their instructions have been carried into effect in Calcutta. The effect of the six months' advance, instead of inducing a superior set of men to engage, has operated as a premium on the exertions of the crimps of Calcutta, and the result has been that numbers have arrived pennyless, to get through the first four or five months as they can. In the place of serviceable labourers being despatched, the ranks have been filled by many quite unfitted by age or infirmity for active employ; in the mean time, the species of fraud which has, in fact, been practised on the employer, has engendered an unfavourable feeling towards the unwilling object of it, the effects of which are probably not confined to the immediate individual.

The apprentices are fed by their old owners, who are entitled to a specific quantum of labour from them weekly. The only practicable difference between them and the Indians is, that the latter receive, in addition, extra remuneration in money. This can, however, hardly be said to hold good, as in the former case the master is obliged to pay his apprentice for every hour's work done in excess of the forty-five, the legal maximum per week; and this may be regarded, *pro tanto*, as a set-off against the money wages of the latter. The physical superiority of the apprentice, a community of language, and knowledge of the customs of his all but country, invest him with advantages, in prosecuting his rights against his master before the local authorities, which no extraneous power could ever confer on the Indian.

For this measure of deportation, two political reasons had been assigned: one was, that India had a superabundant population, and that emigration therefore would relieve her. To this he begged to give a flat contradiction—India for her size was not so densely populated as the Mauritius itself; he had good authority for knowing that, even in the heart of India, between Madras and Bengal, in that tract of country lying between the Khistna and Godavery, you might proceed for miles without observing a single habitation. In the north-eastern provinces, also, it was notorious that the population was most defective. This reason, which had been assigned in Parliament by those who knew no better, would appear to be an assertion without foundation. The other political reason, upon which much stress had been laid, was, that labour is wanted at the Mauritius to cultivate those sugar estates where the negroes emancipated refused to work. This is an assumption without foundation. That labour is wanted at the Mauritius is true, but not so much for the old

plantations as for the new land, which is sought to be brought into culture. Persons catching at the idea of importing labourers from India to work at slave-price, and with slave duration, from sun-rise to sun-set, allowing two hours for meals, have set about endeavouring to convert into sugar plantations the waste lands of the Mauritius. That there should not be labour enough for these new experiments as well as for the old plantations may be true, but what peculiar claim have such persons to the sympathy of their fellow-subjects, or to the support of the Government? Theirs is a speculation recently entered into, for the support of which, they have no right to expect that India should transfer that labour, which, under the direction of the government of India, might be well and profitably employed upon its own soil. Mr. Scott, in another part of his report remarks:—

> The apprentices are not superseded in their former employment by the emigrants, as the latter are nearly all occupied in clearing waste land and bringing it into cultivation. A great addition might be made to the number of labourers for some years to come without any fear of equalling the demand.

Mr. Scott wrote this three years ago; at that time, the number of emigrants did not exceed 4,000; they have since been imported to the number of 20,000. To shew that the old planters suffered nothing from the emancipation of the slave, it was only necessary to mention that the quantity of sugar, exported from the Mauritius, increased from 4,600 tons in 1824 to 26,000 tons in 1833, and it has gone on increasing during the term of the negro apprenticeship, which expired last year. He (Mr. Weeding) therefore contended, that the importation of labourers from India was not required for the growing prosperity of the Mauritius, if the owners of the land on the island would pay a fair price for the labour of the emancipated negro, and be content with a fair duration of his labour per day; they could no doubt obtain it, and upon reasonable terms. But the cupidity of the planter desired it otherwise;—the forced and unnatural service now sought for from the native of India, at the price of slave labour, and with the misery of its duration also, ten long hours per day, in a tropical climate, could not be endured. It behoved the East-India Company, as the governors of India, to check this monstrous attempt upon the welfare and happiness of their subjects. There was ample space and means for furnishing the nations with full employment at home. If the Court of Directors would invite British capital under favourable auspices to place itself in the land of India, and there exercise its fair and legitimate influence in the developments of the resources of that country, ample employment would be found for the native of India upon his own soil, without the chance of his being seduced to go and cultivate the waste land of an island in the Indian ocean. He (Mr. Weeding) would not enter further into this enquiry at present, but would conclude with the hope that the petition of the Court would have sufficient weight with Parliament and her Majesty's government, to delay the progress of the measure, till sufficient inquiry had been made into all the circumstances of it (*Hear, hear*).

Mr. *Hogg* hoped that, as this was a subject on which they were all agreed, nothing would be done to prevent the adoption of the petition or retard its progress to the House. He thought that the prayer of the petition had been very wisely limited to the postponement of the bill before the House. All the Court asked was, that Government should wait until the report of the commission of inquiry on the subject should be before them, and it was probable that the report was now on its way to this country. It was (he concurred with his hon. friend in the chair, in saying,) important that the petition should be presented that day, but that could not be, unless the party intending to present it were down at the House at half-past three o'clock, in order to have his name inserted on the Speaker's list. He hoped that honourable proprietors would not by any lengthened remarks on the merits of this question delay the presentation of the petition.

Mr. *J. Poynder* said, that with all confidence in the good faith and honesty of the Court of Directors in this matter, he was much obliged to his honourable friend (Mr. Weeding) who, at even the risk of not having the petition presented that day, had given them a great deal of valuable information on this important subject. As to the petition, he should be the last to stand in the way of its being presented; but, when he considered that this system of the exportation of coolies and their employment in the Mauritius, was nothing more than a setting up again of that trade which they had all along sought to put down, and at length succeeded in putting down, as far as this country was concerned, he thought that the Court ought not to separate without taking the opportunity of strongly expressing its opinion upon the atrocious plan of inveigling those poor ignorant natives, who were utterly incapable of understanding the nature of the contract into which they entered. They relied on the representations made to them as to the place they were to be conveyed to, and the nature of the work on which they were to be employed; and it might be easily imagined, that, in both they

would be grievously disappointed when it was too late to retract the engagement by which they had bound themselves. When it was recollected that 20,000 of those simple and ignorant beings were taken away from their country and their friends, that there were of that number only 500 women, and, as had been stated by his honourable friend near him, that some of these were fought and scuffled for as the claimed property of two or three, but no other conclusion could be come to with respect to the whole system, but that, as he had said, it was a setting up again of that infamous traffic in human beings—a modification of that slavery which the country had generously paid twenty millions sterling to put an end to, (*Hear, hear*. Those poor coolies were perfectly free in their own country; each one of them might say:—

Yet was I born as you are—no man's slave,
An heir to all that lib'ral nature gave,
My thoughts can reason, and my limbs can move
The same as yours,—like yours my heart can love,
Alike our bodies food and sleep sustain,
Alike our wants, our pleasure, and our pain,
One sun rolls o'er us, common skies surround—
One globe supports us, and one grave must bound.

Looking at the system as a whole, he would contend that the Company was bound to give to it its most decided discouragement and opposition. (*Hear, hear!*)

An Hon. *Proprietor* complained of the mis-statements and exaggerations which had gone forth to the world on the subject of the employment of hill coolies in the Mauritius. The statement made by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was full of these; though no doubt, they were unintentional on his part. In the same spirit of exaggeration the subject had been taken up by *The Times* of that morning. Much stress had been laid by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) on the low rate of wages, and the difficulty which the coolies had of making any saving, for a return to their country, from the high price of provisions. Now, it was well known that the planters of the Mauritius provided the coolies in their service with food and lodging, so that no difficulties whatever arose in that respect. It was true that such cases occurred on board ships as those alluded to by the hon proprietor, but then similar cases occurred in the transport of troops, and were not always avoidable. The hon. proprietor had no need to advert to a system which had long since been exploded As to the general treatment of the coolies, the local government would be authorized to make ample and efficient regulations for the purpose. The hon. proprietor next adverted to a letter which had been written by Mr. Ross, a gentleman whose authority on the subject would not, he was sure, be disputed. Mr. Ross, after expressing a hope that the object of those to whom the letter was addressed (*viz.* a relaxation of the restriction on the importation of coolies into the Mauritius,) would be carried, added, that the prohibition of that importation would be greatly injurious to the coolies themselves, as it would deprive them of that employment elsewhere, when they could not always obtain it in India. Mr. Ross, in conclusion, positively denied that the coolies were ever treated or considered as slaves.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that the advocates for the importation of coolies into the Mauritius went upon the assumption that the population of India was much more dense than that of the Mauritius. Now, the fact was the reverse. The population of India did not exceed 100 to the square mile, while that of the Mauritius was 150. In Agra it was only 40. In another district it was only 20, and in one it was as low as 4, In the Madras Presidency it was 107; in Bombay it was 123; and it was only in certain districts in Bengal that the population was very dense; but, as he had said, the average of the whole did not exceed 100 to the square mile. But if the comparison were made between the population of India, and that of our West-India colonies, the disproportion would be very great, for the population was exceedingly dense in most of them. In Barbadoes it was 600 to the square mile. In Nevis it was 500; in St. Kitt's 340; in St. Vincent's 200; in Grenada 150; and so on, greater in any than in India. It was idle, then, to talk of drawing from the dense population of India, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of labour in our other colonial possessions.

Mr. *Fielder* wished to know whether the proprietors were to have a day for the consideration of this interesting subject? It was most important to consider, whether they should permit India to be depopulated of the active and industrious, while the idle Pariah was allowed to remain? This was contrary to the laws of God and man. The promoters of this plan of hill cooly deportation were bound to shew (indeed the *onus* lay clearly upon them) that the supply of labour in India was greater than the resources of the country could employ, before they were allowed to induce any of the natives to emigrate to another place. Religion, morality, and sound policy, demanded this. Was there an excess of population in India? There never was. India, if her resources were properly directed, had full means of employing the whole of her population, and a population well directed was one of the greatest of national blessings. "Increase and multiply" was the command of Hea-

ven; and land, without man, was always a desert. Increase of population, if that population were properly directed, was also an increase of a nation's agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—an addition to her power of self-defence, and an increased ability to bear her burdens. Were the children of India to be deprived of employment, and of food, in their own native land? God forbid! With the means which the Indian Government had of giving that employment in the cultivation of rice, cotton, sugar, and indigo, millions might be employed. There were in Bengal alone more than 1,000 square miles, fit for the cultivation of sugar; and in the Burdwan province more than 5,000 square miles of land were proper for the cane cultivation. With these resources, what had become of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of India? They, which once supplied the commerce of the rest of the world, were now annihilated, and the trade which they supported was gone. The following comparison of what India once was, and what she now is, was made by an author of some celebrity:—"India *was* a region where bounteous nature spread a table for all. Bread itself was gathered as a fruit; but—

Now the Indian, on his own fertile native soil
Begs his lordly fellow-worm to give him leave to toil.

and the starving widowed mother, when caught stealing for her child's meal, exclaims, with heart-rending agony—

My crime, this dying child to feed,
I seized the food your witness saw,
I know your laws forbade the deed,
But yielded to a stronger law.

What was the cause which justice and sound policy dictated as to India? That we should deal with the natives of that country as we would wish that God should deal with us. We should act towards them, not as tyrants, but as Christian rulers. We should encourage their native industry, and not leave them so destitute of employment as to be glad to go far from their homes in search of it, and toil out their lives in those island prisons of slavery, instead of passing them in comparative ease in their own land of freedom. Let us, then, not sanction the robbery of India of her best treasures—the personal resources of her own children? Was it not an extraordinary anomaly in our policy, that while we were peopling a new world, we were at the same time dispeopling the old world of the most industrious of its children; and that while, on the one hand, we were most anxiously exerting our energies to strike the fetters from off the African, we were helping to transfer them to our simple and unoffending Hindoo brethren? Happy would it have been if any of the four European nations, who successively acquired territory and power in India, could vindicate its conduct to that country. Nothing, however, could have a more powerful tendency to inspire Europe (proud of its own attainments in policy, science, and arts,) with proper sentiments concerning the Indian, and to teach it a due regard for the Indians' natural rights as *men*, than their being accustomed, not only to consider the Hindoos as an ingenious race of men, but to regard them as descended, time immemorial, from ancestors who had attained to a very high degree of improvement, ages and ages before the least step towards civilization had begun in any part of Europe. Any matter which interfered with not alone the permanent condition, but even the temporary comforts of any portion of our Indian population, was important, and should be considered with serious attention. The hon. proprietor was proceeding, when—

Mr. *Marriott* rose to order. He observed that the time for the presentation of the petition was rapidly going by, and if hon. proprietors would go on thus addressing the Chairman on matters on which even the Directors themselves confessed they had no information to guide them, the Hon. Director, to whose care the petition had been confided, would be too late to have it presented that day.

Sir *C. Forbes* contended, that Mr. Fielder was perfectly in order; and he thought that speeches such as he was delivering, and as had been delivered by his hon. friend, Mr. Weeding, would, when they went before the public, be much more important, and would do more good than the presentation of the petition, whether on this day or the next.

The *Chairman*—I think the discussion had better go on now, as it has been commenced.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Could not we devise some plan by which the hon. Director (Mr. Hogg) might proceed with the petition to the House of Commons, while we went on with the discussion here?

Sir *Charles Forbes*.—That might be easily done by agreeing, in the first instance, to the petition to the Commons; and then, while that was being forwarded to the House, to go on with the discussion on the petition to the Lords.

Several proprietors here called out—"*Go on!*" "*Go on!*"

Mr. *Fielder* proceeded and after briefly recapitulating some of his arguments as to the present and the former condition of India, and the duties we owed to our Indian population, concluded by expressing a hope that an opportunity would be given to the proprietors to take the whole of this important subject into consideration.

Mr. *D. Salomons* thought that the present discussion was of considerable importance, and he hoped it would not

be cut short for the sake of having the petition presented one day sooner. In offering a few remarks on this subject, it was far from his intention to open the general question of slavery; for no one, he presumed, in the present day, would venture to advance any opinion in favour of that infamous system. When this subject was before the Court two years ago, he begged to congratulate the proprietors on the course they took; for, unquestionably, if they sanctioned the introduction of hill coolies into the Mauritius, he saw no ground on which they could refuse the West-Indian planter's application for a like aid. He hoped, then, that the Court would never consent to the deportation of any of the natives of India for the benefit of the planters of the Mauritius; and that as faras the practice had existed, it would be put an end to. In fact, the question was now, "should we send our free Indian subjects to a colony to which the Africans refused to go?" At the same time, if he were asked whether he would place any restraint on Indian free families to prevent them from going to any part of the British colonies in search of a more advantageous disposal of their labour, he should say that that was quite another question, and that he would feel opposed to any such restraint. Let him not be misunderstood. He was as much opposed as any who heard him, to the principle of those contracts entered into, at one side, at least, by parties who were not aware of the obligation they incurred by them. Those contracts ought not, in his opinion, to be permitted; but if any free natives of India wish to go to parts of the British empire which they preferred to their native places, it would be unfair to prevent them. This was, however, a very different case from the contracts which the poor simple coolies were induced to sign, and of which few, if any of them, knew the real meaning. To allow such contracts to be continued would be a disgrace to the British Government in India. What could we say to the Governments of Spain and Portugal if they sanctioned the continuance of the slave trade, while we ourselves gave our sanction to a practice like this, which, gloss it as they might, was nohing less than converting the free native subjects of India into slaves?

Mr. *Brown* was of opinion, that they ought not to proceed with this subject until they were in possession of the report of the Commissioners of inquiry, now going on with their investigation at Calcutta. To proceed now would be to act in the dark; but, at the same time, taking the abstract proposition, he should say, that there would be great inhumanity in keeping the hill cooly from employment elsewhere, if the Government did not provide for him in India. Many of the coolies were now starving from want of employment at home. Was that not a fact?

Mr. *Weeding* (emphatically) "no."

Mr. *Brown* had reason for believing that the fact was as he had stated it; and he must repeat, that it was most inhuman, that it was gross cruelty, to prevent those poor people from seeking employment elsewhere, if they were denied it at home. He would maintain that the right of the Company was the same as that of the landlord in England. What was the fact with respect to the means of employment of those coolies? There were at this moment in India 500,000 square miles of uncultivated land. Why not let parcels of it out to those who sought employment, and who would gladly remain at home if they could find sufficient means of existence? All they asked was, that they should be allowed to till the land and render it productive. He admitted, with the last hon. proprietor who addressed the Court, the right of the people of India to carry their labour, which was their capital, to where they could employ it most to their advantage. Transportation of convicts to New South Wales would cease altogether in August next. How would the settlers get labour sufficient for their wants? Would not labourers from India come down to seek employment in New South Wales? And how could the Company prevent them? The only way in which they could do so was to give them small parcels of the immense tracts of uncultivated land in various parts of India. That was all they asked. Was it too much to seek to be allowed to cultivate that land which had belonged to their fathers? But no; even this small boon the Company would not grant. But what, let him ask, would be said of this refusal when they heard of the petition of the Company, which was about to be presented to the House of Commons that day? Could the Company be justified in refusing permission to the coolies to emigrate to where they could obtain employment, and at the same time to deny them those means at home? As a native of India, he felt it his duty to make those remarks; because he was anxious that justice should be dealt out to those who had such strong claims on the consideration of the Company.

Mr. *Clarke* contended, that the Court was bound to do all in its power to better the condition of those coolies. Let hon. proprietors consider what must be the situation of those men when separated from their friends and their country, even in those cases where their masters were most kind to them? An hon. proprietor had said that the masters who hired those men supplied them with provisions. That he considered made their case worse; as

they were thus obliged to eat provisions to the use of which they had strong religious objections. This was a refinement of cruelty which would be most severely felt by them.

The *Chairman* then put the question on the petition to the House of Commons.

Mr. *Clarke* wished to know what was the course intended to be taken? Were they first to agree to this petition to the Commons, and then to send the petition to the House of Lords when the bill should be before them?

The *Chairman*.—The Court would, he hoped, agree to both petitions now: that to the Lords would be presented when the bill should be before them, if it should pass the Commons.

Mr. *Clarke* wished then to know whether that was the last opportunity they should have of considering the bill now before the Commons?

The *Chairman* believed it was, as far as he knew of the intentions of government with respect to the bill.

Mr. *Clarke* thought that they should have an opportunity of petitioning against the passing of the bill.

The petition to the House of Commons, praying for the delay of the bill until more full information should arrive respecting it, was then put and agreed to.

The *Chairman* then put the question —that if the bill should pass the Commons, a similar petition to that now agreed to, should be presented to the Lords against it.

An *Hon. Proprietor* asked why should not the petition be now presented to the Lords against it?

The *Chairman* apprehended that the petition against the bill could not be presented to the House of Lords until the bill was before that House.

Sir *Charles Forbes*.—Oh! it may. It is done every day.

The question on the petition to the House of Lords was then put.

Mr. *Clarke* said, that, before this question went to the vote, he should wish to call the attention of the Court, for a few moments, to the subject to which it referred. Here was a case where a set of designing men were decoying a number of ignorant and destitute natives of India, to labour in a colony in which their condition would be much worse than it was at home; and far far below what they were taught to expect in the inducements held out to them to enter into the contracts. The question then was, whether the East-India Company were to be parties to such proceedings or not? And certainly if they did not take some steps to show that they were hostile to such a system, they would, to all intents and purposes, be parties to it. He would assume that the evil of depopulating India in this way would be much less than was said—as far as the natives themselves were concerned; yet it was certain that India would be impoverished by diminishing her physical force. India had within herself immense resources, which were sufficient for the employment of her population. If that employment were not given—if, on the contrary, her population were driven to seek it elsewhere—or allowed to become the dupes of designing parties in leaving their homes, in the hope of bettering their condition, it would long remain a blot on the escutcheon of the Company. Independently of this consideration, it was certain that it would strike at the source of the proper cultivation of India. In a word, in whatever point of view they looked at the subject, it was impossible not to see that the permission for the immigration of the coolies into the Mauritius would place them in trammels which would be eventually ruinous to them, and utterly discreditable to the Company. Even if India had a larger population than it now wanted, means should be adopted for finding employment for them; and with such resources as India possessed, that would not be a difficult matter. At all events, they ought not to put them in a worse position than they were at present. This subject was so important, and he thought it so necessary not to place the consideration of it beyond their controul for the present, or until they saw a chance of justice being done, that he should move that the consideration of it be adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) week.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he would not object to second that motion, provided that he put it "that the Court at its rising do adjourn to Thursday week."

The *Chairman* said, they might not be better informed on the subject that day week than they were at the prerent moment. He thought, therefore, that they would gain nothing by the adjournment.—It would be much better to leave the matter altogether in the hands of their executive.

Mr. *Clarke* said, that, in general, he was disposed to take that course; but there was a speciality about the present case which ought to take it out of the general rule. The proprietors, he repeated, ought to keep the subject as it were under their own control, and they could not do so more effectually than by keeping the question open.

Sir C. *Forbes* said, that another ground why he would not leave the matter to the Directors was—that they were altogether in the hands of the Board of Control, or of Sir John Hobhouse, for they were one and the same; and that right hon. gentleman might at any time send down

a despatch to the Directors, which they would be compelled to send out to India, whether they liked it or not. They would avoid that inconvenience, however, by adopting the course pointed out by the hon. proprietor—that of suspending the decision until next week. Now he thought that in addition to the petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons, they ought also to have a petition to the Queen in Council, praying that she would not sanction any regulations for the deportation of hill coolies to the Mauritius. It was that very question they were now discussing. That was the object to which his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had directed their attention; and it was his (Sir C. Forbes) intention to have seconded his hon. friend's proposition, if it had been moved, "That the Court should take into consideration a Bill which had been introduced into the House of Commons for permitting and regulating the deportation of hill coolies from India to the Mauritius." Now, the only means which they had to prevent Sir John Hobhouse from exercising his despotic power over the Directors in this matter, as he had done in others, would be to keep this question in the hands of the proprietors. He said "the despotic power of Sir John Hobhouse" and he was justified in using that term, for, had it not been stated in that Court, on a former occasion, that Sir John Hobhouse had declared that he would "support the government of India, right or wrong?" He repeated, then, that the best means of protecting "*our*" Directors, (he took the words from the correspondence read in the Court, and he was quite pleased with its adoption, because it was an acknowledgment that they (the Directors) were the servants of the proprietors,) would be that now proposed. In conclusion, he trusted, that they would adopt the course suggested by the hon. proprietor; and, if not, that they should now proceed in the discussion of the motion of his hon. friend;—and also, that, besides the petition to both Houses of Parliament, they would adopt one to the Queen in Council.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that he did intend to propose an address to the Queen on this question.

Mr. *Astell*, who rose at the same time with Mr. Lowndes, said, that he regretted to interpose between the Court and the hon. proprietor, by whom they had been so very often amused, but his interposition would be only for a moment. He would beg his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) to consider the question, and not interrupt the harmony which was likely to subsist between them on this subject. Unless the Court were of opinion that the Directors were inattentive to the interests of the proprietors, they ought to leave the matter in their hands. They (the Directors) had done all that was in their power on the subject. They had induced ministers to delay the progress of the bill until an opportunity should be given of mentioning the subject in the Court of Proprietors; and they would endeavour to prevent the passing of the bill, until further information reached this country with respect to the subject; but the proposed delay would do no good; and he was quite satisfied that the presentation of their petition to the House of Commons, in proper time, would be much more beneficial than making long speeches on the subject in that Court. But, it was said that the publicity which would be given to the discussions on this question would enlighten the public mind with respect to it. Let it be recollected, however, that, in speaking of the public, they must include two parties on this question. If there were speeches and opinions on the one side, there were pamphlets and publications on the other. There were publications to prove, that the best policy was to leave the natives of India to themselves without any restriction as to the manner in which they should dispose of their labour. Others, no doubt, held different opinions; but it was by no means a question to which there was only one side. In conclusion, let him again say, that the adjournment of this question would do no good whatever. He therefore hoped that it would not be pressed.

Mr. *Clarke* repeated his former opinion, that the adjournment of the discussion would have a good effect.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, it would do much good if it only prevented the despotic interposition of the Board of Control.

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. bart. was altogether mistaken as to the interposition of the Board of Control and its power over the Directors. The Board of Control could not oblige them (the Directors) to do what it thought proper; nor would the Directors take any important step at the suggestion of that Board, without coming to the Court of Proprietors on the subject. As to the address or petition to the Queen in Council, he could not see how that would promote the object which hon. proprietors had in view. The Queen in Council had no authority to make any regulations in contravention of an Act of Parliament, nor could such regulations as those alluded to, be made at all, unless by the authority of the legislature. He thought that on the general question the directors and proprietors had already done as much as lay in their power.

Mr. *Lewis* said, that, notwithstanding the taunt thrown out as to making long speeches, he would not give up his right of offering his opinion on any question

brought under the consideration of the Court; though he assured the Court, that it was not his intention to trouble it with a long speech on this occasion. The matter which they were then called on to consider was virtually this—whether the provisions of the Act of the 5th and 6th of William 4th, should be extended to natives of India? But, what was most important to the natives of India, had no reference to that act. The provisions of the bill now in progress related to the powers of the local governors to make regulations as to natives leaving India for foreign colonies. But, let him ask, whether the poor ignorant natives were to be left to regulations made either by the Queen in Council, or by local governors in India or in the Mauritius? Before, however, they could calculate upon the operation of the law, let them know what was intended to be done. When the Coolies should arrive in the Mauritius, they were to be bound by regulations made by the local government, all the members of which, it was not unfair to presume, were interested in the land there, and who were, therefore, also interested in the labour of those slaves; for such, in effect, they would be He had made himself well acquainted with the details published on this subject. He had read them with much attention; and, in no part of them could he find any sufficient justification of this bill, or of the clauses introduced into it by the government. On what ground did they pretend to justify it? On this—that it would tend much to the advantage of the Mauritius. No doubt it would be good for that island and good also for England;—and many extensive planters in the Mauritius and owners of property there, but resident in England, would be greatly benefitted by the introduction of those coolies. But how was it proved that it would be beneficial to India or to the coolies? The *onus probandi* lay upon the advocates of the measure. One of their arguments was, that India was too populous; and that the transportation of some of its redundant population would be a service to that country. But have those facts been proved? Quite the reverse. It had been shewn that the population of India was much below that of the Mauritius and far below that of the principal West-India islands. The argument was absurd; and only shewed the straits which some of the advocates of this measure were driven to. In China there was indeed a redundant population; but who ever heard of sending out any of the surplus population of that country to get employment elsewhere? He supposed that, when the present war with China should have terminated, one way or the other, we should ask the Emperor to allow us to send some of our redundant India population there. It was incumbent on those who made the redundant population of India the foundation of this measure to shew that there was such a redundancy; *(Hear!)* that it existed in fact, and not merely in argument or imagination—*(Hear, hear)*—but he would say that those who had taken that as the foundation had entirely failed to establish the assertion. *(Hear, hear!)* Now, this was called emigration! voluntary emigration! But call it emigration—deportation—importation—transportation—or by whatever name they choose, he would assert that it was nothing less than *pure Slavery*—slavery under disguise—which was forced down the throats of the credulous, upon pretence of improving the condition of humanity in India. *(Hear, hear!)* Had they not already tried the experiment of the removal of those persons,—and what did the returns which had been made to the House of Commons shew? That, instead of their comforts being consulted, instead of their conditions being improved, they had been treated with the greatest barbarity. They had indeed been treated as actual slaves. The experiment, he said, had been tried; and its result was slavery in its most degraded and most lamentable form. Look at the mortality amongst these people! It was stated at between 9 and 10 per cent. If, then, that were the result of the past, what security, he would ask, were they to have for the future? The security proposed was weak indeed. It was by regulations to be made, from time by time, by the orders of the Queen in Council. And by whom would their orders be directed? By an administration the most imbecile that ever held the reins of Government in this country. *(Cheers and laughter!)* That was to be the security, and the only security. They were told that there would be agencies established in the Mauritius; but, as yet, they knew nothing of the particulars of those agencies. But, even if they did, was he to be told that nothing would be done to impose on the natives of India? From thier want of education, and the state in which they were, these unhappy creatures would be sent out under offers and promises made in such a manner as would be likely to deceive persons who were not acquainted with them. *(Hear!)* They were told, too, that contracts would be entered into. He admitted that; but he objected to any contract being made. He said it was unfair; it was taking an advantage of those people. The country of the Mauritius was described to the poor hill cooly in glowing colours; and, as an hon. proprietor near him had observed before, it was said to be a land

flowing with milk and honey; but, when he got there, he would find the country quite the reverse; he would find it most unlike everything that had been represented to him. He objected, then, to any contracts being entered into. He would insist that the hill cooly, if he went at all, ought to go to the Mauritius unfettered; so that he might see what state of slavery he was about to bind himself to; and thus be enabled to go to the market and sell his labour for the highest price. Such a system as was now proposed was likely to perpetuate slavery in its worst and most abominable form. But let them consider, in a national point of view, the disgraceful position in which this country would be placed by passing such a measure as that now before Parliament. They had all along professed to put down slavery. They had taken to themselves the right of seizing vessels, and condemning them if they carried slaves. They had attempted, by every possible means, by treaty and by force, to abolish slavery. And, as an hon. proprietor had observed, what answer were they to give to those nations who were still carrying on slavery, if they themselves suffered this system to be established? If, indeed, they were to seize a Portuguese vessel, and found slaves on board, and complained that they had not treated those slaves as they ought to have done, and the Portuguese were to say, in reply, "We are going to improve our colonies with these poor devils; they were in a state of barbarism; but where we are going to take them, they will have all the advantages of civilization; wherefore, then, do you object it? Do not you do the same thing yourselves? Don't you take the hill coolies yourselves, and transport them to your colonies? We are an independent nation, and why do you interfere with us, since you are guilty of the same practices yourselves?" What answer could we make to that? He would say, that the very moment this act was passed, that moment would the high character this country had acquired, by endeavouring by all possible means to put down slavery, be utterly annihilated and gone. *(Hear, hear!)* They were proceeding on a most inconsistent principle; they were gainsaying all they had done; and it was almost impossible that any person in this Court could allow such an act to pass into a law without solemnly protesting against it. *(Hear!)* These were the grounds, and the simple grounds, on which he submitted to this Court, that they ought to say, "Don't talk to us of modifying this bill. We cannot pass such a law at all; we look on it, in point of principle, as likely to be attended by such disastrous consequences, that we must object to it altogether." *(Hear, hear!)*

Sir *C. Forbes* hoped he might be permitted to say a few words, in consequence of what had fallen from the honourable Chairman. The honourable Chairman had told him that he had used very strong language towards Sir C. Hobhouse, as President of the Board of Control. He acknowledged it, *(Hear, hear)*, and he would censure him again and again, *(laughter)*. He spoke of him as President of the Board of Control—he spoke of him, as having known him in Parliament for twenty years and more; and he would say, that he could not express himself too strongly of the despotic character of that "liberal" *(laughter)*. He could not speak too strongly of that "liberal," who was indeed the Board of Control. "I am the Board of Control," said he to an honourable proprietor (Mr. Poynder), on one occasion, and he, (Sir C. Forbes), should not forget it. Whatever he said in this Court, he spoke with the greatest good humour, and if he sometimes went too far, there was no man in the Court more ready than he was to state his reasons, or to apologize, if it were necessary. But just let him explain, so that he might be clearly understood. What he meant to say was, that the President of the Board of Control had the power to send down despatches to the secret committee of the Court of Directors, to be forwarded to India; which despatches might set aside the law, with regard to their unfortunate hill coolies, *(hear, hear)*. Yes, the Governor-general of India might be obliged by the President of the Board of Control actually to rescind the law of May 1839, and thus make it legal to deport those natives from India, *(hear)*. He would put it to the Court whether that was not true? He had to apologize to the Court for occupying their attention; but he thought it most material that he should be clearly understood to insist on that which he really did insist on—namely, that the President of the Board of Control had the authority of sending out despatches to India, through the secret committee, which might revive the old laws in that country with regard to these unhappy creatures, *(hear)*.

Mr. *Salomons* said, he did not want to stand forward in that Court as the champion of the government, but he really thought that, considering the nature of the subject under discussion, it was any thing but desirable to mix up with it political matters, or reflections on the characters of any members of the government, *(hear, hear)*. He therefore hoped that this motion for adjourning the debate should be withdrawn, and that the subject would be left in the hands of the Directors, unless indeed they saw it was necessary, from the nature of the bill itself, to bring it again under the notice of the court. For his own part,

he had no doubt, that if the Directors saw that such a proceeding was really necessary, they would adopt that course without being requested so to do by the Court of Proprietors.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, that the honourable baronet had asserted that the President of the Board of Control was empowered to send out a despatch through the secret committee, that would produce the effect of repealing the law of 1839 (*hear, hear*). He (Sir R. Campbell) distinctly denied the correctness of that statement (*hear, hear*). The foundation of the secret committee was such, that, although unquestionably Sir John Hobhouse could send despatches through them to India, yet they would be departing from the sphere in which they acted, if they were to adopt such a measure as that which the honourable baronet had adverted to; and if any such attempt were made, he (Sir R. Campbell) had no doubt, that the secret committee would at once resist it (*hear, hear*). He had had the honour of knowing that gentleman upwards of twenty years, and he could say, that so far as his own observation went, Sir J. Hobhouse had always listened attentively to the reasons urged on any subject by the Court of Directors, and occasionally adopted their recommendation; and, on the other hand, he had as firmly insisted on his own views, when he thought they were right. He considered that that gentleman was anxiously disposed to promote the welfare of India; and he firmly believed, that if Sir J. C. Hobhouse had his own way, more justice would be done to India than was now the case; and that, instead of having the produce of India loaded with taxation, as it was then, they would have that taxation reduced and would thus derive an increased revenue. (*Hear.*)

Mr. *Twining* said, he thought it was most earnestly to be wished, that, in all their debates, on this or on any other subject, they should carefully avoid introducing into that Court a discussion of the character of the President of the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) They had, he thought, great reason to believe that which had been repeatedly stated to them, namely, that, in the communications which were continually taking place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, a general spirit of courtesy, and an anxiety to adopt general measures brought under consideration for the good Government of India, and of carrying those measures into effect, was the principle which prevailed with the Board. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, that, when they had proceedings, which must go into that quarter for consideration, or to be modified, it would be raising a spirit hostile, rather than favourable to their views, if, in their discussion in that Court, it went forth to the public, that they brought forward the character and conduct of the President of the Board of Control, and made assertions, which, if they were indeed worthy of being made, must expose him to the strongest censure that could attach to a public man. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that the general tenour of that gentleman's conduct, and he knew him only by report; he was not at all acquainted with him personally—evinced a willingness to take such a course, in regard to all measures that came under his consideration in his official capacity, as would be most beneficial to the interests of India; and he thought that that end would be better attained if they would be a little more cautious in their discussions. (*Hear, hear!*)

An *Hon. Proprietor* would venture to ask the hon. mover, whether, when they found that the executive were anxiously disposed to listen to the suggestions of hon. proprietors, he thought this was a case in which they should make an exception to the general rule, by not leaving the subject in the hands of the Directors?

Mr. *Clarke* said it was an unfortunate fact, that whenever the Court of Proprietors proposed to adopt any measure, it was always taken up by the Court of Directors; and it was said to be evincing a want of confidence in the executive unless it was left to them. (*Hear, hear!*) Now he distinctly denied that a want of confidence was his feeling in this instance; and he said it sincerely; because if there had been any such feeling on his mind he would at once have candidly and openly stated it. (*Hear, hear!*) He had taken his present course because he thought these were very special circumstances connected with this subject: (*Hear!*) because he found that this bill was rapidly proceeding to be passed by Parliament. (*Hear!*) They were told, that when Lord John Russell was asked to delay its further progress until more information was received from India, his answer was, "we have information enough: we want no more." If, then, that were proved to be correct, he asked whether this Court should not take every means in its power to keep back such a bill? and was a motion, of which that was the only object, to be considered as shewing a want confidence in the executive? He was glad to see that the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors generally concurred in reprobating this measure; but he would ask the hon. chairman whether, if this bill passed the House of Commons, he would convene a special meeting of proprietors before it passed the House of Lords? He would ask him that, to shew how willing he himself was to do all he could

to leave this matter with the executive. If they adjourned till another opportunity, it was most probable, from the large numbers of gentlemen who had resided in India, and who were now in this country, that very considerable additional information might be obtained on this subject.

The *Chairman* said, he could not promise that this Court should be summoned again on this question, unless he was satisfied that more information could be produced; but his own impression certainly was, that they had as much information on the subject already, as they would have if they waited, in accordance with the motion, for some days longer. They had agreed to petition Parliament for delay, and to wait until more information was received from India; but if, in defiance of that, the legislature proceeded to pass the bill, the resistance of this Court would be against the law; and, in that case, what reason could they have for an adjournment?

Mr. *Clarke* said an adjournment would give an opportunity of petitioning the throne: and he thought the principle of the bill was such that, if the government proceeded with it, that course ought certainly to be taken.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that, by an adjournment, they should also achieve this object:—they should do honour to their own motives and character (*Hear, hear!*): they would shew that they submitted only to hard necessity, and that only, in this culpable act: that, he conceived, would redound highly to their character. They could address the throne too on the subject. They had lately seen the Royal Consort of her Majesty presiding at a public meeting of the Anti-slavery Society; perhaps the mind of that illustrious person might be as anxious as his own was to protect his fellow-men from being made slaves; and they did not know but that he might use all his influence to induce the Queen to say to her ministers (when they advised her to give her royal assent to this bill,) "Begone from me, and do not ask me to make all those men slaves!" That, he thought, was the ground on which the Court would be justified in agreeing to an adjournment; but if the motion were withdrawn, would the hon. chairman promise to convene the Court again, supposing that this bill passed? If he would not, then he (Mr. Weeding) should feel himself obliged to divide in favour of the adjournment until Thursday week; though he did not mean to throw that out by way of threat. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, he thought the Court of Proprietors had sufficient confidence in the Court of Directors to feel that they would do all they considered essential to the interests of the proprietors; but they could not be expected to agree to an adjournment until next week, when it was probable no more information could be had on the subject than they already possessed. He would pledge himself to bring before the Court all that seemed to him, in connection with his colleagues, to be desirable for the proprietors to know; but he did not like to pledge himself to a meeting of proprietors which might, after all, turn out to be unnecessary.

The question being put,

The *Chairman* said, that if the hon. proprietor wished to propose his motion, it must be by way of amendment on the original motion, whether or not this petition should be presented to the House of Lords.

Mr. *Clarke* said, he did not wish to obstruct the motion, and therefore would not press his amendment.

The original motion was then carried unanimously.

EAST-INDIA MUTINY BILL.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to inform the Court that it was further made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a bill introduced into the House of Commons, entitled—"A bill to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East-India Company, and for providing for the observance of discipline in the Indian navy, and to amend the laws for regulating the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service."

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. *Salomons* said, he was not about to act upon the rule which had been adverted to by an hon. director, of attempting to make a long speech (*a laugh*), nor was it his intention to override the business of the Court; but as the hon. chairman had mentioned that the Sattara papers were now laid before the proprietors, he begged to move "that those papers be printed for the use of the proprietors." If the motion were unopposed, as he hoped it would be, it would not be necessary for him to trouble the Court with any thing farther on the subject.

The *Chairman* said, that, as these papers were exceedingly voluminous, occupying about what was technically called 50 volumes, he considered the Court would not desire that they should be printed. (*Hear, hear!*) There was every disposition on the part of the Directors to facilitate the investigation; but he wished that the Court of Proprietors would consider the enormous mass of these papers, before they ordered that they should be printed. (*Hear*).

Mr. *Salomons* said, he was in hopes that the printing of the papers connected with a subject which had excited so great an interest amongst the proprietors, and the country at large, would not have been objected to on the part of the Directors; and he must say, he was somewhat surprised that a measure which had been so much canvassed by those who were connected with India, should not be met now in a way commensurate with the importance of the question. It was not his intention to day to bring on any discussion on these affairs; but it was impossible that the Court and the country at large could examine papers of such magnitude, unless every facility was given to them for the investigation of the subject. We should suppose we were transported back a few centuries, when it would have required a number of scribes to copy a few of these papers, (*Hear, hear!*) instead of living at a time when, at a small expense, the whole of them might be printed. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it was essential both for the character of the government of India, and of this country, that every facility should be given to the proprietors who took part in these discussions, of obtaining a true knowledge of the facts. But, if papers were laid on the table of the proprietors' room, they would have that place inconveniently crowded with persons trying to get a sight of them. He did not think such a course was acting fairly towards the people of India. He thought, on the contrary, that no difficulty should be placed in the way of consulting these papers, and he was sure that, if the House of Commons thought there was any difficulty in the way of printing them, an order made on a motion there by some hon. member, for a return of these papers, would produce the desired effect. But if the Court of Directors resisted it, he should certainly consider it his duty to press his motion to a division. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes* seconded the motion, and said he had hoped that it would pass without opposition. He thought it quite inconsistent that they should all be obliged to go into the proprietors' room and sit down there, from morning to night, to wade through these papers, which he was told consisted of thousands of pages, when they could all be printed at the expense of a few hundred pounds.

The *Chairman*.—It would cost at least between 2 and £3000.

Sir *C. Forbes* resumed.—No matter, about that; could the money be better expended? (*a laugh*) If the expense were objected to, he could point out to the Court of Directors how they could soon repay it by; cutting down in another way (*a laugh!*) But, in order to meet that objection, he would suggest that the Court of Directors should order a selection to be made out of these papers, which consisted, as he understood, of several thousand pages, and that these should be printed and laid before the proprietors. His own opinion was, that very few documents would be necessary to effect the object they had in view. For instance, the case laid before Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and the proceedings of the Court of Directors, and their despatches to India, confirming the unjust (he must call it) seizure and deposal of that unhappy man, the rajah, would be found perhaps sufficient. Now, those papers (he meant the selection) might, he thought, be printed at very little expense; but let it be what it might, he said it would be well disposed of, and they ought not to let that consideration stand in the way of a due investigation of this case. (*Hear, hear!*) He had hoped, that the Court of Directors would, on this occasion, have consented to these papers being printed; and he did feel that it was to be regretted that they had not done so. He trusted, that, on this occasion at least, the Court of Directors would abstain from overpowering the gentlemen on his side the bar, by their 20 or 25 votes, as the case might be, against the anxious wishes of the Court of Proprietors; and, if his hon. friend (Mr. Salomons) should follow out his intention, by pressing to a division, if the motion were finally resisted, he should certainly vote in favour of it. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott* felt sure that the Court of Directors pursued the right course, in opposing the printing of all the papers, when they were told that it would cost £2,000 at least. The Directors had thought proper to lay no *ex parte* statement before the Court—(*Hear, hear!*) but they had produced all the documents relative to this question, so that every proprietor who wished to investigate the proceedings fully, from beginning to end, might do so if he pleased. He therefore felt, that having done that, and not having given merely a selection of the papers, the Directors would not be doing right if they expended the public money in printing them.

Mr. *H. St. George Tucker* said, it would be exceedingly inconvenient to print the whole of these voluminous papers; and, even if they were all printed, very few, he believed, would read them. (*Hear, hear.*) It would occasion great delay and expense, and he thonght that every necessary and desirable object might be answered by printing the correspondence and minutes of the different authorities abroad and at home on the subject. He was convinced, that, in those documents, would be found the whole case. But, if any hon. proprietor was not satisfied

with that, he might afterwards move the additional papers or the whole of them should be printed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* said he must object to the printing of the whole of the papers. A selection would be quite sufficient.

Mr. *Marriott* said, if the hon. Director (Mr. Tucker) would move as an amendment what he had just suggested, he (Mr. Marriott) should be very glad to second it.

The *Chairman* said it was difficult to print a part of these papers; for the Directors could not select a part of them, without its being said by some person, on one side or the other, that they had given an *ex parte* statement. They had, therefore, laid before the Court of Proprietors the entire of these papers; but, if they looked to the immense mass of them, they would see how useless it would be to print the whole, besides its costing upwards of £2,000.

Mr. *Salomons* said, if he were allowed, then he would meet the wishes of the Court and move "that the Correspondence between the Indian Government and the home authorities, and the minutes of different members of the Government, and the letters of the various residents at Sattara, together with all subsidiary documents (*a laugh*) connected with the proceedings of the Court of Directors in this matter, should be printed." (*Hear!*) He believed he might state that that was likely to have the sanction of the Court of Directors.—("*No, no!*" from within the bar.) If not, then, perhaps they would allow him to discuss the matter.

Mr. *H. St. George Tucker* wished just to say, that, in his opinion, the whole case would be found essentially in the correspondence between the authorities abroad and at home, together with the minutes of the different members of the Government in India and here. The Court of Directors had done all they could to carry into effect the wishes of the proprietors, by laying before them the whole of these papers. At the same time, the publication of certain of the documents would not prevent a reference, if it were deemed necessary, to the rest; but to print the whole of them, would only embarrass and overwhelm the question. The essence of the question would be smothered, as it were, by the multiplicity of documents.—(Cries of "*Move, move!*")

Mr. *Martin* said, he considered it was due to Sir J. Carnac to state that he had just received a letter from him, from which he begged leave to read an extract:—[The hon. proprietor proceeded to read the extract, in which Sir J. Carnac expressed his anxiety to have the whole of his proceedings, from first to last, investigated,—and went on to make some statements with respect to the peculiar circumstances of the rajah's case.]

Mr. *Salomons* said he must call the hon. proprietor to order. (*Hear, hear!*) He himself had carefully abstained from going into the merits of this question; and all he wanted was that such papers and documents as would inform the Court of Proprietors of the whole case should be printed.

The *Chairman* said, that he had before observed, how painful and difficult it would be for the Court of Directors to make a selection. They had no objection to receive any suggestions from the Court of Proprietors, but he wished they would look into the papers before they brought any proposition forward for their being printed.

Mr. *Twining* said, the hon. Chairman and the Court of Directors had partly adopted the course which was suggested at the last Court. There were two courses then proposed. One was to make a selection—the other was to lay the whole of the papers before the proprietors, because those who wished to do justice to Sir James Carnac could not be satisfied without having the whole of the papers before them. The Directors had adopted the latter course. Now, having laid these papers in the proprietors' room, he thought no practical use could be made of such an immense mass of documents, if they were all printed. He thought, therefore, that the best course was that they should be all left, as they had been, on the table of the proprietors' room, where gentlemen might go and examine them as they pleased. If, however, they could retrace their steps, he was of opinion, that, if the Directors were to have made a selection, in the first instance, it would have been better; because he believed they would have done it in an honourable and straightforward manner. Seeing, however, the course they had taken, and knowing how useless the masses of papers, that were printed by order of the House of Commons, at an enormous expense, usually were, he thought it very objectionable that these voluminous papers should be printed. And even if they were laid on the table in the proprietors' room, how very few would examine them, or look into the subject! They would, however, have an opportunity of doing so, if they pleased, and he thought that was a better and wiser course than that the Court of Directors should lay themselves open to the charge of having made an *ex-parte* statement, by having produced only a selection of the papers. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Astell* was sure that after due consideration, and the very judicious speech of Mr. Twining, they would arrive at a

just conclusion, if they allowed the proprietors time to examine these papers. As to making any selection from them, he thought that any recommendation by one proprietor to print this paper or another, was open to observations and objections of some other proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*) This question had not ceased to occupy the notice of the Directors since the question was last before the Court: but the proprietors would now have the whole of the papers before them, and it would be fully in their power to enter into the investigation of the subject or not, as they pleased. But a selection of them was, as he thought, open to every possible objection. The whole subject was now in the hands of the proprietors, and it was, in his opinion, better that they should examine the papers as they were, than have any selection made which might afterwards leave the Directors open to a charge from some quarter or another of making it unfairly. On that ground he should certainly vote against their being printed. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* said, as he understood it, it was moved that the whole of the correspondence between the authorities abroad and at home, and the minutes of different members of the government, and nothing more, should be printed (*hear!*); but he wanted to see something more than that, for that part was just what he should not look into (*a laugh*). He wanted to look into the evidence. If, too, they printed this part, they might afterwards be called on by another honourable proprietor to print another part. They must, indeed, take the whole of the papers—the evidence and the other documents together: they were like husband and wife (*a laugh*). If he understood rightly, there were about 6,000 pages: that would take many months to print, and would, as they were told, cost about £2,000; but it was difficult to say what ought and what ought not to be printed; and even after they were printed he thought very few would take any interest in them. He should, therefore, vote against the motion.

Major *Oliphant* said he thought the whole information that was necessary would be found in the papers and documents of the European authorities and office, and not in the evidence of the natives. Let those papers and documents then, as well as those lying on the table in the proprietors' room, be printed, and then let them see whether those gentlemen had come to a right conclusion. But, as to the evidence of the natives, much of it was a tissue of lies.

Mr. *Fielder* must protest against the observations of the honourable proprietor (*cries of "order!"*).

Major *Oliphant* resumed. The hon. gentleman might protest as he pleased, but he was going to assert what he knew to be true. He was going to maintain, as a proof of what he had stated, that the life of a brother officer was as nearly being sworn away as anything in the world, and that officer was Colonel Smyth. (*Hear, hear!*) He knew the natives of India, and he was in this Court to-day to take their part (*hear, hear!*), but at the same time he would state openly what his opinion of them was. To go through the whole of these papers on the table would be morally impossible, and therefore part of them ought to be printed. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said he was for the printing of those papers only that threw light on the subject, leaving the mass of rubbish on the table of the proprietors' room.

Mr. *Warden* said, the Court of Proprietors having called for these papers, the Court of Directors had accordingly produced them, and now their desire was to have a selection. He must say, he did not see how it was possible to comply with a request which led to a separation of one part of the documents from the other. The hon. Director had suggested that the minutes and despatches of the governments at home and abroad, on the subject of the rajah of Sattara, should be printed, but he must know that the despatches of the government of India were founded on very voluminous documents, and if they had those despatches printed alone, it would not give them all the information that was necessary. On a former occasion, an hon. proprietor had moved for the production and publication of a despatch on the subject of the pilgrim tax; but when it was stated that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to allow the publication of a single paper, the hon. proprietor abandoned his motion. (Mr. *Poynder* was understood to express his dissent.) Now he had not seen these papers, but he would venture to assert that one portion would lead to another; and they would find references made to papers which it would be found morally impossible to print in the way now proposed. He, therefore, thought the only way of meeting the difficulty was to refer hon. proprietors to the room where those interesting papers would be laid, and where they might read, the whole of them.

Mr. *Poynder* said, the hon. director had referred to him as having abandoned his motion for printing the letter of February 1833. Now he never abandoned that motion (*Hear, and a laugh*). He was beaten by the directors, who were against him, and who upset the motion. (*Laughter*). He never abandoned it; and how was he beaten? By the votes of hon. gentlemen within the bar (*Hear, hear!*). He then went to the House of Commons, and on a motion made there, the letter was ordered to be printed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Warden* said, he did not make any allusion to the hon. gentleman's abandonment of his motion, but he only stated that, in consequence of that despatch referring to others, and that it could not be published without a reference to the rest, the hon. gentleman gave up his intention of forcing his motion. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Clarke* said, the Court of Directors had said they would give these papers: why then should they object to their being printed? Merely because they were so voluminous, and would cost about £2,000. Now the mass of them was, in his opinion, the very reason why they should be printed (*Hear, hear!*), because, when there was a mass of evidence which would cloud and overshadow the essence of this matter, he said that not to print them was putting a bar to the investigation of the question. Why did they not adopt the suggestion of the hon. director, and print such parts as he proposed? And if that was not found to be sufficient, by their having access to the general papers, they could then apply to the Court of Directors for more. He did hope the motion would be carried; but pray let them not lessen the facility of investigating this question.

Mr. *Salomons* said, after what had been stated, he would make some alteration in the terms of his motion, if he were allowed to do so, and now move that "the Despatches of the Government of India and the Court of Directors, with the minutes reported by the governments abroad and at home, should be printed for the use of the proprietors."

Mr. *Tucker*.—Just add the words "in the case of the rajah of Sattara." (*Great laughter.*)

The *Chairman* observed that the word "minutes" was not the technical term.

Mr. *Salomons* said, he had adopted it because it had been used by the hon. director (Mr. Tucker).

Mr. *Tucker* said, he used the word "minute" for the purpose of recording a paper of his honourable friend, Mr. Edmonstone, which would not have been included under the term which was generally used.

The *Chairman* said, he wished to shorten this discussion as much as possible; and he therefore would say, that he was ready to agree to the printing of any documents on this subject which were recorded in the Court, as well as any minutes of the different members of the governments abroad and at home. To the printing of those papers, he, as an individual, had no objection. His anxiety was that the fullest information on this subject should be given; and, feeling that to be case, he was ready to acquiesce in the motion for the printing of the papers he had mentioned; and he trusted that his hon. colleagues would do so too.

Mr. *Astell* said it was, in his opinion, an exceedingly dangerous doctrine to print a part of these papers; and he should therefore enter his protest against the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said, although he did not feel satisfied with the course which, after being fully debated at the last Court, was adopted on this subject, yet he was not now willing to recede from it.

The *Chairman* said, that of course the whole of the papers would be on the table of the proprietors' room, if they wished to consult the rest of the documents.

Mr. *Lindsay* said, that if this motion was agreed to, what was to prevent the Court of Directors from falling under the obloquy of being considered to have made an unfair selection, as had often been charged against them before. He did not approve of the motion; more especially too, as the Court of Proprietors had all the papers before them.

Captain *Shepherd* said, he had no objection at all to the whole of the papers being printed, and thought it ought to be done.

Mr. *Lindsay* hinted to them, that he did not mean that the whole of the papers ought to be printed, but that they should be laid on the table of the proprietors' room. He was surprised to find such a proposition as this emanating from any honourable director. (*Hear, hear*).

The *Chairman* said, the motion did not originate with him, or the Court of Directors, as the honourable director who had just sat down seemed to suppose, but it originated with the other side of the bar (*hear*); but, at the same time, he would very honestly say that, in his opinion, the papers moved for did not give the whole of the case. (*Hear, hear*).

Major-General *Robertson* suggested, that there should be printed, with the papers selected, a list of the rest of the papers.

The *Chairman* said, all the papers would be found in the proprietors' room.

Mr. *Fielder* hoped a sufficient number of copies would be printed.

The *Chairman* said of course that would be attended to.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, it was now proposed to print certain papers, and to lay the whole of the papers on the table of the proprietors' room. Now, suppose that any gentleman, who felt a particular interest in this subject, on going to the proprietors' room, discovered something in those papers which was of importance, in his opinion, to the ultimate decision on the question. That was mere supposition, but the object he had in view was to prevent discussion at a future time. Would that gentleman be competent to come to this Court, and propose that such papers

should be printed, which he himself might alone think of importance. (*Cries of "no! no!"*) And were they to be subject to such motions over and over again? (*Hear.*)

Sir *C. Forbes* would just say, in answer to what had fallen from the honourable director, that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." (*A laugh*).

The *Chairman* said, he must admit that it was quite competent to every individual proprietor to make such motion as he thought fit; but he trusted that honourable proprietors would consider the Court of Directors had done all that was necessary.

Sir. *C. Forbes* said, that the candour and fairness of the honourable Chairman must satisfy every one. (*Cheers.*)

The motion was then put and carried in the affirmative.

POLL-TAX ON NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The *Chairman* said, that Mr. Brown had sent him notice of a motion for the next Court, and although there was some little informality in the way in which it had been done, he had, nevertheless, promised that gentleman he would put his name down in to-day's list. He therefore now called upon that gentleman to state his motion to the Court.

Mr. *Brown* said, he rose to give notice of a motion, which, with the leave of the Chairman, he wished to be read at the bar.

The clerk then read the motion, which was as follows:—

1st. That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors, copy of a petition in the English language, dated 3d June 1839, transmitted to the right hon. the Governor of Madras, by 122 heads of families of native Christians, natives of the province of Tinnevelly, complaining of the following grievances, namely: that a particular "*poll-tax*," called *maneewari*, is imposed upon persons of their caste, because they profess the Christian faith, "and is levied upon all, both men and women, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years," whether present or absent; that "this tax is frequently levied" from the complainants "on Sundays, as they are on their way to or from Divine worship, when they are stopped, and whatever money they have about their persons is forcibly taken from them, and if considered necessary, the tax-gatherer and his peons use their whips and sticks to enforce submission;" that during the absence of complainants from home as traders, "their houses are frequently entered by the tax-gatherers, their women ill-treated, and their furniture, clothes, and even their doors and windows are carried off to pay the demand:" that, further, "actual torture is resorted to," in collecting this tax, and "that when all minor cruelties are unavailing, the thumb-screw, and standing in the burning sun, with a heavy stone upon their shoulders, are the means resorted to by the tax-gatherers, acting under the authority of the East-India Company's Christian government, to extort the poll-tax."

2d. That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copy of a second petition in the English language, dated 31st August 1839, transmitted to the right hon. the Governor of Madras, by the above native Christians, reiterating their complaints in the words following: "The Christian Parrawas alone, whether employed or not, in any profession or trade, whether remaining in the country, or sojourning in other places, in quest of a livelihood, are invariably charged with the maneewari, or poll-tax, whenever it can be exacted from them, and the same is exacted from them in a most cruel manner;" the complainants giving, in proof of the truth of this complaint, the names of thirty-one Hindoos, traders like themselves, and dwellers in the same neighbourhood, who are not subject to the poll-tax, and the names of seven more Christians who are subject to it; and forwarding an original receipt in the Tamil language, attested by the English collector, with a translation also thereof, showing that the poll-tax, therein called the maneewari tax, had been levied from a Christian: the complainants giving, in proof of torture having been used to collect the tax, the names of eleven Christians, "among the many," who, they declare, had been tortured, and the names of fifteen most respectable persons, some the sons of Englishmen, one the Christain priest of their town, all of whom, they declare, "have often been eye-witnesses of the facts that have been stated."

3d. That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of any notice which may have been taken of, or any orders passed by the right hon. the Governor in Council of Madras upon, these two English petitions transmitted to him.

4th. That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of any notice which may have been taken by the right hon. the Governor in Council of Madras of two petitions in the Tamil, or native language, setting forth the same grievances, which were transmitted to the Governor in Council by the above native Christians, one petition in the year 1837, another in December 1838; to which two petitions, as well as to several petitions which these Christians state they presented to the different collectors of the province of Tinnevelly, they never received an answer.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor had thought it necessary to have this motion read at the bar, but he (the Chairman) did not think the details of it were very proper. It contained a recital of very gross misgovernment having taken place, and which, if true, was most reprehensible. But he would just say that the subject had been already examined: a report had been received on the subject from the local government, and the facts stated in the motion are said to be utterly groundless. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore thought the hon. proprietor ought to withdraw his motion, for if he persevered in it, he would be doing great damage to the question; and he (the Chairman) would offer him all the information in his power. If, however, the hon. proprietor refused to do so, he could only state what he said before, that accounts had been received by the Court of Directors, and that the facts stated in the motion were utterly groundless.

Mr. *Brown* said, the hon. Chairman would allow him to remind him that he had given in a written notice of his motion, so that he was aware of his intention of making it; and although the hon. Chairman now stated his willingness to give him all the information in his power, yet from the time he had given in his notice to the present, he had heard nothing from him on the subject. As an answer to this motion, the hon. Chairman now stated, that an inquiry had been made, and accounts received that the facts were utterly groundless. That being the case, he thought he was only doing his duty to require that the evidence given to prove the allegations false, should be produced to the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. *Tucker* would ask the hon. proprietor, whether he could not be content with a general motion, without going into facts which might turn out to be gross calumnies? (*Hear, hear!*) He submitted that the hon. gentleman should have given notice in general terms, so that the hon. Chairman and others might have an opportunity of answering what was stated.

Mr. *Weeding* begged to call to the mind of the hon. proprietor, that he had said, if he would persist in adding arguments to his notice of motion before there was an opportunity of canvassing the matter, he for one should certainly vote against him. He thought it was most unfair to take the Court in this manner, and he hoped the hon. Chairman would not allow the motion to be received, unless it were given in general terms.

Mr. *Brown* begged to say, in answer to the hon. director (Mr. Tucker), that the motion of which he had given notice originally was such as that hon. gentleman had proposed.

Sir *C. Forbes* trusted that the hon. proprietor would be satisfied with a general notice. According to one of the by-laws, the notice should have been given three days before.

Mr. *Brown* said, the Court would, perhaps, allow him then to let the motion of which he had given notice originally to be received.

The *Chairman* said, perhaps the hon. proprietor would agree to give notice for calling the attention of the Court to certain grievances said to have been inflicted on native Christians at Tinnivelly.

Mr. *Brown* expressed his consent to the proposition of the hon. Chairman.

PILGRIM TAX, &c.

Mr. *J. Poynder* inquired, has the Court of Directors yet received information of the decree, read in Council at Calcutta on the 2d of March last, for the abolition of the pilgrim tax?

The *Chairman* answered in the affirmative.

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—Has the Court received information of the promulgation of that decree on the 14th of April last?

The *Chairman*.—Not officially, I believe.

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—The reason of the inquiry for official information is, that I am informed, on the most unquestionable authority, that by the decree of the 2d of March last, all the regulations of the years 1793, 1805, 1806, 1808, 1809, and 1810, which provide for the collection of the duties levied on pilgrims at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, Tripetty, and other places, were absolutely repealed.

The *Chairman*.—I will give the hon. proprietor such information as I possess. The Pilgrim tax has been abolished.

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—I wish for information relative to what has been done with respect to revenue heretofore derived from heathen temples &c, and therefore I ask—has the Court received any information (in pursuance of the despatch of the 20th of February, 1833) of the relinquishment, on the part of the Indian Government, of any revenue derived from the heathen temples, the religious stations, the processions, the ablutions, the penances, or other religious worship and ceremonies of the natives of India?

The *Chairman*—It is impossible to suppose that I can answer this question without notice. Had the hon. proprietor given notice, I should have been prepared.

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—I wish to know, has the Court received information of the abolition of heathen and Mahomedan oaths, and the substitution of a form of adjuration which involves the recognition of the one living and only true God, the new oath being "I solemnly affirm, in the presence of the Almighty God, that what I shall state shall be the truth?"

The *Chairman*.—I can give no information on that point.

Mr. *J. Poynder*.—I next beg leave to ask, has the Court received information of the separation of our Christian Government (more especially in Madras) from the countenance given to idolatry by salutes at heathen festivals, by the presence of the military at the processions of idols, and the compulsory rendering of other homage and honours to heathenism by the civil and military officers of the company?

The *Chairman* said, there was information before the Court of Directors as to measures in progress with respect to the points alluded to by the hon. proprietor, but he could not impart information on the subject at present.

Mr. *J. Poynder*—I have one other question to put. Has the Court received information of any steps having been taken for the suppression of the ghaut murders, 1,800 of which took place in one month at a single ghaut in Calcutta, of which I am prepared to give evidence?

To this question no answer was returned.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

The *Chairman* laid on the table the Home Accounts of the Company, made up to the 30th of April last.

Sir *C. Forbes* inquired, what was the amount of the sum expended for secret service money for the year ending the 30th of April?

The *Chairman*—I cannot exactly say.

Sir. *C. Forbes* believed that he might say that it was not less than £100,000. The amount for the year ending 30th April,

1839, was £53,050. He strongly objected to such immense sums being placed under the sole control of the Board of Commissioners for India Affairs.

PERSIAN COMMISSION.

Sir *C. Forbes* wished to know, how long the Court of Directors expected to be allowed to draw £12,000 a year, wrung from the sweat of the natives of India, for the alleged support of a mission in Persia, which did not exist?

The *Chairman*.—I can only say, in answer to the hon. bart., that the mission does exist at this moment.

PRINTING BILLS.

Mr. *Weeding* suggested the propriety, when bills affecting the interest of the Company were in progress, of causing a few copies to be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. *Twining* said, it would be most satisfactory to the proprietors if the suggestion of his hon. friend were adopted.

The *Chairman* said, if application were made to the Secretary, on those occasions, he was sure every facility would be given for examining any such bills as might be brought forward.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. *J. Poynder* gave notice that he would, at the next Quarterly General Court move —

That this Court do take into consideration the communications of two missionaries recently arrived from India, which were made at the public meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held in London on the days of the 14th and 18th of May last, together with two letters, which were addressed to the Court of Directors, in consequence, by Mr. John Poynder, one of the proprietors of this Company, dated the 11th and 23th of May last, and also the official answer of the Secretary to such letters, dated the 2d of June last.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

Mr. *Lewis* gave notice that he would, at the next Quarterly General Court, submit a motion relative to the recent unusually large disbursements on account of secret service money, and the unconstitutional power assumed by the Board of Control over funds of so great an amount; and recommending to the Court of Directors to adopt measures for altering the system.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Mr. *Browne* gave notice, that he would at the next Quarterly General Court call the attention of the proprietors to a petition, dated the 31st of June 1839, transmitted to the Governor of Madras by 122 heads of families of native Christians at Tinnevelly, complaining of the arbitrary exaction of a poll-tax, and various other grievances,

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

Erratum.—A transposition of matter, in the debate of the 6th of May last, relative to the rajah of Sattara, involves the regularity of the proceedings in confusion. In page 146, col. 2,—17, after the words "not allowed to be put," should be inserted, from page 152, the whole of the matter commencing with "The Chairman then read the minutes," down to "was negatived without going to a division," p. 153. The debate will then run on, commencing with the speech of Sir C. Forbes—"after the feelings manifested on this subject," regularly to the end; embracing the negation of Sir Charles's first resolution—the proposition of the second, omitting the word "therefore"—its withdrawal, and the substitution of Sir J. L. Lushington's modified amendment.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, June 22.

Colonial Passengers' Bill.—Lord *J. Russell*, in moving the third reading of the Colonial Passengers' Bill, wished to make some statement of the general circumstances which affected this question, as well as of the principles on which her Majesty's Government had acted. He thought the vicinity of India to the Mauritius, and the habit of communication between those countries made it expedient to allow emigration from India into that island. It would be very hard to prohibit men, who were making but 2d. a day in India, from getting two or three times as much in the Mauritius. But he felt that to allow the transfer of Indian labourers to the West Indian colonies, would be a much more serious and dangerous step, and one which he was not prepared to sanction. He was anxious to do something for the encouragement of free labour, in order to check the growing evil of the foreign slave trade.

Dr. *Lushington* moved the omission of those clauses in this bill, which authorize the transport of Indians to the Mauritius. Labour indeed, he said, was wanted in the British colonies; but why not transfer to them those Africans who are captured in slave-trading vessels, and who would make a large and valuable addition to the

free labour of our colonies? It appeared that of the Hindoos, whom it was proposed to transport, not one-half were fit for agricultural labour.

Mr. *Elliot* thought the Indians in the Mauritius would be at no loss for remedies and protections. They would find there men of all races, and particularly they were sure to meet with great numbers of their own countrymen. It was in their own country, that their situation was really a destitute one. In the best seasons they had barely the means of subsistance, and during periods of famine they perished in thousands by the road-side, infecting the air. These were the persons whom Dr. Lushington's kind feelings would forbid to emigrate. There might be kidnapping; but that was no more an argument for confining the labourer to his own country than the practices of the crimp and the recruiting sergeant were arguments against manning your navy and army.

Mr. *Hogg* said that the East India Company were not opposed to the natural right of every man to carry his labour whithersoever he would; but they did wish, as he himself did, to see due provision for protection to the emigrants, and he thought the subject might be better treated in a separate bill. A complete report from a committee on India would soon be transmitted to this country by Lord Auckland, and it was most desirable to pause till the government should be in possession of that information.

Lord *Howick* opposed the emigration clauses. The object seemed to be the revival of a trade in labourers for private profit. If not, why were these enactments introduced into a bill for the regulation of private vessels? As far as he understood what was designed for the Mauritius, he disapproved it. He must object to any plan which would put the cultivator under contract to work for wages below the common level of the market for labour in the place. That experiment had been tried in Australia, and had failed; and it always must fail, because the labourer had no motive to exert himself, except the fear of punishment.

Sir *J. Graham* implored her Majesty's government to suspend the passing of this measure at the present moment. The subject naturally divided itself into three branches:—first, the supply of labour as drawn from India: second, the passage from India to the colonies; and third, the treatment of the emigrants in the colonies, the preserving the proper proportion between the sexes, and affording facilities to the emigrants to return to whatever part of India they might wish. With respect to the passage, he was bound to say, if the difficulty could be overcome from India to the Mauritius, he would not despair that the difficulties of the longer passage to the West Indies might be overcome; and therefore, if emigration were allowed from India at all, it might be allowed to the West Indies as well as to the Mauritius. So, also, with respect to the treatment of the negroes: he did not believe there was greater security for the good treatment of the hill coolies in the Mauritius, than could be obtained in Demarara and the West Indies. Therefore, with regard to two of the branches all difficulty was overcome. His difficulty at the present moment was confined to India. The amendment was carried.

Pay of the Troops in India.—Viscount *Howick* moved for various papers relating to the pay of the troops in India.

Sir *J. C. Hobhouse* objected to the motion, and expressed his surprise that it should have been made by his noble friend, knowing, as he must, that it was highly inadvisable to revive this subject at present. The minute in council was private and confidential, and only known to him by his having been Secretary at War at the time. He could assure the House that he had received repeated letters from the Governor General of India, expressing a hope that this subject would not be revived, and that measures would be taken in that house or elsewhere respecting the payment of the troops in India; for he believed, that, with or without reason, they might create a discontent, which it might be very difficult to allay at a future time. If the noble lord persisted in moving for these papers, he (Sir J. Hobhouse) would be obliged to move for others. At present, the Commander-in-Chief assented to the payment of the troops proposed in this instance. He would ask his noble friend what good he proposed to himself to effect by calling for these documents? What did he want? If it was for the satisfaction of showing that Lord W. Bentinck concurred with his noble friend, he (Sir J. Hobhouse) had only to say that he knew that to be the case, and he had said so at the time. But since the period of that discussion, which took place three months ago, orders had gone out to equalise the pay in the three presidencies, which were satisfactory to the Secretary-at-War, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Court of Directors, and, in fact, to every one whose advice had been worth having upon the subject.

Viscount *Howick* quite agreed with the right hon. baronet as to the expediency of their entering upon the question, but he had no idea that the production of the papers would be objected to, until he received an intimation to that effect, a few moments before he rose to make his motion, from his right hon. friend. The information he had received showed that great discontent existed upon the subject in the British army; and he thought that

some responsibility weighed upon him for having allowed himself to be put off, when he was in office, so as not to have brought the matter to a final decision. He begged to assure his right hon. friend, that his knowledge of the minute, for a copy of which he moved, was not derived by him, in his capacity as Secretary-at-War, from the Board of Control, but was communicated by Lord W. Bentinck himself. He would consent for the present to withdraw his motion.

DECLARATION AGAINST CHINA.

The following Order in Council has (at length) appeared in the *London Gazette*:—

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of April, 1840; present, the the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her Majesty; and her Majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and cargoes, belonging to the Emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and, that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese government, the ships and cargoes so detained, and others to be thereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold,—and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased to direct. Her Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commanders of her Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port, all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of China or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and, in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty, within her Majesty's dominions: and to that end, her Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to her Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of, captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods, that are, or shall be, taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to China, or subjects of the Emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; they are likewise, to prepare, and lay before her Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions, as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in her Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein: and the said Commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 2d June a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson, who has accepted the office of Lieut.-Governor of Agra, was appointed provisionally to succeed to the office of Governor-General of India, in the event of a vacancy occurring and no successor being on the spot. Mr. Lawrence Peel was also appointed to the office of Advocate-General at Calcutta; Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart., was appointed provisionally a member of the Council of India, and Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep was confirmed in the appointment of member of the Council of India, to which he succeeded upon the acceptance by Mr. Robertson of the office of Lieut.-Governor of Agra.

The *Gazette*, of June 5, contains an Order of Council, in which is the following clause:—"And whereas it is considered by her Majesty to be expedient to allow the importation of sugar, the growth of any part of the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Fort Saint George, at such low rate of duty as herein-before mentioned; her Majesty is, therefore, pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to allow the importation of sugar, the growth of any part of the said territories subject to the government of the presidency of Fort Saint George, at the low rate of duty in the first hereinbefore recited act (6 and 7 W. IV.) specified, in like manner, and under the same restrictions and conditions, as sugar, the growth of the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, may be imported, subject to a lower rate of duty under the herein-before recited provisions of the same act."

Capt. Bayles, of the Madras Army, who was sent to America by the Court of Di-

rectors, for the purpose of extending the culture of cotton, by introducing into our Indian possessions the successful process adopted by the Americans, has accomplished the object of his mission, and has returned to London, having acquired the necessary information, and brought with him the requisite machinery and several experienced American planters to establish their *modus operandi* in India. Some of the party have already embarked, *viâ* the Cape, for their respective presidencies, and the remainder, with Capt. B., are to proceed overland next month.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Langslow, Esq., to be one of the Judges of the District Court of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon; date 19th June 1840.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a baronet to Sir Thomas Willshire, K. C. B., colonel in the army, and serving with the rank of Major-General in India; date 13th June 1840.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments; dates 6th and 16th June 1840:—

Col. J. G. Baumgardt, 2d Foot;
Lieut. Col. John Pennycuick, 17th Foot;
Lieut. Col. Richard Carruthers, 2d Foot;
Major Alex. Peat, Bombay Engineers; and
Major Sir Alexander Burnes, Knt., 21st Regt. Bombay N. I.,

—to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Mr. Burford is exhibiting an admirable panoramic view of Macao, taken from the Bay of Typa, and displaying the quay and buildings on the Praya Grande, which, with the romantic Penha-hill, crowned with its church, on one side, and Fort Monte and Fort Guia on the other, and the magnificent Lappa Mountains in the distance, form a fine landscape. The sea view is extensive, showing the islands and the entrance to the inner harbour, various craft, European and Chinese, a man-of-war junk, and the *Volage* and the *Hyacinth* at anchor, in a very peaceful attitude. The marine part of the picture is very skilfully executed, and the local appendages are represented with wonderful accuracy.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Surg. John Chambers, from 15th L. Drags, to be surg. v. Mouat who exch. (1 May 40).—Cornet F. Hodson to be lieut., v. Janvrin dec.; Troop Serjeant Major Thos. Robbins, from 5th Drag. Guards, to be cornet, v. Hodson (both 7th May 40); F. B. Barron to be cornet by purch., v. Robbins app. to 5th Drag. Guards (8 May).

13th L. Drags. (arrived home). Maj. Aug. Wathen, from 15th L. Drags., to be major, v. Hake, who exch. (16 Nov. 39).

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). Surg. James Mouat, M.D., from 4th L. Drags., to be surg. v. Chambers, who exch. (1 May 40.)—Maj. Wm. Hake, from 13th L. Drags., to be major, v. Wathen who exch. (16 Nov. 39); Lieut. F. Hammersley, from 1st Dr. Gu., to be capt., v. Penn dec. (8 May 40).

2d Foot (at Bombay. Capt. John O'Grady, from h.p. 96 F., to be capt., v. Thos. Meldrun who exch., rec. dif. (8 May 40).—Ens. F. Connor to be lieut., v. Halkett dec. (27 Jan.); W. J. Oldham to be ens. v. O'Connor (29 May).

3d Foot. (in Bengal). Ens. A. H. Robson to be lieut. by purch., v. Beers prom. in 80th F.; G. T. Downing to be ens. by purch., v. Robson (both 29 May).

4th Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. L. McAndrew to be lieut. by purch., v. King who retires; George Chetwode to be ens. by purch., v. McAndrew (both 8 May 40).

9th Foot in Bengal). Lieut. D. M. Bethune to be adj., v. Brownrigg who resigns adjutancy only (2 Dec. 39).

16th Foot. (in Bengal). Serj. Maj. J. Twibill, from 38th F., to be ens., v. Craig whose app. has been cancelled (7 May 40); Cornet E. H. B. Hughes, from h. p. 7th L. Drags., to be ens., v. Twibill app. qu. mast. of 38th F., (8 do.); Cadet G. F. Macdonald to be ens. by purch., v. B. Hughes who retires (8 do).

17th Foot. (at Bombay). Ens. J. J. Hamilton, from 75 F., to be ens. v. Knox who exch. (29 May 40).

18th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. David Edwards to be lieut., v. Coates app. to 69th F.; Colour-Serj. S. W. Kirk, from 16th F., to be ens., v. Edwards (both 8 May 40).

21st Foot. (in Bengal). Lieut. Alex. Seton to be adj., v. Faunce dec.; 2d. Lieut. H. W. Martin to be 1st lieut.; and J. N. Wrixon to be 2d lieut. v. Martin (all 15 May 40).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Cumming to be lieut. by purch., v. Trench who retires; Gaskin Anderson to be ens. by purch., v. Cumming (both 8 May 40).—Lieut. W. H. Woodgate, from h. p. 45th F., to be lieut., v. D. Robertson who exch. (15 May); Ens. R. P. Sharp to be lieut. by purch., v. Woodgate app. to 86 F. (16 do.); H. L. Byrne to be ens. by purch., v. Sharp (do.).

31st Foot. (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. G. B. Fry, M.D., from 27th F., to be assist. surg., v. Ayre dec. (29 May).

41st Foot. (at Madras). Ens. A. W. Smith to be lieut., v. Stoddart dec.; H. H. M. Fleming to be ens., v. Smith (both 29 May).

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. K. Wedderburn, from 2d Life Guards, to be lieut. by purch., v. Taylor who retires (8 May 40).

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. James Elkington to be lieut., v. Grant app. to 42d F.; K. E. Hillier to be ens. by purch., v. Elkington prom. (both 8 May 40).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. F. R. Nash, from 78th F., to be lieut., v. Gordon who exch. (1 May 40).

80th Foot. (in N.S. Wales). Lieut. P. G. Beers, from 3d. F., to be capt. by purch., v. Smyth who retires (29 May).

94th Foot. (in Ceylon). Lieut. W. C. Seton to be capt. by purch., v. Spiller who retires; Ens. R. Bruce to be lieut. by purch., v. Seton; and H. J. Wahab to be ens. by purch., v. Bruce (all 22 May 40.)

Ceylon Rifle Regt. 2d Lieut. C. T. Smith to be 1st lieut by purch., v. Burriss who retires; Wilford Brett to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Smith (both 29 May).

Unattached. Lieut. N. Wrixon, from 21st F., to be capt. without purch. (1 May 40).

BREVET.

To be Lieut. Col. in the Army.

Major C. J. Deshon, 17th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.

Capt. G. D. J. Raitt, 2d Foot.
Capt. J. G. S. Gilland, 2d Foot.
Capt John Darley, 17th Foot.
Capt. Oliver Robinson, 2d Foot.

To be Lieut. Col. in East-Indies only.
Major John S. H. Weston, 31st Bengal N.I.

To be Majors in East-Indies only.
Capt. Sir Alex. Burnes, 21st Bombay N.I.
Capt. Crawford Hagart, Bombay Infantry (acting deputy adjutant general).
Capt. James Outram, Bombay Infantry.
Capt. Wm. Wyllie, Bombay Infantry (acting assist. adj. general).
Capt. Wm. Coghlan, Bombay Artillery.
(All dated 13th Nov. 1839.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 29. *True Briton*, Consitt, from Madras 20th Feb.; off the Wight.—30. *Bardaster*, Virtue, from N.S. Wales 3d Dec.; off Portsmouth. — *Clifton*, Hill, from V.D. Land 26th Jan.; and *Hopkinson*, Stephens, from Bombay 3d Feb.: both at Liverpool.—*Marquis of Hastings*, Naylor, from Singapore 15th Jan.; at Deal.—*Arab*, Mearns, from Cape 19th March; off Portland.—*Emily*, Dunbar, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—JUNE 1. *Ann*, Griffith, from China (Tonkoo Bay) 20th Jan., and Cape 28th March; and *Lord Hungerford*, Saunders, from Bengal 26th Jan., and Cape 26th March; both off the Wight.—*Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, from Madras 12th Feb., and Cape 9th April; off Portsmouth.—*Futima*, Feathers, from Bombay 13th Feb.; off Liverpool.—2. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargraves, from Bengal 31st Jan.; and *Cornubia*, Bell, from Bombay 2d Feb.; both at Liverpool.—3. *Robert Small*, Scott, from Bengal 7th Feb., and Cape 12th April; off Portland. — *Richard Mount*, Longridge, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; off Falmouth. — *Princess Louise*, Rodbertus, from China 10th Feb.; off Falmouth (for Hamburgh).—*Ava*, from Batavia; off Salcombe.—4. *Tapley*, Mallory, from China 20th Jan.; at Deal.—*Salsette*, Harrison, from Bombay 4th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Two Sisters*, Tinley, from Madras 14th Jan., and Cape 24th March; off Liverpool.—*Dart*, Airth, from Madeira 18th May; off Portland.—*Emily*, Wardle, from Pernambuco 23d April; at Liverpool. — 5. *Dumfries*, Thompson, from Singapore 15th Feb.: at Deal. — *Thomas Coutts*, Warner, from China (Macao) 4th Feb., and Cape 14th April; off Dartmouth. — *Harbinger*, Candlish, from China 25th Jan.; at Liverpool.—*Herald*, Watt, from Ceylon 14th Feb.; off Eastbourne.—*Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from Madras 21st Feb., and Cape 16th April; off Portsmouth — *Derwent*, Reddell, from V. D. Land 22d Feb.; off Dartmouth.—*Martha*, Bayles, from Bengal 28th Nov. 1839, and Cape 23d March 1840; at Deal.—*Juverna*, Grundy, from Mauritius 14th March; off Brighton.—6. *Egyptian*, Skelton, from Ceylon, 26th Jan.; and *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Hill, from Cape, 11th April; at Deal.—*John King*, Benyon, from Mauritius 4th March; at Southampton.—8. *Queen Mab*, Ainley, from China 21st Feb.; at Liverpool —*Slains Castle*, Petrie, from China 18th Jan.; at Bristol.—*Scotia*, Campbell, from Bengal 7th Feb., and Cape 11th April; off Portsmouth. — *Canton*, Lourens, from Batavia; off Beachy Head (for Rotterdam).—9. *Windsor*, Nesbitt, from Bengal 13th Feb., and Cape 14th April; and *Vernon*, Denny, from Bengal 27th Feb., and Cape 23d April; both off Portsmouth.—*Ariadne*, McLeod, from Bengal 13th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Arab*, Westmoreland, from V.D. Land 1st Feb.; off Dartmouth. —*Dorothy Gales*, Banton, from Ceylon 2d Oct., and Mauritius 22d Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Calcutta*, Chalmers, from V. D. Land 22d Feb.; off Plymouth. —10. *Lord Lyndoch*, Stead, from Cape 11th April; and *William Rodger*, Currie, from Batavia 15th Jan.; both off Portsmouth. — *Fortitude*, Lovitt, from V.D. Land 14th Feb., and *John Panter*, Elsdon, from Mauritius 29th Feb.; both off Lymington.—*Strabane*, Bowen, from Bombay 6th Feb.; in the Clyde.—*London*, Beng, from Bengal 5th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Waterville*, Mills, from Cape 8th April; off Cork. — *Conservative*, from South Seas; off the Wight.—11. *Sultan*, Poole, from Manilla 27th Jan.; and *London*, Talt, from Mauritius 29th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Royal Admiral*, Greaves, from N.S. Wales and Bahia; off Portland. — 12. *Thomas Snook*, Stacey, from Mauritius 6th March; and Cape; at Deal.—13. *William Carey*, Gransay, from N.S. Wales 11th Feb.; at Liverpool.—15. *Sir John Falstaff*, Hull, from Batavia 9th Jan., and *England*, Bacon, from Ceylon 6th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Crusader*, McDonald, from V.D. Land 8th Feb, and Pernambuco; off Portsmouth.—*Brenda*, Rendell, from Cape 16th April; in St. K. Docks.—*Blenheim*, Gray, from Java (Samarang) 30th Jan.; off Folkstone. — *Malay*, Galbreath, from Mauritius 14th March; at Liverpool. — 16. *Rosalind*, Fonrose, from Bengal 3d Feb.; at Deal.—*Ballochan*, Grant, from Mauritius 20th March; at Bordeaux.—*Iris*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 23d Feb.; off Dartmouth. — 17. *Florence*, Davis, from Madeira 1st June; off Portland —18. *Paradies*, Tybrauth, from Manilla; off Scilly. — 19. *Mobille*, Walker, from Bengal 15th Jan., and Cape 4th April; in the Clyde.—20. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 26th Feb.; off the Wight.—22. *Auriga*, Ross, from V.D. Land 6th March; at Deal.—*Honduras*, Weller, from N.S. Wales 21st Feb.; off Hastings.—23. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from China 3d March; off Plymouth.—*St. George*, Williams, from Bengal 28th Feb., and Cape 24th April; at Bristol. 24. *Conrad*, Campbell, from Singapore 6th Feb.; off Eastbourne.—*Cygnet*, Dalston, from V.D. Land 1st Feb.; off Penzance.—26. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Jolly, from Bengal 26th Feb.; and *Abbotsford*, Hicks, from Singapore 15th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Fergusson*, Robertson, from Ceylon 18th Feb., and Cape 16th April; off Salcombe. — 27. *Jane Brown*, Wyllie, from Singapore 1st March; at Deal.

Departures.

MAY 6. *Delhi*, Byron, for Cape; from Deal.—18. *Mary Ann*, Bolton, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—21. *Charlotte*, Peckett, for Bombay; from Hull.—26. *Eucles*, Paul, for Madras; from Clyde. —27. *Palmer*, Francis, for Cape; *Louisa Baillie*, Scanlan, for Manilla and China; *Tuscan*, Luke, for Hobart Town and N. S. Wales; and *Enterprize*, Barber, for South Australia; all from Deal.—*Rookery*, Bowen, for Launceston and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Grenada*, Mac Minn, for Bengal; and *Cecilia*, Anderson, for Hobart Town and N.S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—28. *Hector*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—*Earl of Durham*, Crouch, for Bengal; from Deal. —29. *Clarinda*, Godby, for Hobart Town; *Alexander*, Mac Lachlan, for N.S. Wales; and *Agustina*, Perry, for Launceston; all from Deal.—*Lysander*, Currie, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—30. *Indian*, Frost, for Bombay: from Llanelly.—*Cambyses*, Hutchinson, for Bengal; *Clifford*, Sharp, for China and Singapore; and *Berwick*, Hepburn, for Cape; all from Liverpool. —JUNE 1. *Mary Dugdale*, Buckland, for South Australia; from Dublin.—*Eagle*, Buckley, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Margaret*, Taylor, for Mauritius; from Leith.—*Horatio*, Howland, for China; and *Mysore*, Ward, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—2. *Deborah*, Godwin, for Cape; from Newcastle.—*Gleaner*, Gibb, for Bengal; *Palestine*, Sim, for N.S. Wales; and *Lynx*, Wade, for China: all from Deal.—*James Moran*, Ferguson, for Bombay; from Clyde. —3. *Elphinstone*, Fremlin, for N.S. Wales; *Deborah*, Wing, for New Zealand; *Eleanora*, Jackson, for Bengal; and *Caribbean*, Fleming, for Ceylon; all from Deal.—4. *Charles*, Parker, for Launceston; from Deal.—*Martin Luther*, Swan, for N.S. Wales; from Greenock.—5. *Harriet Scott*, Beynon, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—6. *Roxburgh Castle*, Bourchier, for Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Harriett*, Kreeft, for Mauritius; and *Urgent*, Marshall, for Bengal: both from Deal.—*Akbar*, Arkley, for Mauritius; *Sappho*, Dunlop, for Bengal; and *Flora Kerr*, for Batavia; all from Greenock.—*Helena*, Drenning, for Bombay; *Otterspool*, Scales, for Bengal; *Helen Stewart*, Stewart, for Manilla; and *Herculean*, Grindall, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—7. *Amazon*, Holmes, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—8. *Patriot*, Brown, for Launceston and New Zealand; *Java*, Pickering, for Bombay (with troops); *Ida*, Passmore, for Madras (with do.); and *Ituna*, Sanderson, for South Australia; all from Deal.—*Papineau*, Allen, for Cape; from Dover.—*Perfect*, Snell, for South Australia; from Greenock.—10. *Owen Glendower*, Toller, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—11. *Meteor*, Walker, for Singapore; from Glasgow.—12. *John Fleming*, Rose, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—13. *Herefordshire*, Moore, for Bombay (with troops); *Bombay*, Furley, for Bombay (with do.); *Mars*, Gaillais, for Mauritius: *Sultana*, Broben, for Algoa Bay and Cape; *Apolline*, Rogers, for South Australia; and *Janet*, M'Phun; for Cape; all from Deal.—14. *Ann Laing*, Hudson, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Royal Saxon*, Black,

for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—15. *Ophelia and Anne*, Bacher, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Wm. Jardine*, Crosbie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Kandiana*, Jobling, for Bengal; from Shields.—*Newburn*, Adams, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—16. *Caspain*, Billings, for N.S. Wales; from Havre.—17. *Ellen*, Vapp, for Bengal; from Deal.—H.M. troopship *Jupiter*, Fulton, for China Squadron (with stores); from Portsmouth.—20. *Selma*, Luckie, for Madeira and Bengal; from Dundee.—*Himalaya*, Burn, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; and *London*, Gibson, for ditto ditto; from Torbay.—*Galston*, Watt, for Manilla; and *Agnes*, Cumming, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—21. *City of London*, Martin, for Cape; from Torbay.—*Seringapatam*, Green, for Madras and Bengal; and *Midas*, Keir, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for Singapore, Manilla, and China; from Liverpool.—23. *Lord Western*, Lock, for N.S. Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—24. *Ann*, Murray, for N.S. Wales; *Regulus*, Crews, for ditto; *James Laing*, Pritchard, for ditto; and *Mary Bulmer*, Cant, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Caledonia*, Lawson, for Bengal; and *Ann*, Johnson, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Isabella Blyth*, Lane, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—*Chebar*, Renner, for China: from Liverpool.—25, *Cordelia*, Downes, for Bengal; from Liverpool. — 26. *Earl Powis*, Spittal, for Mauritius; and *Janet Willis*, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Victoria steamer, from Bombay 31st March, to Suez (additional): Hon. Capt. E. A. Keane; Lieut. Reid; Mons. John Williaume, French merchant; 1 European and 5 native servants.

Per Zenobia steamer, from Bombay 30th April, to Suez: Col. Sir C. M. Wade; Hon. G. Upton, H.M. 62d Regt.; Col. and Mrs. Sandwith: Mr. and Mrs. Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. King and 2 children; Dr. Driver; Lieut. Moore, Md. Horse Artil.; Rev. W. F. Humphrey; Capt. J. C. Hawkins, I.N.; Mr. John Kerr; Lieut. Mauleverer, H.M. 17th Regt.; Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3d Lt Cavalry; Lieut. R. A. Joy; Capt. J. W. Hall; Capt. W. D. Hamilton, H.M. 13th L. Drags; Lieut. C. C. Shute, 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, 13th L. Drags.; Mr. J. Bonny.

Per Scotia, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for May last, p. 77).—From the Cape: Mr. W. Anderson.

Per St. George, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for May last, p. 77.)—Mr. Davis was landed at the Cape.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for May last, p. 78).

Per Duke of Argyll, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for May last, p. 78)—additional: Miss Bird; Master Bristow.—From the Cape: Rev. Mr. Saunders.—(The following were landed at the Cape: C. R. Cotton, Esq., C.S.; J. W. Williamson, Esq.; 2 native servants.)

Per Thomas Coutts, from China: Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Veiga, from Macao; Mr. and Mrs. Squire, from ditto; Dr. Pereira, from ditto; Capt. Lewin Reade, late of the ship *Marquis Camden*; Messrs. Watson and Johnson, late of the same ship.

Per Charles Grant, from China: T. Gemmell, Esq.; W. P. Livingstone, Esq.; Mr. T. Jones.

Per Dumfries, from Singapore: Mr. Cummins; Mr. Alfred Wise.

Per Egyptian, from Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and 3 children; Mr. Powell; Mr. Skelton.

Per John King, from Mauritius: Mr. Ware.

Per Arab, from V.D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Weston and 6 children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child; Mr. M'Dougal; Mr. Rochford; 2 Masters Ashburner; Masters Laurence and Bartley.

Per Derwent, from V.D. Land: Mrs. Beaumont; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay; Mr. and Mrs. Mayers and three children; Messrs. Austin, Turner, and Brodie; Mr. Attwood, surgeon; two Misses Hayman; two Misses Smith.

Per Calcutta, from V.D. Land: Hon. Henry Elliott; Mrs. M'Killop and family; Mrs. Butcher and family; Mrs. Jefferys; Miss Patterson and Capt. Wood's children; Mr. Kimberly; Lieut. Dixon; Mr. Hardy; Mr. Noots, surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. Muskett; Mr. Knight; Mr. Butler, jun.

Per Honduras, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolley and two children; Messrs. Jackson, Jennings, and Oram.

Expected.

Per Repulse, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Amos; Mrs. Hughes and child; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Thomas and child; Miss Smith; Mrs. Queiros; Miss Queiros; Mrs. Lamb and 5 children; Mrs. Inge and child; Miss Inge; Colonel Vincent; Major Thomas; Major Low; A. Fraser, Esq.; Capt. Hughes; W. Smith, Esq.; E. Eastwood, Esq.; W. Spry, Esq.; Dr. Duncan; Capt. Lamb; Capt. Warren: Lieut. Routh, 16th Lancers; Lieut. Pattle, 16th do.: 3 Masters Bristow; Master and Miss Vincent; 5 steerage passengers.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Bond; Mrs. Luard; Mrs. Hudleston; Mrs. Dowker; Mrs. Dowdall; W. Hudleston, Esq., C.S.; Lieut.-Col. Dowker, 1st Eur. Regt.; Capts. Dowdall, H.M. 54th regt., W. Rawlins, 2d Madras Eur. regt., Hariot and Coleman, H.M. 55th regt.; Major P. Baylee, H.M. 63d regt.; Lieuts. Davenport, Budd, 1st N. V. B., and Shepherd, 19th N.I.; Drs. M'Donald and Mockler; J. H. Cochrane, Esq., C.S.; Rev. W. H. Drew; Misses E. H. and A. W. Dowker, and M. Hudleston; Masters H. W. Dowker, and E. H. R. Langley; 4 Masters Bond: 22 invalids H. M. service; several servants.

Per Hindostan, from Madras: Mrs. Willox; Master and Miss Cox; Maj. Gen. M. Fane; Major H. Cox; Capt. W. Y. Moore; Lieuts. G. Holt, G. Man, G. T. Bayley, C. F. Heatley, G. F. Long, and S. L. Smith; Dr. Mr. J. Willox; J. Line, Esq.; Assist. Surgs. C. Don and J. Bowling; 3 non-commissioned officers, 130 rank and file, 11 women, and 19 children H.M. 54th regt.

Per Ballochan, from Madras (for Havre): Capt. Boalth, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Mrs. Harris.

Per Harrison, from Madras: Lieut. Col. J. Reed; Capt. R. T. R. Pattoun: Lieuts. J. Stoddard, D. Macdonald, and L. E. Wood; Assist. Surg. R. H. Everard, M.D.; 258 non-commissioned rank and file, 22 women and 33 children of H.M. 54th regt.

Per Buckinghamshire, from Bombay: Mrs. Jopp and 3 children; Mrs. Bagshawe and 3 children; Mrs. Crispen and 2 children; Major J. J. Jopp, Bombay Engineers; Lieut. H. Hay, cavalry; Mr. Dalrymple; 2 children of Dr. Thompson, and Master Stuart.—From the Coast: Mrs. Nepean and 3 children; Dr. and Mrs. Grey and child; Mrs. Miller.

Per Rothschild, from Bombay (for Liverpool): Dr. Smith and lady: Mrs. Johnson and 3 children; Lieut. Halkett; Master Negeb.

Per Mary, from Bombay (for Liverpool): Mrs. Kerr and two children.

Per Lancaster, from Bombay (for Liverpool): Mrs. Collins, child, and servant; Dr. Howison.

Per Persia, from Ceylon; Hon. Mrs. Stuart Mackenzie; Miss Mackenzie; Mr. and Mrs. Moir and family; Mr. and Mrs. Toyn and family; Mrs. Suckling and two sons; Dr. Kinnier; Messrs. Knowland and Reid, 15th Hussars; Lieut. North; five officers, and about 200 men, women, and children of the Royal Artillery.

Per William Bryan, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Holland and child; Mr. Courtney; Miss Ferjosa.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Zenobia steamer, for Bombay (sailed from Suez 24th May); Dr. Malcolmson; Messrs. J. Barron, Bowmer, Cole, Blumer, and Cohen.

Per Colombo, for Bombay (sailed from Suez 1st June): Mr. and Mrs. Hart, B.C.S.; Messrs. Ross, Buckton, Myers, Cassela, Champion, Hardy, Roussac, and Brett; Dr. Lefevre; Capt. Pierce, H.M. 16th Inf.; Capt. Sanderson; Mr. O. Watson; two Roman Catholic clergymen; two Greek merchants for Dgedda.

Per Urgent, for Bengal: Lieuts. Seton, Shaw, and Graham, and 100 men H.M. 21st Foot; Ensign Cooke and 163 men H.M. 44th Foot.

Per Bombay, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Wetherall, 41st Foot; Major Tomlinson, Ensign Bernard, and 147 men H.M. 18th Foot; Ensign Croxon and 164 men 17th Foot; Ensigns Stuart and Tinley, and 163 men 39th Foot.

Per Herefordshire, for Bombay: Lieut. Stirling, Ens. Webb, Ens. Reed, and 225 men H.M. 2d Foot; Assist. Surg. Sinclair, 39th Foot.

Per John Fleming, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mrs. Boswell and family; Capt. and Mrs. Bentley; Mr. and Mrs. Gunn; Misses Clay and French; Messrs. Frye, Kitson, Lindsay, and Shakspeare; Lieuts. Ramsay and Lane, 49th Foot; Ens. Hope and 101 troops of H.M. 3d Foot.

Per Owen Glendower, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Porter; Mr. and Mrs. Backhouse; Mrs. Dun and family; Mrs. Travers; Mrs. Wellington; Mr. and Mrs. Twentyman; Mr. and Mrs. Crisp, missionaries; Mr. and Mrs. Porter, ditto; Mrs. Bowman; Misses Conway, Lake, Edwards, and Wilson; Messrs. Buckle, Newhouse, Phillips, and Robertson.

Per Seringapatam, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Elton; Mrs. Routh; Capt. and Mrs. Hay; Mr. and Mrs. Pilleau; Misses Little, Geary, Clays, Harris, and Young; Col. Deare; Lieut. Thompson; Ensigns Thompson and Chetwoode; Messrs. Davis, Bolleau, Orr, Kaine, Tower, Lawford, Dickinson, and Stone.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Felix*, Stillaman, of Port Louis, was wrecked at Mozambique during a hurricane 24th Jan.; the master and eight of the crew saved.

The *Hope* steamer, Baddely, from Table Bay to Algoa Bay, struck on the rocks off Cape St. Francis, Cape of Good Hope, 11th March, and became a total wreck: crew and passengers saved.

The *Formidable*, Leford, from Mauritius, is lost at Johanna (Madagascar); crew saved.

The *Orion*, from Cape Hayti to Cape of Good Hope, was lost off Cape St. Roque previous to 23d April; part of the cargo (coffee) expected to be saved.

The *Parugon*, Ogilvie, from Calcutta and Mauritius to London, went on shore near the Light House at Green Point, in entering Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the night of the 1st April, and became a total wreck: crew and passengers saved.

The *Britomart*, Clues, from Port Phillip to Hobart Town, is totally lost; it is supposed on Goose Island.

The *Juno* whaler, Banks, is not lost at the Fejee Islands, as formerly reported.

The *Sir John Falstaff*, Hall, arrived in the river from Batavia, sprung a leak in lat. 4 N., and was obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard.

The *Indien*, bound to Havre, in proceeding down the Ganges from Calcutta 13th April, got on shore, must discharge, and it is expected will be condemned.

The *Miranda*, Thompson, bound to Liverpool, and the *Indiana*, put back to Calcutta 11th April, leaky.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At the East-India College, Haileybury, Herts, the lady of the Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, of a son.

19. At Appleby, the lady of J. Bowstead, Esq., Bombay medical establishment, of a son.

— In Portman Square, Viscountess Combermere, of a son, still born.

MARRIAGES.

May 30. At Bath, Samuel Moorat, Esq., eldest son of John Moorat, Esq., late of Madras, to Frances, only daughter of Edward Hebdin, Esq., late of East Sheen, Surrey.

June 2. At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Lieut. T. L. Harington, 5th regt. Bengal L.C., second son of H. H. Harington, Esq., formerly of Madras, to Emily Octavia, fourth daughter of Daniel Ball, Esq., of Brompton Square.

— At St. Mary's-in-the-Fields, Reigate, Capt. Sheffington Poole, Hon. E. I. Company's 1st regt. of Bombay L.C., to Isabella, daughter of James Deacon Hume, Esq., of Reigate, Surrey.

— At St. Michael's, Highgate, Mr. George Gattie, late of Calcutta, to Miss Mary Waller, of Highgate.

6. At Cheltenham, Thomas Taylor, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Eliza Marcella, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Lockett, resident at Ajmere.

8. At Llanoayer, Kilgiden, Monmouthshire, the Rev. W. Price Lewis, Esq., jun., of Llantripent Vicarage, near Usk, to Louisa Arabella, daughter of W. H. Hartley, Esq., late Judge of the Admiralty Court at the Cape of Good Hope, and of the late Lady Louisa Hartley, sister of the late Earl of Scarborough.

10. At Edinburgh, George Ogilvie, Esq., of Cove, Dumfriesshire, to Margaret, daughter of James Inverarity, Esq., of Rose Mount, Forfarshire.

15. At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. John Francis Osborne, Church Missionary to India, to Miss White, of Calcutta.

16. At Worcester, Mr. George Cracroft, son of the late Edmund Cracroft, Esq., of Worcester, to Emily, daughter of the late Capt. J. B. Seely, of the Bombay army.

— At Reading, the Rev. F. F. Fawkes, Perpetual Curate of Hampton, Worcester, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Bradby, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

18. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Col. R. Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Adam Walker, M.D.

— At Heavitree Church, Thomas Henry Bullock, Esq., captain in H.H. the Nizam's army, and son of Stanley Bullock, Esq., of Exeter, to Susanna Juliana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Dennis, of Polsloe Park, Devon.

Lately. At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr. Alexander Black, engineer, of London, to Miss Margaret Macdonald, third daughter of the late Mr. John Macdonald, late of Greenock, and sister of the present James Macdonald, Esq., merchant, of Calcutta.

— At St. Pancras, T. Sleeman, Esq., of Tenby, to Caroline, daughter of the late Capt. W. E. Edwards, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

March 27. On board the *Robert Small*, Capt. Matthew Smith, 23d Bengal N.I., principal assistant to the commissioner at Saugor, Central India.

May 13. Near Cairo, on his journey overland to India, Cadet Robert Gordon, Bombay artillery, son of the late Major Gordon, Bombay engineers.

— At Edinburgh, Ann Petronella, only daughter of Capt. Thomas Crichton, 39th N.I., Hon. E.I. Company's service, aged 17 years.

31. At Ipswich, Thomas Musgrave, Esq., late captain of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, aged 74.

June 2. At St. Heller's, Jersey, Elizabeth Ann, wife of William Owen, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's Home service.

6. John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq., of Dunstable-House, Richmond, aged 62, one of the Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

8. At Dunnikier, Fifeshire, General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., colonel of the 35th Regiment.

9. At his mother's, Frognal Rise, Hampstead, Herbert Maynard, Esq., late of the 24th Regt. Bengal N.I.

— At his residence, in Clarges Street, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, G.C.B., colonel of the 39th Regt., formerly Commander-in-chief at Madras.

14. At his house in Ball's-pond-road, Islington, Capt. Peter Thornton, late of the South Sea Fishery, aged 57.

Lately. At sea, on the voyage home from Bengal, Capt. Taylor, of the ship *London*.

— At sea, Capt. Christie, of the ship *Perthshire*.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, April 16, 1840.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	19 0
Bottles 100	11 0	—	11 8
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6	—	0 12
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 14	—	35 2
—— Brasiers', ... do.	35 4	—	35 8
—— Ingot ..... do.	34 0	—	34 8
—— Old Gross ..... do.	35 0	—	35 6
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 0	—	34 4
—— Tile ..... do.	33 0	—	34 0
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	40 0	—	50 0
—— Peru Slab..... Ct. Rs. do.	35 0	—	36 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	2 14	—	3 2
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3 8	—	7 8
—— Muslins ..... do.	0 15	—	5 4
—— Yarn 20 to 170 ..... mos.	0 3½	—	0 7½
Cutlery, fine.....	5A.	—	15 A.
Glass Ware.....	20 to 32 D.	to	P.C.
Ironmongery	35D.	—	45D.
Hosiery, cotton.....	5 to 20 A.	to	P.C.
Ditto, silk	5 to 20 A.	to	P.C.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. . Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 14	@	5 0
—— —— flat ..... do.	5 10	—	5 13
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 15	—	4 1
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 1	—	4 3
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 10	—	3 12
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 8	—	6 0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	16 0	—	20 0
—— Hoops..... F. md.	5 10	—	5 14
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 2	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	7 2	—	7 3
—— unstamped..... do.	7 0	—	7 1
Millinery	5 D.	—	20D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	4 6	—	4 14
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	10 8	—	10 9
Stationery	1 to 20 A.	to	P.C.
Steel, English..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 10	—	5 14
—— Swedish ..... do.	7 12	—	8 0
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxs	19 0	—	20 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5 0	—	9 8
—— coarse and middling....	1 1	—	4 8
—— Flannel fine.....	0 15	—	1 8

BOMBAY, April 25, 1840.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	20
Bottles, quart..... doz.	1.8		——
Coals ..... ton	6	—	15
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	60		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's.. do.	61		——
—— Plate bottoms ..... do.	63		——
—— Tile ..... do.	55		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.....	——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.....	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0.7	—	0.11
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.15		——
Cutlery, table.....	P.C.		——
Earthenware	60A.		——
Glass Ware.....	40D.		——
Hardware.....	P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose.....	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	63	@	——
—— English ..... do.	43		——
—— Hoops..... cwt.	7		——
—— Nails ..... do.	14	—	15
—— Sheet ..... do.	10		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	40		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	41	—	43
Lead, Pig..... cwt.	11		——
—— Sheet..... do.	12		——
Millinery	25D.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12	—	13
Spelter ..... do.	12.8		——
Stationery	30D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6.10		——
—— Long Ells	18		——
—— Flannel, fine	1.8		——

MACAO, July 23, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds..... piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3.80	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 48 yds ..... do.	5	—	8
—— Handkerchiefs ..... do.	1.10	—	2.10
—— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40..... pecul	22	—	32
Iron, Bar ..... do.	3.50	—	3.75
—— Rod ..... do.	5		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	6½	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	45	@	55
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	3½		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.30	—	1.40
—— do. ex super..... yd.	2.5		——
—— Camlets, at Whampoa..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. outside..... do.	26	—	27
—— Long Ells ..... do.	8	—	10.40
Tin, Straits..... pecul	22	—	22½
Tin Plates ..... box	9½	—	10

SINGAPORE, March 26, 1840.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles 100	4	—	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	—	36
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd.. 33-36 pcs.	1½	—	2
—— Ditto ..... 24 ..... 40-44 do.	2	—	2½
—— Longcloths 36 to 40 ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	5
—— —— —— do. do. .. 40-43 do.	4½	—	5
—— —— —— do. do. ..... 45-60 do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. ..... 35-36 do.	2½	—	3½
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours* do.	1.80	—	2½
—— —— —— *two colours* .. .. do.	1½	—	3
—— —— —— Turkey reds ..... do.	6	—	6½
—— —— —— fancies ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pcs.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 .. 45 .... do.	1½	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 42 .... do.	1	—	1½

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. Imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	32	—	40
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.. do.	——		——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 .. do.	85	—	115
Cutlery	saleable.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	—	5½
—— English ..... do.	3½	—	3¾
—— Nail, rod ..... do.	3.80	—	4
Lead, Pig ..... do.	7	—	7½
—— Sheet ..... do.	7	—	7½
Spelter ..... pecu	7	—	7½
Steel ..... tub	5	—	6½
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	6	—	7½
—— Camblets ..... do.	24	—	33
—— Bombazetts ..... do.	4½	—	4¾

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, April 16, 1840.—The market for White Cotton Piece Goods generally continues very dull. A few sales of Grey Jaconets, Low Cambrics, Long-cloths, Mulls, and Lappets, have been made during the week, but the quantity sold has been very limited.—Several sales of Red Twilled cloth have taken place during the week, as also a few Ginghams, Bengal Stripes, and Single Coloured Chintzes, the two latter descriptions at about paying prices.—The market for White Mule Twist is without any material alteration, being still dull.—We have not heard of any transactions in Coloured Yarn during the past week.—In Woollens there have been no transactions.—Copper and Iron no transactions.—Lead: a sale of Sheet at Sa. Rs. 8 pr. fy. md. is reported.

Madras, April 15, 1840.—Piece Goods are in very limited enquiry at present, and no sales of notice have taken place since our last.—During the last fortnight there have been no arrivals from England, and the transactions in Old Stocks of Europe Articles have been very limited: prices continue depressed.—There is a fair demand for Iron, Copper, and Spelter, and a sale of rather more than 100 tons of the former metal (assorted Bars, Sheet, Rods. &c.) is reported at Rs. 35 pr candy.

Bombay, April 29, 1840.—A good many sales of Cotton Goods have lately been effected, but at no improvement in prices, nor can any be now looked for until the commencement of next season; the market is in general over-supplied.—Twist: stocks heavy, and sales difficult at quotations.—Imports of Metals generally have been moderate, which enables holders to maintain rates.

Singapore, March 26, 1840.—Cotton Goods (Plain, Printed, and Coloured): stocks generally are heavy, and the demand during the week has been rather dull. As yet the Junk people have scarcely bought any, and as they will doubtless purchase largely of Opium, they will perhaps buy very sparingly of Piece Goods this season. Prices continue very low, and as further large supplies are daily expected per *Laura*, *Gunga*, and *John Dugdale*, there is no prospect of immediate improvement.—Grey Mule Twist is in some request at quotations, but only a few bales at a time can be sold. In Coloured Twist we have heard of no transactions.—Woollens: Spanish Stripes, a few pieces of Blue, Black, and Scarlet, have been sold at Dls. 1.65 per yard.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, stock small, and in fair demand at quotations. Nail Rod is also in demand at Dols. 3⅞ to 4 per pecul. Swedish Bar is in little enquiry. About 600 peculs of Pig Lead in the market, for which Dols. 7½ is asked. Spelter has been sold at Dols. 7½ per pecul since our last. With Steel the market is well supplied.—Sheathing Copper and Nails are in demand at quotations.—Stock of small Anehors and Chains much reduced, and a supply will soon be wanted. Paints, Oil, and Turpentine, market well supplied.

Batavia, March 3, 1840.—The market for British imports is very dull.

Manilla, March 1, 1840.—The American ship *Surat*, from Boston, has arrived with a large supply of Grey Domestics, for which paying rates cannot be obtained, and that vessel is filling up with Cotton and British Piece Goods, (which had been sent here from China for transhipment, by a foreign flag) for Whampoa.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 16, 1840.

Government Securities.

			Sell.	Buy.
			Sa. Rs.	
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem.	10 8	11 8
			per cent.	
			Co.'s Rs.	
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to Number	prem.	2 4	4 1
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.		prem.	3 0	3 8
4 per cent.		disc.	4 8	4 12

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,200	a	2,250
nion Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) Old	390	a	395
———, (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) New	315	a	320

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date—to buy, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2s.; to sell, 2*s.* to 2s. 1d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, April 15, 1840.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—par to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4 to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4¾ to 5 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4¾ to 5 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—10 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, April 25, 1840.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.12 to 110 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 109.12 to 110 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102 to 102.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 97 to 97.8 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 112 to 112.8 Bom. Rs.—ditto.

Singapore, March 26, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 8d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, July 23, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal. — Company's Bills, 30 days, 218 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.—none.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, June 26, 1840.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia ......cwt.	2	12	0	@	3	3	0
—— Samarang............	2	3	0	—	2	12	0
—— Mysore	2	14	0	—	3	0	0
—— Sumatra	1	15	0	—	2	2	0
—— Ceylon	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
—— Mocha	5	6	0	—	7	10	0
Cotton, Surat............lb	0	0	3¼	—	0	0	5¼
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	——				——		
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica......cwt.	3	0	0	—	11	10	0
Anniseeds, Star	5	12	0	—	5	18	0
Borax, Refined..........	2	12	0	—	2	18	0
—— Unrefined	2	7	0	—	2	10	0
Camphire, in tubs	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	1	—	0	2	8
—— Ceylon	0	0	11	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds ....cwt.	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Lignea	3	10	0	—	4	0	0
Castor Oil ....lb	0	0	2½	—	0	0	6½
China Root..........cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	8	0
Cubebs...................	3	8	0	—	3	13	0
Dragon's Blood.	2	10	0	—	21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	7	0	0	—	13	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	1	12	0	—	5	10	0
—— Benjamin	3	15	0	—	49	0	0
—— Animi..............	3	10	0	—	8	10	0
—— Gambogium........	7	10	0	—	19	10	0
—— Myrrh	4	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Olibanum	1	2	0	—	2	16	0
Kino......................	6	10	0	—	10	0	0
Lac Lake..............lb	0	0	1	—	0	0	7
—— Dye................	0	2	3	—	0	2	8
—— Shell ....cwt.	2	0	0	—	4	10	0
—— Stick	1	8	0	—	3	13	0
Musk, China ....oz.	0	13	0	—	3	15	0
Nux Vomica ....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	10	0
Oil, Cassia...........lb.	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Cinnamon ......oz.	0	2	6	—	0	6	6
—— Cocoa-nut......cwt.	1	17	0	—	2	0	0
—— Cajaputa........oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	4½
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs	0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Opium....................	none				——		
Rhubarb..................	0	3	6	—	0	9	0
Sal Ammoniac ......cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	12	0
Senna ....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	2	3
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
—— Bengal	1	2	0	—	1	10	0
—— China..............	——				——		
Galls, in Sorts	——				——		
——, Blue	——				——		
Hides, Buffalo ....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	6¾
—— Ox and Cow........	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	10½
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..	0	8	9	April Sale's Prices.	0	9	5
—— Fine Purple..........	0	8	6		0	8	9
—— Fine Red Violet......	0	8	0		0	8	6
—— Fine Violet	0	7	9		0	8	0
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	7	3		0	7	9
—— Good Red Violet	0	7	9		0	8	0
—— Good Violet and Copper	0	6	6		0	7	0
—— Mid. and ord. do.	0	5	0		0	6	6
—— Low consuming do. ..	0	3	9		0	5	0
—— Trash and low dust..	0	1	6		0	3	3
—— Madras..............	0	3	0		0	6	8
—— Oude.............. ..	0	1	5		0	4	9
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0	@	3	15	0
Nankeens ....piece	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
Rattans 100	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	13	6
—— Patna................	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
—— Java..................	0	7	6	—	0	12	0
Safflower..................	1	10	0	—	8	15	0
Sago.....................lb.	0	13	0	—	0	14	6
—— Pearl	0	16	6	—	1	3	6
Saltpetre..................	1	4	6	—	1	8	6
Silk, Bengal Novi ......lb	0	13	0	—	1	0	0
—— Organzine	——				——		
—— China Tsatlee	1	1	6	—	1	7	0
—— Canton	0	15	0	—	0	16	6
Spices, Cinnamon...........	0	3	4	—	0	7	8
—— Cloves	0	0	10	—	0	2	10
—— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	6	0
—— Nutmegs	0	2	0	—	0	4	6
—— Ginger ....cwt.	0	16	6	—	1	4	0
—— Pepper, Black......lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	4¾
—— —— White	0	0	7½	—	0	1	6
Sugar, Bengal ....cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
—— Siam and China	1	1	6	—	1	8	0
—— Mauritius	3	6	0	—	3	18	0
—— Manilla and Java	0	19	6	—	1	8	0
Tea, Bohea ....lb	0	1	8	—	0	2	0
—— Congou	0	1	11	—	0	2	6
—— Souchong	0	2	0	—	0	3	6
—— Caper	0	1	10	—	0	2	4
—— Campoi	——				——		
—— Twankay	0	2	0	—	0	2	5½
—— Pekoe	0	2	7	—	0	3	6
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	0	—	0	2	5
—— Hyson................	0	2	3	—	0	5	0
—— Young Hyson	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Imperial..............	0	2	6	—	0	3	5
—— Gunpowder	0	2	10	—	0	4	0
Tin, Banca............cwt.	3	15	0	—	3	16	0
Tortoiseshell ....lb	0	14	0	—	1	7	0
Vermilion ....lb	0	7	6		——		
Wax....................cwt.	6	5	0	—	8	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	8	5	0	—	9	10	0
—— Ebony	——				——		
—— Sapan................	8	5	0	—	14	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cedar Wood............foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5¾
Oil, Fish................tun	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
Whalebone ....ton	120	0	0	—	130	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Combing ....lb	0	1	1	—	0	2	6
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Combing	0	1	1	—	0	2	6
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	6

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Aloes....................cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, und ....lb	——				——		
Gum Arabic............cwt.	1	8	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry ....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	7
—— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Palm ....cwt.	1	14	6	—	1	15	0
Raisins	——				——		
Wax	6	10	0	—	7	10	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best ..pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak...........load	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wool .... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	10

PRICES OF SHARES, June 26, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India ....(Stock)....	106	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London ....(Stock)....	69	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	101	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)............	41	½ 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian)	68	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company......	12	——	10,000	100	17½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

LONDON MARKETS, June 26.

Sugar—We have again to report a rising market for all descriptions of Raw Sugar admissable for home consumption, and with an increasing demand. The petition to the House of Commons for a reduction in the duty on Foreign Sugars having been rejected by a large majority last evening, gave holders of British Plantation increased confidence to-day, and caused the trade to come forward with increased freedom. In Mauritius, there has again been a demand for all descriptions. The stock shews the great deficiency of 69,900 bags as compared with that of last year: the deliveries have been very extensive. For Bengal for home consumption there has been an increased demand, and all the parcels offering for sale by private treaty have again been bought up at advanced prices. Manilla has been more sought after by our Refiners, and former rates offered, but the short supply has prevented operations of moment. Java has been in much better request, chiefly for refining under bond, and former rates have been fully supported.

Rice.—There has been no revival in the demand for Bengal, and the operations by private contract have again been limited, but the merchants have refused to submit to lower rates.

Coffee.—There has been an improved demand for all clean descriptions of British Plantation, for home consumption this week; the merchants have displayed more firmness, and the rates previously established have been supported. For East India and Cape sorts a better demand has existed from the home trade, and the prices paid differ little from those of this day week; the merchants have decidedly displayed more firmness. The demand for Ceylon has been good. Mocha is held with more firmness, and the article is wanted by the grocers; the supply is short.

Indigo.—The market for East India has been quiet, and the trifling parcels disposed of have been chiefly for export; good and fine sorts however still command former rates, but low qualities go off heavily 5d under April sales prices. For auction on the 14th of next month the quantity has been increased to 13,100 chests, 8000 of which have been examined, the principal part of which consists of middling and good quality, suitable for home use and export. The stock continues to increase.

Saltpetre.—Previous rates have been fully supported for Rough, and an excellent demand has existed by private treaty for shipping and on speculation.

Tea.—The market has been very quiet for Free Trade Tea of all sorts this week, and some parties who have been compelled to sell for cash, have submitted to a reduction on former rates of 1d. to 2d. per lb. and have accepted 1s. 10d. *a* 1s. 11d. for common Congou, and 1s. 11d. for ord Twankay; even at these rates the trade bought with much caution, the principal holders, however, refused to sell at any thing like these prices. The speculative market has been quiet, and prices yesterday morning declined to 1s. 10d. for cash, and 1s. 10½. *a* 1s. 11d. for prompts; since then, however, buyers have come forward with more freedom, and prices have rallied to 1s. 11½d. for cash, and 2s. *a* 2s. 0½d. with prompts. The deliveries last week were large, amounting to 385,500 lbs. For auction on the 2d July 6,000 pkgs., and for the 13th 10,200 pkgs. are declared.

The *Charles Grant*, (1311 tons) from Tongkoo Bay has arrived; she brings 1,750,000 lbs. of Tea.

The market was very quiet to-day for Free Trade Tea, the limited business done was exclusively for cash; common Congou was, however, not to be had under 1s. 10½d., and Twankay 1s. 11d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from May 26 to June 25, inclusive.*

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	176½	91⅜ 91½	92⅝ 92¾	99¾ 100	101 1¼	—	253½	93 93⅛	4p	23 5p
27	—	91⅝ 91¾	92⅝ 92¾	99⅞ 100	101⅛ 1¼	13¾ 13 13/16	—	93¼	1 3p	23 5p
28	176½ 177	91¾ 91⅞	92¾ 92⅞	100 0⅛	101¼ 0⅜	13 13/16 13⅞	253	93⅜	2 4p	24 6p
29	176½	91⅝ 91⅞	92¾ 92⅞	99⅞ 0⅛	101 1⅜	13¾ 13 13/16	—	93⅛ 93¼	2 5p	24 6p
30	176½ 177	91¼ 91⅜	92¼ 92⅝	99⅜ 99⅝	100½ 1	13 11/16 13 13/16	—	92⅞ 93	2 4p	25 7p
June										
1	177	91⅜ 91½	92⅜ 92½	99½ 99⅝	100½ 0¾	13 11/16 13¾	—	93 93⅛	4p	25 7p
2	176½ 177	91½ 91⅝	92½ 92¾	99⅝ 99⅞	100⅝ 1	13 11/16 13¾	—	93⅛ 93⅜	2p	26 8p
3	176½	91⅝ 91⅞	92⅝ 92⅞	99¾ 100	100⅞ 1⅛	13 11/16 13¾	—	93¼ 93½	—	26 8p
4	176½ 177	91¾ 91⅞	Shut.	99⅞ 100	Shut.	13 11/16 13¾	Shut.	91⅞	—	26 8p
5	176½ 177	91½ 91¾	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13 11/16 13¾	—	91¾ 91⅞	4p	24 6p
6	—	91⅜ 91⅝	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13 11/16	—	91⅝ 91¾	1 3p	24 6p
8	—	91½ 91⅝	—	99⅝ 99¾	—	13 11/16	—	—	—	24 6p
9	—	91½ 91⅝	—	99⅝ 99¾	—	13 11/16 13¾	—	91⅝ 91¾	—	23 6p
10	—	91⅝ 91⅞	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13 11/16 13¾	—	91¾ 91⅞	—	23 5p
11	176¼ 176¾	91½ 91⅞	—	99½ 99¾	—	13¾	—	91⅝ 91⅞	2 4p	24 6p
12	176¾	91⅝ 91¾	—	99⅝ 99⅞	—	13 11/16 13¾	—	91⅝ 91¾	4p	25 7p
13	176⅝	91½ 91¾	—	99⅝ 99¾	—	13 11/16	—	91¾	4p	25 8p
15	—	91⅝ 91¾	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13 11/16 13¾	—	91⅝ 91¾	—	26p
16	176 176½	91⅝ 91¾	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13 11/16	—	—	2 4p	26 8p
17	—	91⅝ 91¾	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13 11/16 13¾	—	91¾	2 4p	26 8p
18	—	91⅝ 91⅞	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13¾	—	91¾ 91⅞	—	25 8p
19	176	91¾ 91⅞	—	99¾ 100	—	13¾ 13 13/16	—	91¾	—	24 6p
20	175½ 176	91⅝ 91⅞	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13¾	—	91¾	—	23 7p
22	—	91⅝ 91¾	—	99¾ 99⅞	—	13¾ 13 13/16	—	—	2 3p	24 7p
23	175¼	91½ 91¾	—	99⅝ 99¾	—	13¾ 13 13/16	—	91⅝	3p	23 5p
24	175⅝	91½ 91⅝	—	99⅝ 99¾	—	13¾ 13 13/16	—	91½ 91⅝	—	22 5p
25	—	91⅝ 91¾	—	99⅝ 99⅞	—	13¾ 13 13/16	—	91⅝	1p	22 4p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.					
Bucephalus (troops)	1000	tons.	Fulcher	July 1.	
Duke of Bedford (troops)	720	.....	Lay	July 1.	Gravesend.
William Jardine (troops)	700	.....	Crosby	July 1.	Gravesend.
Princess Victoria	400	.....	Blackmore	July 1.	
Imaum of Muskatt	456	.....	Thickbroom	July 4.	
Eleanor Russell	350	.....	Worth	July 5.	
Tar	300	.....	Langley	July 6.	
*Plantagenet** (troops)	900	.....	Domett	July 12.	Portsmouth.
Madagascar (troops)	1000	.....	Walker	July 13.	Portsmouth.
*Lord Hungerford**	724	.....	Saunders	July 20.	Portsmouth.
Maidstone	950	.....	Wimble	Aug. 1.	Portsmouth.
Robert Small (troops)	800	.....	Scott	Aug. 1.	Portsmouth.
Earl of Hardwicke (troops)	1000	.....	Henning	Aug. 16.	Portsmouth.
Scotia (troops)	800	.....	Campbell	Aug. 16.	Portsmouth.
Windsor (troops)	800	.....	Nisbet	Aug. 20.	Portsmouth.
Vernon (steams)	1000	.....	Denny	Sept. 5.	
FOR MADRAS.					
Atlas	500	.....	Pigott	July 25.	
Mary Ann	500	.....	Tarbutt	Aug. 10.	Portsmouth.
*Wellington**	500	.....	Kenrick	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.
Lady Flora	800	.....	Ford	Aug. 15.	
Duke of Argyll	750	.....	Bristow	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.
True Briton	800	.....	Consett	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.
John Line	700	.....	Brodie	Sept. 3.	Portsmouth.
FOR BOMBAY.					
Europe	800	.....	Coles	July 2.	
Childe Harold (troops)	550	.....	Willis	July 6.	
Malabar (troops)	700	.....	Pollock	July 15.	Portsmouth.
Francis Spaight	368	.....	Winn	July 15.	
Thomas Coutts	1300	.....	Warner	Aug. 15.	
FOR CEYLON.					
Sumatra	350	.....	Duncan	July 5.	
Iris	300	.....	Mackwood	Aug. 1.	
FOR BATAVIA.					
Erasmus	250	.....	Marks	July 6.	
FOR SINGAPORE.					
Vanguard	237	.....	Walker	July 1.	
Haughton Le Skerne	280	.....	Proud	July 5.	
FOR CHINA.					
Tapley	330	.....	Mallory	July 15.	
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
Fairfield	434	.....	Lee	July 15.	Plymouth.
Diadem (H.M.Coms.)	484	.....	Harland	July 15.	
Royal Admiral (ditto)	414	.....	Grieves	Aug. 1.	

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (*vid* Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(*vid* Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14 (per *Zenobia*)	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 13 (per *Berenice*)	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9 (per *Atalanta*)	36	April 17	April 19, &c.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on the 4th of July.

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cation of which, the usual, but very revolting mode of preserving the remains of the dead, by Embalming, will be superseded.

Among the numerous discoveries made, of late years, in the science of chemistry, none has, probably, been more favourably received on the Continent, than THE GANNAL PROCESS;—so designated in France, from the name of the eminent chemist and natural philosopher, by whom it was first discovered in the year 1826; and who, after fourteen years' unwearied skill and labour, has at length succeeded in bringing it to its present state of perfection. The attention of the Proprietor was first directed to the subject in the year 1838, shortly after his being appointed the Correspondent for England of the "ENTREPRISE GÉNÉRALE DES INHUMATIONS," established in Paris, by Royal Ordinance, for the conducting of Funerals, both public and private; and, so strongly impressed was he with a conviction of the many useful purposes, connected with Science and the Public Health, to which it might be rendered applicable, that he was induced to visit M. Gannal at Paris, and thereby become an eye-witness of his various experiments: and the results of his personal observations were so highly satisfactory, that he lost no time in entering into an agreement with M. Gannal, by which that gentleman reserved to himself the patent presented to him by the French Government, and the Proprietor became the sole patentee of the Discovery for England—M. Gannal engaging to visit London, for the purpose of superintending those Arrangements which are now announced as being completed.

To the preceding statement, the Proprietor begs leave

to subjoin a brief notice of the origin and progress of the Discovery in France—the rigid investigation it has undergone — the opinions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, as to its decided superiority over every method hitherto known—the national rewards which have been bestowed upon the Discoverer — and the extraordinary rapidity with which it has established itself in the public favour.

In 1835, the Academy of Sciences of Paris, at the express desire of M. Gannal, appointed a Commission, to inquire into, and report to them upon, the merits of his Discovery. The Commission lost no time in entering upon their labours, and, on the 28th of December in that year, reported to the Academy, that, after a careful investigation of the matters referred to them, they felt themselves justified in bearing testimony to the extraordinary preservative qualities of the Process. They added, that they considered it capable of being rendered highly useful to various purposes of science; and, considering the obstacles he had encountered and the difficulties he had overcome, they recommended that a sum should be awarded to M. Gannal, to encourage him to proceed with his experiments.

In the same year, in consequence of a letter addressed by the Minister of Commerce and Public Works to the Academy of Medicine, that learned body appointed a Commission, consisting of five of its most distinguished members; namely, Messieurs Sanson, Roux, Dizé, Guéneau de Mussy, and Breschet, to institute a similar inquiry. The result was, an elaborate report, drawn up by M. Breschet; in which the Commission stated, that they considered it their

duty to direct the attention of the Academy and of the Government, to the great value of the Discovery; and they expressed a hope, that an advance of the public money would be made to the Discoverer, to enable him to bring it to perfection.

In 1837, the same Commission made their second and definitive Report; in which they state that, during the preceding two years, M. Gannal had been incessantly occupied upon a series of experiments, with a view to ascertain the best mode of preserving Animal Substances, and that he had at length succeeded in discovering a fluid, by the antiseptic properties of which, the remains of deceased persons might, by the simple and delicate process of injection by one of the arteries, be preserved, for a considerable length of time, without any material change of feature or discoloration of countenance. After detailing a variety of experiments, of which they had been eye-witnesses, and all of which had been attended with complete success, they gave it as their unanimous opinion, that M. Gannal had rendered an important service to Science and Humanity; and they further recommended, that their Report should be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, directing his attention to a Discovery capable of being applied to so many useful purposes; and likewise to the Minister for Commerce and Public Works, as a means whereby the Public Health might be placed on a surer foundation.

Both Commissions dwell upon the great utility of the Process, in preserving subjects for scientific purposes, in sultry seasons or in hot climates;—in preventing the danger

arising to professional men, from accidental wounds or punctures made in their own hands, in the course of practice; and in enabling deceased persons to be kept, for any length of time, in all cases where the causes of death may have been of a doubtful nature.

To the above striking facts, it will only be necessary to add a passage or two from the Report of the Commission of the Members of the Royal Institute, on awarding to M. Gannal the great prize, founded by the celebrated Baron Montyon, for the discovery of the best means of rendering any art or profession less insalubrious. The Commission state it to be their conviction, that the Process is at once simple, easy of execution, and economical; and that the materials employed are of a perfectly innocuous description. Still further to confirm that conviction, they obtained the opinions of many of the most eminent anatomical professors throughout France; and, among others, those of their colleague, M. Serres, and of M. Dubreuil, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier, M. Bourgery, M. Auzoux, M. Velpeau, and M. Amussat; who were unanimously of opinion, that M. Gannal, by his Discovery, had put the world in possession of a Process which might not only be made available to scientific purposes, but be rendered highly conducive to the General Health of the Community.

In consequence of the above powerful testimonials, the Process has been introduced into the great Anatomical Schools in Paris:—in nearly all the recent Interments of distinguished individuals the old and revolting mode of embalming has been superseded by the

new and simple method:—and the Government of France, in cases of Suspicious Death, where the preservation of the body is likely to lead to the furtherance of the ends of public justice, have resorted to the Process; and with such success, that, in a recent instance of the murder of a youth at La Villette, the body, by being exposed, in a state of perfect preservation, at the receptacle of La Morgue, in Paris, for more than two months, led to the discovery of the murderer.

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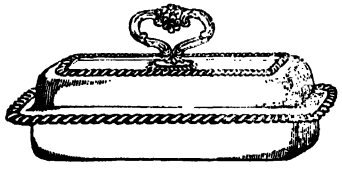

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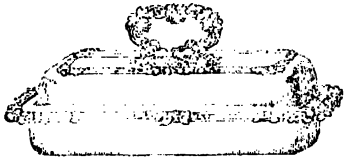

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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

AUGUST, 1840.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXII.

THERE seems to be a pause in the political movements in the farther East, which may either portend a return to tranquillity, or be a prelude to more aggravated storms. We have no intelligence of importance from China which makes any material addition to that of last month, except the symptoms which the *Peking Gazette* indicates of discontent and insubordination at the capital. The empress, who is said to have been at the head of a party at the court, is dead, but this event is not likely to have any political consequences. The authorities in the interior are still intent upon extinguishing the habit of smoking opium, by the impartial infliction of punishment upon all offenders, whether high or low. The miserable fruits of this vice are described in appalling colours, in a letter (p. 329), the writer of whom we know:—"The effects of opium," says this gentleman, a respectable missionary, "encounter us, 'in the house and by the wayside,' in our domestic arrangements, and in our missionary pursuits. Although we have made the most explicit regulations to debar from our service those who are addicted to this indulgence, and although those who have entered our families have bound themselves by these rules, yet notwithstanding their promises and the fear of expulsion, we have detected some of them yielding to the habit, even in our houses. Some of us have experienced serious embarrassments from having the best teachers we can procure stupified and disabled by its influence. The sallow complexion and meagre appearance of hundreds and thousands in the streets betray its deadly inroads on their constitutions. The sufferings of families, from whose scanty support this expensive luxury is deducted, or from whose head its victim is torn away by death, can scarcely be imagined." The religious party at home, we understand, have been reconciled to the measures of hostility adopted towards the Chinese government, by the jesuitical pretence that its resistance to the opium trade is founded not upon moral considerations, but upon its occasioning the "oozing out"* of sycee silver. This suggestion is untrue; it is upon moral grounds that the Chinese government has ever based its repugnance to the opium traffic, though, in some of the documents, those grounds of objection have been corroborated by arguments deduced from the supposed injury which a smuggling trade, where the commodity introduced was bartered for silver, inflicted upon the country in an economical point of view. But whatever be the motives of the Chinese authorities, the question is, are we justified in endeavouring to introduce the commodity contrary to the law of China, and in overcoming their repugnance by force of arms? The trade, it appears, still flourishes; the opium-clippers, as they are called, dispose of their cargoes at a profit of nearly cent. per cent. "Vessels," says the correspondent we before quoted, "built for the purpose, armed and manned as ships of war, are continually

* This ridiculous phraseology is to be attributed not to the Chinese writers, but to their Canton translators; the rendering should be "escaping."

forcing this drug upon the empire, and, more effectually to gain their ends, are *supplying with arms and ammunition the Chinese craft engaged to assist them.* If this traffic continues," he adds, "what is to prevent the whole coast of China from becoming a scene of ruthless piracy?"

It is to be feared that the hurricane experienced in the Bay of Bengal may have visited the China expedition.

The progress of the Russians in Central Asia is another branch of Eastern news, in which there is a cessation of authentic intelligence. The particulars received in India, which are collected by native agents, whose fidelity cannot be relied upon, and transmitted, perhaps, through dialects ill-understood, are incongruous in themselves, and do not harmonize with European accounts. Our impression is, that the expedition has altogether failed; it is utterly improbable, if the fact were otherwise, that the news of its success should have been studiously concealed.

The intelligence from Affghanistan holds out agreeable prospects of tranquillity and prosperity. At Candahar, the whole town has changed its appearance, new shops being opened daily, and the commerce by caravans with Bokhara, Herat, Cabul, Cashmere, and India, has greatly augmented. "When we first arrived," says one of the letters, "nearly every thing was of Russian manufacture, but the market now appears to be altogether supplied with English goods; the country is quite settled for miles around Candahar, and we can go to any distance with the greatest safety." A severe brush has taken place between a detachment of our force and some clans of Hazaras, near Bamean (pp. 305, 321), who refused to obey the commands of their new suzerain, Shah Shooja, and, although they had no protection but a mud fort, and had always yielded to the Uzbegs, they appear, from some cause not explained, to have resisted our troops, under hopeless circumstances, literally to the death. These examples of pseudo-magnanimity are not rare amongst some even of the most pusillanimous races in the East. The motive is not patriotism, which is a quality almost unknown, nor probably any very generous or laudable impulse. They denote, however, a trait in the Indian character which is not to be overlooked.

The accounts from Burmah represent the king as under some apprehensions from our expedition to China, which he suspects, very naturally, may honour him with a visit on its return. The internal and external affairs of Persia are said to be in a critical state; the Shah has been induced to have recourse to acts of barbarous severity at Ispahan. From Dutch India we learn that the island of Ternate (one of the Molucca or spice islands, about twenty-five miles in circumference) has been totally destroyed by an earthquake.

Amongst the local incidents at the Presidencies, we may notice the prospects of steam-communication (to which we have directed attention elsewhere), and the rapidity which it has already attained. It appears (p. 321) that the April mail from London reached Bombay in thirty-two days, and would have effected the transit in less than a month but for

unforeseen delays at Aden. Measures have been taken to accelerate the speed of the *dák* from Calcutta, and by a cooperation on the part of the London post-office (which is pointed out at p. 301), additional expedition might be gained. The sanguine hopes indulged of the settlements in the Deyrah Dhoon have been disappointed (p. 305); the settlers having sustained "a heavy pecuniary loss," notwithstanding the aid afforded by the government. The trial of a man named Hughes, at Calcutta, is worthy of notice. Although acquitted (as such offenders usually are, where the witnesses against them are natives,) of the main charge, of wilful murder, the judge who sentenced him for the minor offence, termed "assault," characterized it in these terms: "You have been proved guilty of an aggravated and disgraceful offence; if not by your express orders, under your authority and with your concurrence, no less than sixteen persons were, during several successive hours, subjected to tortures of the most revolting kind, and which were only put an end to by the death of one of them. During this time, you were not restrained by the sight of their sufferings, or the hearing of their cries, from your ordinary indulgencies; ate and slept in all the carelessness of confirmed inhumanity." For this "aggravated offence," the offender was sentenced to *two years' imprisonment*. The last Criminal Act, pssed for the use of the Supreme Court, enacts, that any person who shall steal any property from the person of another, shall be transported for a term of not less than ten years, or imprisoned for three years. Strange inconsistency!

The Madras territories have been again visited by a terrific storm (p. 319), said to be one of the most violent which ever visited Orissa, a province in which such calamities have not been rare. The destruction of life has been great; that of property has been immense. The preservation of the temple of Juggernauth, whilst all around, houses, and mighty trees, and cattle, were all swept away in one undistinguished ruin, will produce some effect upon the native mind. The suggestions which are contained in the papers of this Presidency, for improving the irrigation of the country, developing its natural resources, establishing factories, and enlarging its available capital by affording greater scope to banking operations, bid fair to rescue it from the epithet "benighted," which its apparently rearward march entailed upon it.

We refer to the letters of our correspondents at Bombay for an amusing compendium of the gossip at that Presidency. Private intelligence from the same quarter, which we do not publish, leads us to think that a good deal of dissatisfaction prevails amongst that portion of our Indian army respecting the apportionment of merit and of rewards, with reference to the late operations in Affghanistan. Strictures are pretty freely made upon "men and measures," which we should be sorry to think were really deserved. The distinction shewn towards the native gentlemen of the Presidency, is another source of dissatisfaction amongst the European community in general, some of whom, it is said, have determined to *black their faces* when they wish to ask a favour. This latter complaint we can easily reconcile

with a most commendable anxiety on the part of the present head of the Bombay government, to put an end to all distinctions between the respectable and educated portion of the native community and Europeans. If the native-born gentlemen of the country be on that ground excluded from European society, the reproach of keeping up caste distinctions must be transferred from the former to the latter.

From Australasia and South Africa we have no incidents calling for remark.

Some important news has been received from Syria, where an insurrection against the authority of Mehemet Ali has broken out, which gains strength every day: the bravery of the insurgents is stated to be as remarkable as the cowardice of the Egyptian troops; they have numerous leaders, including some French officers, and they have hoisted the Turkish flag, proclaiming that they fought for their legitimate sovereign, the sultan. The following remarkable proclamation has been issued by the insurgents:

"To all our Brothers, without religious distinction, in arms for the same cause.

"We have taken arms in order to deliver ourselves from despotism and brutal treatment. God, who is just, will grant us success. Let us prove ourselves worthy of his divine protection. Let there be no pillage, no assassination. Since we are fighting to be restored to the legitimate government of our sovereign, the sultan who reigns at Constantinople, we hoist the metropolitan flag, in order to show that we only want justice. Let him who shall be affected by fear be proclaimed a coward, and let him die by fire. God may permit that we be put to death, but not that we should be slaves like our beasts of burden. God is just!"

This event, in conjunction with the part taken by the four powers, is of fearful omen to the Pasha of Egypt, and the state of our relations with France, in reference to Egypt, makes it of great European importance.

In consequence of the arrival of the overland-mails from India in the early part of the month, we have latterly been in the habit of publishing a Circular, for gratuitous distribution amongst our subscribers, containing the chief topics of the intelligence. As the mails now arrive with tolerable regularity, it has been determined, at the urgency of many subscribers, to publish a Supplement immediately after the arrival of the mail, upon the plan adopted last month, a specimen of which is appended to this number of the Journal. To cover a *part* of the expense of this extra-publication, one shilling will be charged for this Supplement to those who wish to be supplied with it.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. VIII.—Bombay.

The bunder, or pier, where passengers disembark upon their arrival in Bombay, though well-built and convenient, offers a strong contrast to the splendours of Chandpaul Ghaut in Calcutta; neither are the bunder-boats at all equal in elegance to the budgerows, bohlias, and other small craft, which we find upon the Hooghley. There is nothing to indicate the wealth or the importance of the presidency to be seen at a glance; the Scottish church, a white-washed building of no pretensions, being the most striking object from the sea. Landward, a range of handsome houses flank so dense a mass of buildings, occupying the interior of the Fort, as to make the whole appear more like a fortified town than a place of arms, as the name would denote. The tower of the cathedral, rising in the centre, is the only feature in the scene which boasts any architectural charm; and the Esplanade, a wide plain, stretching from the ramparts to the sea, is totally destitute of picturesque beauty. The first feelings, therefore, are those of disappointment, and it is not until the eye has been accustomed to the view, that it becomes pleased with many of the details; the interest increasing with the development of other and more agreeable features, either not seen at all, or seen through an unfavourable medium. The aspect of the place improved, as, after crossing the esplanade or plain, the carriage drove along roads cut through palm-tree woods, and at length, when I reached my place of destination, I thought that I had never seen any thing half so beautiful. The apartments which, through the kindness of hospitable friends, I called my own, commanded an infinite variety of the most magnificent scenery imaginable. To the left, through a wide vista between two hills, which seemed cleft for the purpose of admitting the view, lay the placid waters of the ocean, land-locked, as it were, by the bold bluff of distant islands, and dotted by a fairy fleet of fishing-boats, with their white sails glittering in the sun. In front, over a beautifully-planted foreground, I looked down upon a perfect sea of palms, the taller palmyras lifting their proud heads above the rest, and all so intermingled with other foliage, as to produce the richest variety of hues. This fine wood, a spur of what may be termed a forest farther to the right, skirted a broad plain which stretched out to the beach, the bright waters beyond expanding and melting into the horizon, while to the right it was bounded by a hilly ridge feathered with palm-trees, the whole bathed in sunshine, and forming altogether a perfect Paradise. Every period of the day, and every variation in the state of the atmosphere, serve to bring out new beauties in this enchanting scene; and the freshness and delicious balm of the morning, the gorgeous splendour of mid-day, the crimson and amber pomps of evening, and the pale moonlight, tipping every palm-tree top with silver, produce an endless succession of magical effects. In walking about the garden and grounds of this delightful residence, we are continually finding some new point from which the view appears to be more beautiful than before. Upon arriving at the verge of the cleft between the two hills, we look down from a considerable elevation over rocky precipitous ground, with a village (Mazagong) skirting the beach, while the prospect, widening, shows the whole of the harbour, with the high ghauts forming the back-ground. Turning to the other side, behind the hill which shuts out the

sea, the landscape is of the richest description—roads winding through thick plantations, houses peeping from embowering trees, and an umbrageous forest beyond. The whole of Bombay abounds with landscapes which, if not equal to that from Chintspooglee Hill, which I have, vainly I fear, attempted to describe, boast beauties peculiarly their own, the distinguishing feature being the palm-tree. It is impossible to imagine the luxuriance and elegance of this truly regal family as it grows in Bombay, each separate stage, from the first appearance of the different species, tufting the earth with those stately crowns which afterwards shoot up so grandly, being marked with beauty. The variety of the foliage of the coco-nut, the brab, and others, the manner of their growth, differing according to the different directions taken, and the exquisite grouping which continually occurs, prevents the monotony which their profusion might otherwise create, the general effect being, under all circumstances, absolutely perfect. Though the principal, the palm is far from being the only tree, and, while frequently forming whole groves, it is as frequently blended with two species of cypress, the peepul, mango, banian, wild cinnamon, and several others. In addition to the splendour of its wood and water, Bombay is embellished by fragments of dark rock, which force themselves through the soil, roughening the sides of the hills, and giving beauty to the precipitous heights and shelving beach. Though the island is comparatively small, extensively cultivated, and thickly inhabited, it possesses its wild and solitary places, its ruins deeply seated in thick forests, and its lonely hills covered with rock, and thinly wooded by the eternal palm-tree; hills which, in consequence of the broken nature of the ground, and their cavernous recesses, are difficult of access. It is in these fastnesses that the hyenas find secure retreats, and the Parsees construct their "towers of silence." There is little, or indeed nothing, in the scenery that comes under the denomination of jungle, the island being intersected in every part with excellent roads, macadamized with the stone that abounds so conveniently for the purpose. These roads are sometimes skirted by walls of dark stone, which harmonize well with the trees that never fail to spread their shade above; at others, with beautiful hedge-rows, while across the flats and along the esplanade, a water-course or a paling form the enclosures.

The multitude of large houses, each situated in the midst of gardens or ornamented grounds, give a very cheerful appearance to the roads of Bombay; but what the stranger on his first arrival in India is said to be most struck with is, the number and beauty of the native population. Probably, had I never seen Bengal, I might have experienced similar delight and astonishment; but with the recollections of Calcutta fresh in my mind, I felt disappointed. Accustomed to multitudes of fine-looking, well-dressed people, with their ample and elegant drapery of spotless white muslin, I could not help contrasting them with the squalid, dirty appearance of the native crowd of Bombay. Nor is it so easy at first to distinguish the varieties of the costume through the one grand characteristic of dirt; nor, with the exception of the peculiar Parsee turban, which is very ugly, the Persian cap, and the wild garb of the Arab, do they differ so widely as I expected. For instance; the Hindus and Mohamedans are not so easily recognized as in Bengal. The vest in ordinary wear, instead of being fitted tightly to the figure, and having that peculiarly elegant cut which renders it so graceful, seems nothing more than a loose bed-gown, coarse in materials and tasteless in shape: this forms the most common costume. The higher classes of Parsees wear an ample and not unbecoming dress; the upper garment of white cambric muslin fits tightly to the waist,

where it is bound round with a sash or cummurbund of white muslin; it then descends in an exceedingly full skirt to the feet, covering a pair of handsome silk trowsers. A Parsee group, thus attired, in despite of their mean and unbecoming head-dress, make a good appearance. The Arabs wear handkerchiefs or shawls, striped with red, yellow, and blue, bound round their heads, or hanging in a fanciful manner over their turbans. The Persian dress is grave and handsome, and there are besides, Nubians, Chinese, and many others; but the well-dressed people must be looked for in the carriages, few of the same description to be seen on foot which gives to a crowd in Bengal so striking an appearance. In fact, a Bengallee may be recognized at a glance by his superior costume, and in no place is the contrast more remarkable than in the halls and entrances of Anglo-Indian houses. The servants, if not in livery—and it is difficult to get them to wear one, the dignity of caste interfering—are almost invariably ill-dressed and slovenly in their appearance. We see none of the beautifully plaited and unsullied white turbans; none of the fine muslin dresses and well-folded cummurbands; the garments being coarse, dirty, scanty, and not put on to advantage. Neither are the countenances so handsome or the forms so fine; for though a very considerable degree of beauty is to be found of person and feature amid many classes of Parsees, Jews, Hindus, and Mohamedans, it is not so general as in Bengal, where the features are usually so finely cut, and the eyes so splendid.

Nevertheless, although my admiration has never been so strongly excited, and I was in the first instance greatly disappointed, every time I go abroad I become more reconciled to this change, and more gratified by the various objects which attract my attention; and there are few things that please me more than a drive to the Fort. It is very difficult, perhaps impossible, to convey any idea of the lively scene which is presented in this excursion, or the great variety of features which it embraces. Enclosures sprinkled over with palm-trees, and filled with a herd of buffaloes, occur close to a farm-house, which looks absolutely English; then we come to a cluster of huts of the most miserable description, occupying some low situation, placed absolutely on the ground, and scantily thatched with palm branches; stately mansions now arise to view, and then there is a row of small but apparently comfortable dwellings, habitations being thickly scattered over fields and gardens, until we reach what has been denominated the Black Town, but which is now generally known as the Burrah Bazaar. This is now a broad street, and, without exception, one of the most curious places I have ever beheld. It is said to have been much improved during late administrations, and forming the high road to the Fort, is the avenue most frequented in the native town by Europeans. The buildings on either side are very irregular, and of various descriptions; some consist of ranges of small shops, with a story above in a very dilapidated and tumble-down condition. Then comes a row of large mansions of three floors, which look very much like the toy baby-houses constructed for children in England, the windows being so close together, and the interiors so public; others intervene, larger, more solid, and irregular, but exceedingly picturesque. Most of the better kind of houses are ascended by a flight of steps, which leads to a sort of verandah, formed by the floor above projecting over it, and being supported by wooden pillars or other frame-work in front. In the Parsee houses of this kind, there is usually a niche in this lower portion for a lamp, which is kept always burning. In some places, the houses are enclosed in court-yards, and at others a range of dwellings, not very unlike the alms-houses in England, are divided from the road by a low wall, placed a

few yards in the front, and entered at either end by gateways. These houses have a very comfortable appearance, and the shading of a few palm-trees complete a rather pretty picture. There are two mosques, one on either side of this street, which are handsomely constructed, and would be great embellishments to the scene, were they not so painfully white-washed. A peculiar class of Hindus, the Jains, have also what has not been inappropriately termed "God shops," for they certainly have not the slightest appearance of temples. These pagodas, if they may be so styled, are nothing more than large houses, of three floors, with balconies running in front, the heavy wooden frame-work that supports them being painted a dark dingy red, and the walls adorned with the representations of deities, executed in a variety of colours, and of the most nondescript character. The interiors appear to be decorated in the same manner, as they are seen through the open windows and by the light of many lamps suspended from the ceilings. The ringing of bells, and the full attendance of priests and worshippers of an evening, show the purpose to which these houses are dedicated, and superstition is here exhibited in its most revolting aspect, for there is no illusion to cheat the fancy—no beautiful sequestered pagoda, with its shadowing trees and flower-strewed courts, to excite poetical ideas—all being coarse, vulgar, and contemptible.

Great numbers of artizans are to be seen at work in their respective shops in this bazaar, copper-smiths particularly, who seem an industrious race, toiling by lamp-light long after the day has completely closed. There are also *caravanserais* and *cafés*, where the country and religion of the owner may be known by the guests congregated about his gate. Groups of Persians are seen seated on the outside smoking, the beautiful cats, which they have brought down for sale, sporting at their feet. A few yards farther on, the Arab horse-dealers, in front of their stables, are equally conspicuous, and it is easy to perceive, by the eager glances with which some of these men survey the English carriages bearing fair freights of ladies along, that they have never visited an European settlement before.

My former visit to India enabling me to observe the differences between two of our presidencies, I was particularly struck, on my arrival at Bombay, with the general use of chairs among the natives; none but the very meanest description of houses seem to be entirely destitute of an article of furniture scarcely known in the native habitations of Bengal; and these seats seem to be preferred to the more primitive method of squatting on the ground, which still prevails, the number of chairs in each mansion being rather circumscribed, excepting in the best houses, where they abound. Sofas and divans, though seen, are not so common as in Egypt, and perhaps the divan, properly speaking, is not very usual; the cheapness of oil, and in all probability the example shown by the Parsees, render lamps very abundant. The common kind of hall-lamp of England, of different sizes and different colours, is the prevailing article; these are supplied with a tumbler half-filled with water, having a layer of oil upon the top, and two cotton wicks. As I lose no opportunity whatever of looking into the interiors of the native houses, I have been often surprised to see one of these lamps suspended in a very mean apartment of a cottage, boasting few other articles of furniture, which, nevertheless, in consequence of its cleanliness and the excellence of the light afforded, possessed an air of comfort. In fact, many of the houses, whose exteriors are anything but promising, are very well fitted up in the inside; many of the apartments are panelled with wood, handsomely carved, and have ceilings and floors of the same, either painted of a dark colour, or highly polished. In the evening,

the windows being all open, and the lamps lighted, a full view may be obtained of these apartments. Many of the houses appear to be kept entirely for show, since in all my peregrinations I have never seen any human being in the upper chambers, although illuminated every night. In others, there can be no doubt concerning the fact of their having inhabitants, since the owners do not scruple to go to bed with the windows open and the lamps burning, not disturbed in their repose by the certainty of being seen by every passer-by, or by the noise and bustle of the street.

The bazaar ends at the commencement of the Esplanade, in a large building, wooden-fronted, of a circular form, and not unhandsome, which is decorated with a flag upon the roof, and is called "The Sailors' Home." Its verandahs and open windows often display our jovial tars enjoying themselves in an asylum which, though evil has been spoken against it, is said to be well-conducted, and to prevent a very thoughtless class of persons from falling into worse hands. The native town extends considerably on either side of the principal avenue, one road leading through the coco-nut gardens, presenting a great variety of very interesting features; that to the left is more densely crowded, there being a large and well-frequented cloth bazaar, besides a vast number of shops and native houses, apparently of considerable importance. Here the indications shown of wealth and industry are exceedingly gratifying to an eye delighting in the sight of a happy and flourishing population. There are considerable spaces of ground between these leading thoroughfares, which, by occasional peeps down intersecting lanes, seem to be covered with a huddled confusion of buildings, and, until the improvements which have recently taken place, the whole of the town seems to have been nearly in the same state. The processes of widening, draining, pulling down, and rebuilding, appear to have been carried on very extensively; and though much, perhaps, remains to be done in the back settlements, where buffaloes may be seen wading through the stagnant pools, the eye is seldom offended, or the other senses disagreeably assailed, in passing through this populous district. The season is, however, so favourable, the heat being tempered by cool airs, which render the sunshine endurable, that Bombay, under its present aspect, may be very different from the Bombay of the rains, or of the very hot weather. The continual palm-trees, which, shooting up in all directions, add grace and beauty to every scene, must form terrible receptacles for malaria; the fog and mist are said to cling to their branches and hang round them like a cloud, when dispersed by sun or wind elsewhere; the very idea suggesting fever and ague.

Though, as I have before remarked, the contrast between the muslined millions of Bengal and the less tastefully clad populace of Bombay is unfavourable, still the crowds that fill the streets here are animated and picturesque. There is a great display of the liveliest colours, the turbans being frequently of the brightest of yellows, crimsons, or greens. The number of vehicles employed is quite extraordinary, those of the merely respectable classes being chiefly bullock-carts; these are of various descriptions, the greater number being of an oblong square, and furnished with seats across (after the fashion of our taxed carts), in which twelve persons, including women and children, are frequently accommodated. It is most amusing to see the quantity of heads squeezed close together in a vehicle of this kind, and the various contrivances resorted to in order to accommodate a more than sufficient number of personages in other conveyances, not so well calculated to hold them. Four in a buggy is a common complement, and six or nine persons will cram themselves into so small a space, that you wonder how the vehicle can possibly contain

the bodies of all the heads seen looking out of it. The carts are chiefly open, but there are a few covered *rhuts*, the conveyances probably of rich Hindu or Mohamedan ladies, who do not content themselves, like the Parsees, with merely covering their heads with the veil. Young Parsee women of the better class are frequently to be seen in carriages with their male relations, nor do they object to appear publicly in the streets following wedding processions. They are the only well-dressed or nice-looking women who walk or drive about the streets or roads. The lower classes of females in Bombay are the most unprepossessing people I ever saw. In Bengal, the *saree*, though rather too scanty, is a graceful costume, and at a little distance appears to be a modest covering. Here it is worn very differently, and without the slightest attempt at delicacy or grace, the drapery being in itself insufficient, and rendered more offensive by the method of its arrangement. The Parsee women are, generally speaking, of fair complexions, with small features, and a very sweet expression of countenance; many of them are exceedingly pretty, and they all dress gracefully and becomingly. Very respectable females of this class are to be seen walking about, showing by their conduct that propriety of behaviour does not consist in seclusion, or the concealment of the face. There is an innate delicacy and refinement about Parsee women which commands respect, and their value is known and acknowledged by their male relatives, who treat them with a degree of deference and consideration which is highly creditable to both parties. Though the men are found in service in every European family, they do not allow their wives and daughters to become domestics to foreigners, and they are only permitted to become servants to their own people. The higher classes of natives have adopted European equipages, and are the owners of the handsomest carriages and horses in Bombay. Chariots, barouches, britskas, and buggies, appear in great numbers, filled with Mohamedan, Hindu, or Parsee gentlemen. The less fashionable use the palanquin-carriage, common in Bengal, but which at this place is called a *shigram;* these are often crammed full of servants and children.

Upon emerging from the bazaar, we enter upon the wide plain called the Esplanade. To the left, across an extensive parade-ground, appears the fort, which is seen to the best advantage from this point; the walls are low, and afford an ample view of a range of three-storied houses, having verandahs all the way up, called Rampart Row, and from which one or two very splendid mansions stand out conspicuously. To the right, there is a whole encampment of tents, these canvas dwellings being the sole refuge for the destitute. They may be hired in any number and of every degree of elegance, none, however, quite reaching to the refinements of Bengal, or being supplied with glass doors and windows. Beyond the tents, and quite close to the beach, is the space allotted for the temporary bungalows erected during the cold season—singular places, which will be more fully described under the head of Anglo-Indian residencies. In front, and close to the wharf or bunder, are immense irregular piles of cotton in bales, which at a distance appear like fortifications, and upon a nearer approach assume somewhat of a picturesque air. The fort is surrounded on the land-side with a moat, and is entered through some very shabby gateways. The interior of this extensive work presents a busy, bustling scene; its numerous houses being arranged with some degree of regularity in streets and open places. Those who content themselves, however, with driving through the European portion, will have very little idea of the true character of the place. Rampart Row—the avenues leading into a large open space, in which stand the cathedral, the town-hall, the mint, a

cavalry barrack, &c.—and the immediate environs, are composed of lofty, well-constructed houses, some standing a little apart in court-yards, and others with a narrow platform in front, ascended by steps and roofed by the story above. This, as I have previously stated, is the general method of building in Bombay. These streets have somewhat of an European, though not an English air, but are for the most part tenanted by natives, who may be seen at the windows of every floor, and who apparently are better lodged, at least according to our idea, than the same class in Calcutta. In this part of the fort there are several shops, or rather warehouses, for the sale of European goods —dingy places, having a melancholy assortment of faded articles in dim glass cases, freshness and variety in the merchandize depending upon shipping arrivals. Earthernware, glass, and cutlery, are abundant; but altogether, there is nothing at present to compare with the first-rate establishments of Calcutta —such as Tulloh's, for instance—the whole style being dirty and slovenly. A very civil native, named Muncherjee, who calls himself a milliner, has, I am informed, very frequently well-chosen investments to dispose of, but upon my visits I have seen nothing wearable in the shape of bonnets and caps. An English milliner resides in his neighbourhood, who possesses both skill and taste, and makes up her silks and gauzes after the best French models; but necessarily, perhaps, the purchases made at her rooms are rather expensive. There is quite enough of bustle and animation in this quarter of the fort to engage the attention, but it seems silent and deserted when compared with the crowd of the more exclusively native portions. Here the streets literally swarm with life—men, women, children, and bullocks, filling them almost to suffocation. Ranges of open shops appear on each side, raised a foot or two from the ground, the occupant being seated upon a ledge in front, in the midst of his wares. Here, too, immense quantities of English glass and crockery-ware are exhibited, which may be purchased at a much cheaper rate than in shops styled, *par distinction*, European. One or two opportunities offering for a visit to what is called the China Bazaar, I gladly availed myself of them, and was much amused, as the carriage made its slow way through the multitudes that thronged the streets, to observe the employments of the people, buying, selling, manufacturing their goods, or, for want of something else to do, dragging little children in carts, which, by some contrivance, ran back across the floor of the narrow apartment, and was then impelled forward again by means of a string. This I found to be a favourite occupation, and I never in any place saw more fondness manifested towards children by their parents than in Bombay, or a greater desire to associate them in all their amusements. At length, the carriage stopped at a gateway, and upon alighting, I found myself in the midst of a crowd of little children—an infant school, in fact, composed indiscriminately of boys and girls. They were, generally speaking, very pretty, and all well-dressed, many being adorned with very handsome jewels. The pedagogue—a Parsee, and rather a young man—with the barbarity common to his class, was in the act of inflicting corporal punishment upon a poor little creature, whom he beat upon the feet (ornamented, by the way, with rich anclets) with a rod of split bamboo. I commanded him to forbear, but speaking half in English and half in Hindustanee, made myself better understood by look and gesture than by words. The unhappy infant seemed to know that I interfered in its behalf, for it gazed upon me with a piteous but grateful expression; it could not have been more than three years old, and was really very pretty and interesting in its tears. It was evidently the child of wealthy parents, being dressed in a silk shirt embroidered

and trimmed with silver, a cap of the same upon its head, and numerous jewels besides. The whole of the Lilliputian assembly uttered their lesson as I passed, all raising their voices at the same time, and rendering it, I imagine, rather difficult to determine whether each pupil repeated his or her part correctly. I would fain have lingered for a few minutes, but my attendants officiously showing the way, I walked across a paved yard and up two flights of steps to the shop of which I came in search, which was kept by a good-looking Parsee. The trade of this person was designated as that of a *bottlee wallah*, which being literally rendered means 'bottle fellow,' but, according to a more free translation, a dealer in glass, lamps, candlesticks, preserved meats in tin cases, &c. &c. I found a vast stock of the articles most in request in Indian house-keeping, such as wall-shades, and all descriptions of earthern and hard-ware, all of which he sold at very moderate prices, but having executed the part of my commission which related to candlesticks, I was unable to find the more *recherché* articles of which I came in quest. I had been told that a great variety of ornamental china, the real product of the Celestial Empire, was to be seen in the native shops in Bombay. Though showy in appearance, this sort of china is of little value, except to mark how much the manufacture has degenerated since Europeans have learned to make their own tea-cups. I wished to obtain a few specimens, but could not succeed. My friend, the bottlee wallah, though very civil, could not afford me the information I required, nor have I yet been able to obtain it. I have seen some handsome jars, plates such as are used in England for the deposit of visitors' cards, &c., which were purchased for a few annas, and have been told that I might procure any quantity I pleased; but the where is still a mystery. All the information obtainable in Bombay must be fished out in an extraordinary manner, both natives and Europeans seeming to make it a rule never to commit themselves by a direct reply to any question; in every single instance, up to the present time, I have always, upon making an inquiry, been referred to somebody else. Neither do I find the same zeal manifested in the servants, which amounts to officiousness on the other side of India. I have sent them to purchase the china, but can get nothing but rubbish, knowing all the while that there are plenty of a better description to be had. Upon my return, the bottlee wallah accompanied me to the carriage in waiting, and as I paused to notice some of the children in the school, introduced me to a group of his own sons and daughters, well decked out in jewels, and otherwise richly dressed. The instruction given at these schools I understood to be merely oral, the repetition of a few verses, intended rather to pass away the time and keep the children out of mischief, than as a foundation of more useful studies. I hope that the system will be improved, for the pupils seemed to be extremely intelligent, and capable of better things. Returning home, I passed several shops, in which the artisans of a very beautiful manufacture, peculiar to Bombay, were at work. Desks, dressing-cases, work-boxes, card-cases, ink-stands, and a variety of other ornamental fancy articles, are made of sandal-wood, covered and inlaid with ivory, ebony, and a material resembling silver. They copy the best patterns, and produce exceedingly elegant appendages for the drawing or dressing-room tables. A desk, handsomely fitted up and lined with velvet, is sold for seven or eight pounds; large ink-stands and blotting-books for twenty rupees, and card-cases for six or eight.

It is impossible, while perambulating the fort of Bombay, to avoid a feeling of apprehension concerning a catastrophe, which sooner or later seems certain to happen, and which nothing short of a miracle appears to prevent from

taking place every night; I mean the destruction of the whole by fire. All the houses are constructed of the most combustible materials, and the greater number belonging to the native quarter are thatched. Though contrary to law, many of the warehouses contain gun-powder, while the immense quantity of oil and spirits stored up in them would render a conflagration, once commenced, most fearful. Few or no precautions seem to be taken by the natives against fire. There are lights burning in every room of every house, fires are continually made outside, whence a single spark might set the whole in flames; and added to these dangers, are the prejudices of the great number of the inhabitants, whose religious feelings would prevent them from making the slightest endeavour to stay the progress of the element which they worship. Nor would the destruction of property be the sole danger. It is terrible to think of the fearful risk of life in a place in which escape would be so difficult. The gates of the fort are few in number, and of narrow dimensions; a new one is now constructing, probably with some view to an emergence of the kind. The natives, upon the occasion of its proposal, evinced their readiness to assist in the execution of a plan so advantageous to the place of their abode, and immediately advanced half the sum which this necessary improvement would cost—namely, thirty thousand rupees—which were subscribed and paid into the treasury in the course of a week. In 1803 or 1804, a very destructive conflagration actually took place in the fort of Bombay, and upon that occasion, in order to save the castle, which did then, and does now, contain an immense quantity of gunpowder, the authorities were obliged to bring out cannon to batter down the surrounding houses, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the flames. When the place was rebuilt, many salutary regulations were made to prevent the recurrence of so great a calamity, and could all the plans of Government have been accomplished, the danger which now threatens Bombay would have been very considerably lessened; but it was found impossible to carry out all the objects contemplated, in consequence of the great value of the property which they would affect. The land within the walls of the fort has become in a great measure private property, and the convenience of its contiguity to the harbour is so great, and the natives entertain so strong an idea of security in a residence in a fortified place, however disqualified to resist a hostile force, that nothing would prevail upon them to relinquish their houses. The higher classes are well aware of the hazards they incur, but, like the dwellers in the neighbourhood of a volcano, are unwilling to quit a place endeared to them by long residence, though they know not the hour in which they may be buried beneath its smoking ruins. There are only a few Europeans who continue to inhabit the fort, but it must contain a very considerable portion of the property of those merchants who have their offices and warehouses within its walls. The British authorities have taken all the precautions in their power, the fire-engines having been placed in a state of greater efficiency than heretofore, while, should an extensive fire take place, everything that European strength and skill could accomplish would be attempted. Amongst the various accidents to which houses in Bombay are subjected, the one to be most apprehended, that of fire, is often brought about by rats. They will carry off a lighted candle at every convenient opportunity, setting fire to dwellings by this means. They have been also known to upset tumblers containing oil, which is thus spread abroad and likely to be ignited by the falling wick. It is, perhaps, impossible totally to exterminate this race of vermin, which in the fort set cats completely at defiance, but something might be done to keep the population down. I have been told that there are

places in the more crowded portion rendered perfectly impassable at night in consequence of the effluvia arising from the immense quantities of musk rats, which, together with the common sort, and bandicoots of an incredible size, abound, the narrow close lanes being apparently built for the purpose of affording accommodation to vermin of every description. Nevertheless, some of the native houses of the fort would form very agreeable residences to persons accustomed to the utmost refinement. Being exceedingly lofty, the upper apartments have the advantage of every breeze that blows, while the views both of sea and land are splendid. The immense size of these houses, and the elegance of their decorations, evince the spirit and wealth of their owners; they become absolutely beacons at night, in consequence of the frequency and the extent of their illuminations. Numerous are the occasions, either of holidays or other rejoicings, in which the natives of Bombay light up their houses; rows of lamps hung along the wide fronts of the verandahs, upon every floor, produce a good effect, which is often heightened by the flood of light poured out of apartments decorated with chandeliers and lamps of every description. In passing through the bazaar at night, every third or fourth house is lit up upon some festive occasion; one favourite and very pretty method consists of a number of small lamps, arranged to resemble bunches of grapes, and hung up in the trees of a court-yard. Sometimes in the evening a sort of market is held in the native town beyond the Esplanade, and every stall is profusely lighted; the hawkers, who carry about their goods in a more humble way upon their heads in baskets, have them stuck with candles, and the wild shadowy effects produced, amid the quaint buildings thus partially lighted, afford a continual phantasmagoria. They must be destitute of imagination, indeed, who cannot find pleasure in the contemplation of the night-scenes of Bombay, either from its native crowds, or the delicious solitudes of its sylvan shades. The ear is the only organ absolutely unblest in this sunny island, the noises being incessant, and most discordant; the shrieking of jackalls by night is music compared to that from native instruments which, in the most remote places, are continually striking up: the drums, trumpets, bells, and squeaking pipes, of a neighbouring village, are now inflicting their torments upon my distracted brain in the most barbarous manner possible. The exertions of the performers never appear to relax, and by night or by day, it is all the same; they make themselves heard at any distance, parading along the roads for the sole purpose, it should seem, of annoying the more peaceable inhabitants. Certainly, the sister arts of music and painting have yet to make their way in India, the taste for both being at present perfectly barbarous. The European bands, when playing on the Esplanade, attract a very considerable number of natives, but whether congregated for the purpose of listening to the music, or merely for the sake of passing the time, seems very doubtful. A few, certainly, manifest a predilection for "concord of sweet sounds," and no difficulty is experienced by band-masters in recruiting their forces from natives, the boys learning readily, and acquitting themselves very well upon instruments foreign to the country. There is, however, no manifestation at present of the spread of a refined taste, and many years will probably elapse before any thing like good music will be common in this part of Asia.

The great variety of religions extant in Bombay, each being distinguished by numerous festivals, all celebrated in the same manner—that is, by noise and illuminations—sufficiently accounts for the perpetual recurrence of lamp-lighting and drumming in all directions. Every week brings round the anni-

versary of some day of rejoicing of the Mohamedans, Hindus, Parsees, Jews, Roman Catholics, or Armenians, and Bombay may therefore be said to present one universal holiday. Passing the other evening one of the handsomest pagodas in the island, an oblong square building of yellow stone, with a mitre-shaped tower at one end, I was surprised by the number of European carriages in waiting. The exterior had all the air of a Christian church, the situation beautiful, a platform of rock overlooking the sea; and I could not help indulging the hope, that the substitution of chariots and buggies for palanquins and *rhuts* would lead to the introduction of a purer and better creed.

ANECDOTE,

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

Bahrám Sháh, son of Sultán Mahmúd the Ghaznaví, sent a governor to Ghor, who practised great oppression on the inhabitants. One Ghorian fled, and going on foot to Ghazní, called for justice against the tyrant. Bahrám Sháh ordered a long and prolix letter to be written, reprehending and forbidding his oppression; and the Ghorian, taking the letter, returned to Ghor. The governor, on receiving the letter, tore it in pieces, and compelled the bearer by blows to eat it. The man returned to Ghazní on foot, and again complained. Bahrám ordered a letter to be written full of threats and menaces. The secretary took up a longer sheet of paper than the last, on which to write the letter, when the Ghorian said, "For God's sake, write the letter on a small piece of paper, that I may suffer less in eating it, for I had great difficulty in swallowing the last." Bahrám laughed at these words; upon which the Ghorian said, "Do you laugh at this, when the fact is, that if you had any zeal for the duties of government, you could not but weep bitterly at your own conduct, whence it is that your servant makes no account of your authority and disobeys your commands?" Bahrám was impressed with this address, and, changing his intention, said, "Ghorian, you are right; and I swear by heaven that I will neither taste savoury food nor enjoy pleasant sleep until I have taken vengeance on this tyrant for his insolence." He rose up immediately, girt on his jewelled sword, and set out for Ghor, saying to his retinue, "Follow me quickly, for I am going to the mountains of Ghor on a hunting excursion." Under this pretext, he left Ghazní and proceeded to Ghor. The unjust governor went out to meet him, bringing suitable presents for the king; but, seeing the Ghorian at his stirrup, he trembled for his life, and throwing himself from his horse, he rushed forward to kiss the stirrup of Bahrám Sháh. The king ordered him to be bound hands and neck, and said, "I will not dismount until I have given this tyrant his desert." He then ordered twenty *mans* of lead to be brought and melted, and the tyrant being thrown down on the ground, some one poured the lead down his throat, and said, "This is the recompense of him who treats with disrespect the orders of his majesty, and who gives them as food to the oppressed." He then appointed a just governor of Ghor, exempted the Ghorian from the payment of taxes, and, neither dismounting from his horse nor reposing for a moment, turned the reins, and hastened back to his capital of Ghizní.

F.

FABLE BY JANNATĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

شبي بازي ببازي گفت در دشت
که تا کي کوه و صحرا ميتوان گشت
بيا تا سوي شهر آريم پرواز
که با شهزادگان باشيم دمساز
بشبها شمعِ کافوري گدازيم
بروزان با شهان نخچير بازيم
جوابش داد آن بازِ نکو راي
که اي نادانِ دون همت سراپاي
تمامِ عمر اگر در کوهساران
جفاي برف بيني جورِ باران
کشي در هر نَفَس صد گونه خواري
زچنگالِ عُقابانِ شکاري
بسي بهتر که بر تختِ زر اندود
دمي محکومِ * حکمِ ديگري بود

The measure is : مفاعيلن مفاعيلن فعولن
i.e. ∪--- | ∪--- | ∪-- |

* One MS. has حکم بايدت بود

THE DOCTRINE OF THE PARSÍS.

In our last Journal, we referred to an exposition and confutation of some of the tenets entertained by the Parsís, contained in a sermon preached by Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, the 1st May last, on the occasion of the baptism of two Parsí youths, whose renunciation of the doctrines of Zoroaster and adoption of Christianity produced an excitement amongst the native community of that presidency which is not yet allayed.

This discourse, which is entitled "The Doctrine of Jehovah," is able, elaborate, eloquent, and places the sublime truths of Christianity in such powerful contrast with the wild speculations of the Zoroastrian creed, that, could the intelligent members of the Parsí tribe be induced calmly and dispassionately to weigh its arguments, there could be little room to doubt that their convictions must impel them to abandon the notions of their forefathers.

In the Preface, Dr. Wilson has given an historical sketch of the Parsís of Western India, in which he has availed himself of an excellent paper by Mr. Romer, read before the Royal Asiatic Society, 1st July 1837.

According to their traditions, preserved in their only historical work extant, a short poem, named *Qissa-i-Sanján*, written about A.D. 1600, their ancestors were followers of Zoroaster, who quitted their homes in Persia, on its invasion by the khalifs, in the middle of our seventh century, and retreated first to the mountains of Khorasan, where they resided for about a century; thence they proceeded to Ormus, in the Persian Gulf, and at length, entirely deserting their native soil, they settled upon Diu, a small island to the S.W. of the peninsula of Guzarat, whence they removed in a few years to Sanján (St. John's), at the southern extremity of that province. Having encountered a great storm in their voyage to Sanján, they made a vow to their Izad Behrám, that if they escaped destruction, they would guard his sacred fire, and hold him in special reverence. They reached the harbour in safety, and four of their mobeds, or priests, had an interview with Jádé (Jayadeva?) Ráná, the prince, to negotiate the terms on which they might be permitted to reside in his territories. They declared that they were exiled from Persia on account of their religion, and being interrogated as to the principles of their faith, they produced sixteen *slokas*, or distichs, in a corrupt Sanscrit, as explanatory of their doctrines and practices. From a copy of these *slokas*, in the original language, Dr. Wilson gives the following summary:

They represent "the fair, the fearless, the valiant, and the athletic Parsís," as worshippers of the sun, and five elements, and of Hormazd, the chief of the angels; as accustomed to observe silence in seven situations, *viz.* bathing, contemplating the divinity, making offerings to fire, eating victuals, and performing other functions of nature; as using incense, perfumes, and flowers in their religious services; as worshippers of the cow; as adorning themselves with sacred garments; as rejoicing in the song, and instruments of music, on the occasion of their marriages; as ornamenting and perfuming their wives; as liberal in their charities, and particularly in excavating tanks and wells; as having, women as well as men, the common sympathies of humanity; as

practising ablutions with *gomútra*, one of the products of the cow; and as wearing the *kustí* or sacred girdle, when praying and eating; as feeding the sacred flame with odoriferous wood; as practising devotion five times a-day; as scrupulous observers of conjugal fidelity and purity; as regardful of annual religious ceremonies in behalf of their ancestors; as placing great restraints on their women after their confinement; and as forming a high estimate of the benefits of their religious observances. It is remarkable that the shlokas make no reference to the religious books of the Parsís, and the peculiar custom of exposing the dead in their *dokhmahs*, or 'towers of silence,' to be devoured by vultures, or reduced to corruption by the influence of the atmosphere. Their allusion to tanks and wells, and general charity, and to some Hindú rites, seems to intimate an origin much later than the arrival of the Zoroastrians in Gujarát.

On hearing this, their confession of faith, Jádé Ráná permitted the Parsís to settle in his territories, on the following conditions: that they should cease to wear armour; that they should use the language of the country in the common affairs of life; modify the dress of their women, to suit the notions of the Hindus, and celebrate their marriages at night. The Parsís multiplied at Sanján, became powerful, and fulfilled their vow of establishing the sacred fire of Behrám.

Here the settlers remained for three hundred years, sending forth colonies to Cambaya, Baroach, and other places to the north. About 1507, when this part of the country was invaded by Mahmud Begadá, the Parsís aided the Hindu prince and suffered from the Mahomedans. The sacred fire was removed to the jungles of Wásandá till the danger was past.

The Parsís of Western India now amount to about fifty thousand souls, whereof twenty thousand reside in Bombay; the remainder are to be found principally in Surat (where, fifteen years ago, the number was ten thousand), Baroach and its neighbourhood, the Northern Concan, and Ahmedabad. They possess considerable influence, and in Bombay have very extensive connexions as merchants, bankers, ship-builders, brokers, contractors, &c. In the districts, they devote themselves chiefly to agriculture.

The foundation of the Zoroastrian faith is contained in the *Vendidád*, a dialogue, in the Zend language, between Zoroaster (Zarthosht) and the god Hormazd, being the twentieth and only remaining *nosk* or part of the *Zend-Avastá*. The most important of their liturgical works is the *Izashné*, divided into seventy-two *hás*, which are principally occupied with the recognition of the different objects of worship addressed by the followers of Zoroaster. The *Visparad*, which is recited along with the *Izashné*, the *Iashts*, *Neáeshes*; *Patets* and *Sirozés*, are the other devotional works in the Zend. The *Iashts* and *Neáeshes* compose the *Khurdah-Avastá*, in common use among the laymen or Bedin. The *Patets* are penitential prayers, the most celebrated of which is the *Iráné*. The *Sirozés* (the greater and less) contain short salutations, principally of the Amshaspands and Izads, or archangels and angels, for every day of the month. The

Zend language is understood by a few only of the priests.* The *Bundéshné* or *Bundehesh*, containing an account of the Parsí cosmogony and theology, is in Pehlavi, but is a work of no great antiquity. The *Ardái-Viráf-Námah*, which is in Persian, consists of the visions of Ardai Viráf, connected with the Parsí heavens and hells. It is said to have been composed in the time of Ardeshir Bábegán, to supply the want of the Zend books destroyed by Alexander the Great. All these works have been translated into Gujaráthi, which is the vernacular language of the Parsís.

Oriental students are aware that a contrariety of opinion exists amongst the learned of the West respecting the genuineness not merely of the literature of the Parsís, but of the languages in which it is written, the Zend and the Pehlavi. In Mr. Romer's paper, to which we have referred,† and in Professor Wilson's Introductory Remarks, this question is discussed. Du Perron, it is well known, was the first European who imparted a definite knowledge of the religious books of the Parsís, and he maintains the authenticity and the high antiquity of the Zend and Pehlavi languages, which, according to him, were spoken several centuries before Christianity. Richardson, however, treats these allegations with contempt, pronouncing the Zend, in particular, a barbarous jargon, invented by the Parsí priests, an opinion in which Sir Wm. Jones, in his Discourse on the Persians, participates. Col. Vans Kennedy, a later and higher authority upon this point, after a full examination of the question, thinks it incontrovertible that both the Zend and the Pehlavi are late fabricated jargons; that they are both "pretended languages," invented by the Parsí priests, and never actually spoken or written by any people on the face of the earth. Mr. Erskine, though he does not pronounce the Zend a fabrication, believes that it never was a spoken language within the limits of the Persian empire, and thinks it may have been a dialect of Sanscrit current in some part of India; he considers the Pehlavi also a dialect of Persian intermixed with Syriac and Arabic. He assigns the date A.D. 229 to the compilation of the *Vendidád*, "when the imperfect remains of the last volumes of Zoroaster were written down from the recitation of the Mobeds and Dasturs."

The English authorities are, therefore, unanimously opposed to the genuineness of the literature and languages of the Parsís. Continental scholars, on the other hand, are equally unanimous in vindicating their authenticity. Adelung treats the notion of their invention as improbable, and assigns reasons for believing that the Zend, in particular, was a real spoken language. De Sacy has attempted to explain various ancient inscriptions in Persian through the Pehlavi, whilst Grotefend and St. Martin have read the arrow-head characters by the medium of the Zend. Professor Raske published an elaborate defence of the authenticity of the Zend and Pehlavi, which seems to have dispelled all doubts amongst Oriental scholars on the Continent, who have dedicated their time and talents to the illustration of

* The priests are of three classes: Dasturs, or expositors of the law; Mobeds, who read the *Vendidád* and liturgies, and perform the sacred rites in the temples; and Herbuds, who sweep the temples, and act as assistants to the Mobeds.

† Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. viii. p. 345.

the languages and literature of the Parsís: M. Burnouf has published the text of the *Vendidád* and a learned Commentary on the *Yashna, Izashné*, or *Yajïsnï* (as the name is variously written by Burnouf, Wilson, and Romer), and Professor Bopp has taken the Zend for the basis of an extensive comparative grammar of it, with the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic tongues.

Mr. Romer has adopted the most decisive mode of subjecting these languages to a test of genuineness, by exhibiting them in comparison with the Persian underlined, with a "scanty specimen" of Pehlavi grammar, obtained from a dastur, who professed an extensive knowledge of the language. The result confirms Mr. Romer in the opinion at which he had arrived on applying the same test to the *Dasatír* (which is generally regarded as spurious), namely, that the two pretended languages are fabrications, and he conjectures "that the Sanscrit supplied the frame-work upon which Zend has been constructed, whilst it is evident that, in the formation of Pehlavi, it is from the Arabic that assistance has been sought and supplied, but following, particularly in the infinitive, the form of the Persian verb." Dr. Wilson says: "That the *Vendidád* was arranged, if not first fabricated, in this country (India), is manifest from the pretty frequent occurrence in it of words of an Indian origin, and which may be easily discovered by any person conversant with Gujaráthi: many of the words to be found in the Zend are merely the Sanscrit words current in Gujarát, with a slight transposition of some of the letters."

Mr. Romer has brought to notice a book entitled *Din-kard*, which is referred to by the late Múlla Fíroz, of Bombay, in a work entitled *Kitáb-i-Avizhah Dín*, on the controversy respecting the Parsi year,* wherein the Múlla states enough to show that their writings are at least to be received with great caution. He says that the *Din-kard* was translated from the Greek into the Pehlavi; that the original was composed in the time of king Gushtasp, and was burnt by Alexander, who ordered translations of it to be made into Greek, which were preserved in Persia till the Arabian conquest; that "the relics of these ancient and mutilated translations falling into the hands of a learned man, named Adarbád, he put them together to the best of his ability, compiling from what remained intelligible to him of such materials, a new book in the Pehlavi language;" that it is nevertheless doubtful whether the *Din-kard* extant be the work of Adarbád, or of some other person; but that it is certain, the book was brought to India from Persia. In the text, the author is named Máwandád, son of Bahrám Mihrbán; the date of writing the book, the year 369 of Yazdijird, A.D. 999.

The religion of the Parsís is very difficult to be rationalized. The primitive dogmas appear to have been a belief in one self-existent being, Zarúan-

* A division amongst the Parsis of India took place about a century ago, on the subject of computing the era of Yazdijird, called *Sal-i-qadim*, in Persia; the great mass adhered to the Indian mode of computation, called *Rasami*, or 'customary,' whilst the Persian mode, *Shaharsai*, or 'city-like,' is followed by the reformers; and these distinctions separate the community in many religious and social observances.

Akaran, meaning, 'Time without Bounds;' but this being, according to Dr. Wilson, is not at present the supreme object of worship amongst them, nor scarcely an object of worship at all. "They conceive of him as undefined primeval light, as destitute of qualities, and as absorbed in his own essence," approximating to the Hindu Brahm. Hormazd, whom they consider as his greatest active product, is the highest object of their regard, reverence, and worship, and to him they ascribe the names, titles, and attributes of deity, though they refer to him as merely the chief of the seven Amsháspands, or archangels, to whom the seven first days of the week are sacred, Báhman, Ardebehist, Shârawar, Spandarmád, Khurdád, and Amardád, who are said to preside over various departments of nature. In the *Vendidád*, however, Spandarmád, or Aspharmád, is spoken of as a female, and "the pure daughter of Hormazd." Other objects of worship are the Izads, the twenty-three chief of whom preside over the remaining days of the month, as well as various localities and pursuits. Other objects of worship are thus enumerated by Dr. Wilson:

The five Gathas or watches, and other divisions of time with bounds; Zaruán-Akaran, or time without bounds; the five elements of nature—fire, earth, water, air, and ether; the mighty wind of Sapandár; Anagar Rocháú, or primitive light; the sun, especially at its rising and setting; the moon, particularly when first visible, and when at its full; the stars, and particularly the Tashtar, and all the other heavenly bodies; the sacred fires of Behrám, and Adirán; the ocean, and the rivers of the earth; the exalted mountains and wide-spreading valleys; the whole world on which we dwell; the trees, plants, and other vegetables by which it is adorned, and especially the favourite Hom and its juice Perahom; the flocks and herds, which are the children of Báhman, and particularly the sacred white bull, and all the irrational animals, terrestrial and aquatic; the intelligent and brave companion of man, the dog, the great protector from the assaults of devils, and which, if it does not receive the first portion of food taken into the hand at every meal, will oppose the passage of departed souls over the bridge of Chinavad; the bridge of Chinavad itself; the resurrection; the mystical word Honovar,* by which Hormazd fought against Ahriman; Zarthosht, and the whole law of the Mázdiasni† imparted to Zarthosht, and the holy Dasturs by whom it is recited departed spirits, of whom forgiveness is entreated for injuries inflicted on them; the Faruhars, or prototypes, of these spirits, the Faruhar and body and throne of Hormazd himself, and all the Faruhars of all the imaginary celestial and terrestial beings; and, in short, the whole visible and invisible creation attributed to Hormazd.

This enumeration seems to support the assertion of Dr. Wilson, that "Though they do not worship idols, more determined and devoted polytheists than they are, the page of history does not reveal to us; and where it not that they abhor what they conceive to be the evil principle and his works, and seem, in this country at least, to have generally avoided the metaphysical subtleties by which many around us are bewildered, they might

* The Neâesh commencing with the words *Yathâ Ahuverio.*

† From a Zend word signifying a worshipper of Hormazd. For an account of its composition, and a discussion as to its meaning, see *Commentaire sur le Yaçna*, par E. Burnouf, p. 6.

be set down as pantheists, both spiritual and material, mystical and practical."

The worship of light, and of fire, and of the heavenly bodies, is still prevalent (as already stated) amongst the Parsís. So sacred in their view is fire, that they declare that it is not this element, but a devil dwelling within it, which can kill a person who may be cast into it. The *Vendidád* contains this passage: "O Dádár (Hormazd), does fire kill a man? It was replied by Hormazd, Fire does not kill a man; the devil Astgovád stops his breath, and Naevatar carries it away." They nurse fire with great care in their houses, and preserve it from extinction; they are averse to producing it by the use of flints and artificial ignition; and to blowing upon it with their breath; they refuse to allow it to be taken from their hearths by other tribes, lest it should be polluted; they speak of it as the "soul of Hormazd," and address it in supplication. They treat the sun and the other heavenly bodies in a similar manner, though the more intelligent profess that they regard them as a *kiblah*, as the Mahomedans do Mecca, or as mere symbols and emblems. The sacred fires are called Behrám and Adarán. There are six temples in the west of India where the Atesh Behrám is found—one at Oodipoor, another at Nausari, two at Surat, and two at Bombay. The temples in which the Atesh Adarán is found are numerous.

According to the *Vendidád*, Hormazd was opposed by Ahriman in all his works. When Hormazd created Eriniém vejo (supposed to be Iran), similar to Paradise, Ahriman produced in the river "the great adder," or winter; in short, when Hormazd created any thing good, Ahriman produced something evil. Here is a strong affinity shown with some of the Scandinavian superstitions.

The most successful precautions against the assaults of Ahriman consist in certain articles of dress, particularly the *kusti*, or sacred girdle, which may be assimilated to the caste-thread of the Hindus. The *kusti* should consist of seventy-two interwoven filaments, and should three times circumvent the waist. The appointed time for investiture is when a child has attained the age of seven years, seven months, and ten days. It is supposed by some, that a person does not become a responsible agent till he is invested with the *kusti*, all his previous offences being visited upon his parents.

The rites of the Mázdiasní faith, as the pure law given to Zoroaster is termed, include the following: drinking of *nírang*,* ablution to expel devils, *sagdid*, 'dog-gaze,' or the bringing a dog to look upon a dead body, with the view of obtaining a knowledge of the fate of departed spirits; the invocation of the bird *ashoshast*; the paring of nails; the cutting of hair, &c. The more rational observances are the invocation of the Amsháspands, Izads, and elements; charity to the poor, to priests, to dogs, and birds; repentance and penance. By these observances, aided by the prayers of friends, the Parsí believes he shall obtain felicity in the

* *Bovis urina consecrata.*

life to come. Their notions of future retribution may be collected from the following passage in the *Ardaí-Virâf-Namah*: "I was conducted back to the bridge of Chinavad by Serosh Izad, where, on one side of the bridge, I saw a great multitude, standing in their proper vestments, in an attitude of apathy and indifference. I immediately inquired of Serosh Izad who they were, and for what purpose they were collected. He answered, The name of this place is the first heaven; and the people you see will there remain until the day of restitution. They are those whose good works exactly counterbalance their evil ones; but if either preponderated, they would go either to a better or worse place."

Those readers who desire a fuller acquaintance with the popular ritual of this people may consult Dr. Wilson's translation of the "General *Sirozé* of the Parsís," printed in the eighth number of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society. The learned translator remarks, that, though its intimations are absurd in the highest degree, it exercises great influence over the whole body of Zoroastrians, and that scarcely a family is without a copy.

The cosmogony of the Parsís is peculiar. Some of their extravagant tenets on this head were exposed by Dr. Wilson in a controversy with some Parsí Dasturs a few years back, of which we gave an account in this Journal. Their notions are thus summed up in a note to the work we are now examining:

> According to the notions of the Pársís, the time appointed for the duration of the world is twelve thousand years, being one thousand for each sign of the Zodiac. Six thousand of these, during which Ahriman remained in primeval darkness, were expended before the introduction of evil, and under the dominion of Hormazd, three thousand of them having been spent while the world was in the higher regions, and the same number while it was in its present position. During the three thousand which follow, and which are now current, Ahriman and Hormazd dispute the sway. During the last three thousand, Ahriman is to be triumphant. They are to be followed by the general resurrection of all animated beings, when the holy will immediately attain to perfect felicity, and when the wicked, including Ahriman himself, will have their depravities purged away by three days' torment in the melted metals of hell, and be established for ever in holy order and happiness!

It is lamentable, indeed, that such an intelligent community as those of the Parsís of Western India should be enthralled by a creed which has so little to recommend it, either intrinsically or from its authoritative pretensions. We can readily understand how much the exhibition of these absurdities should offend Europeans, and make them anxious to wean the rising generation of Parsís from a belief in such superstitions; but however desirable this object may be, the same rule of prudence which prescribes caution in dealing with the religious prejudices of the Hindus, is equally applicable to the Parsís, who have many of the motives of attachment to their ancient faith which render the former so stubborn in refusing Christianity. The strength of adherence to creeds is not to be measured by their reasonableness; it is, on the contrary, often in exact proportion to their absurdity.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

No. X.—Diplomatic Intercourse with China.

Since the apparent completion of the series of papers* lately published in this Journal relative to that singular and imperfectly known empire, Japan, the writer upon whose authority we mainly relied (the German physician, Dr. von Siebold) has given the world two new parts of his *Archive* for the Description of Japan; his 7th and 8th *hefte* (numbers or parts) being "one and indivisible." But so little have these united *hefte* to do with the Manners and Customs of the Japanese, that we hardly know whether it be admissible to speak of them under our old title; and, indeed, a first glance at their contents had nearly determined us not to speak of them at all, inasmuch as we have no intention of giving an abstract or a review of Siebold's work, although it is our purpose occasionally to present any novel and curious matter that he or any fresh writer upon the subject may supply. On further examination, however, we saw reason to change our purpose.

These *hefte* profess, indeed, to be chiefly, if not wholly, occupied with Corea, in order to accommodate a French translator and his French public by completing a subject begun in the second *heft:* thus they relate to our subject only because Japan claims Corea as one of its dependencies—how justly, may be a question. It is true, Japan has twice conquered Corea; first, under the *mikado's* heroic widow, Zingukwogu;† and secondly, by Taykosama. But notwithstanding these conquests, as well as divers intermediate invasions and expeditions, attended with variable success; and notwithstanding an incessant interference in Corean affairs, we shrewdly suspect that, if there existed an international tribunal, established to prevent wars, by judging the disputes of nations, as municipal tribunals have put down the *right* of private war by judging the quarrels of individuals; and if the respective claims of Japan and China to Corea were to be tried by this tribunal, and decided upon no evidence but the Japanese statements and documents before us,—we shrewdly suspect that the judge's verdict could not but be in favour of the Celestial Empire, here called the Central Empire. In this question, however, as in Corea itself, we take little interest. The peninsula possesses nothing of the extraordinary idiosyncrasy of Japan, but is precisely in that mongrel state, between barbarism and civilization, the most ordinary state of Asiatic realms, which unites the faults of both, and is destitute of the charms of either. The only thing worth noticing about it is, that having been once more civilized than Japan, as is evident from its having been the channel through which the arts, sciences, and literature, to say nothing of Buddhism, and probably *Sintoo* (the 'way of philosophers'), passed from China to Japan, Corea has since so retrograded as to have sunk into this common-place condition.

Had, then, Corea, or Chaou-sëen—as the peninsula is named in Chinese, the words signifying 'morning's brightness'—been the sole subject of these *hefte*, we should not have troubled our readers or ourselves about them; but,

* See our last three volumes.

† In these *hefte*, we incidentally discover that, if it was this amazon who introduced the practice of filleting during gestation, she adopted it for an especial purpose, in which the incipient mothers, who follow the inconvenient fashion, have no share or interest. She had prayed to the gods not to suffer her naturally-approaching confinement to interrupt her campaign, but to defer the birth of her child until she should have completed the conquest of Corea, and be once more in Japan; and she seems to have thus bandaged herself as a means either of propitiating the *kami*, or of facilitating the miracle she solicited, although we confess our Japanese author says something of the employment of a stone for these objects: at all events, her prayer was granted.

in addition to this principal topic, we find in them much concerning the intercourse betwixt Japan and China, and that in the form of translated extracts from Japanese books. Now China, though less interesting than Japan, because its natives possess not the lofty qualities of the Japanese, is a country that, from its peculiarities and singularities, has strongly excited and always must strongly excite our curiosity; whilst, at the present moment, the doubtful state and prospects of our relations with this supercilious people have caused the power and capabilities of the land of tea and nankin to engage the attention of the public, nearly as much as our own: hence, we cannot but think the Japanese accounts of visits to China at very different epochs, in the various characters of diplomatists or of captives, worth extracting, as exhibiting, in some measure, the manners and customs of the Chinese in remote ages and at different epochs, whilst the remarks of the narrators afford inferential hints of their own. Nor does it lessen the value of the accounts in our eyes, that they present us with the most pleasing specimen we have yet seen of Japanese literature, and thereby furnish a satisfactory addition to the paper upon that subject.

The earliest of these specimens is the relation of a Japanese embassy to China, A.D. 659, written by one of the mission, a professed man of letters, named Yukino Murazi, a native of the Corean state Petsi, then a dependent ally of Japan, and is preserved and embodied in the *Nipponki*, a chronicle of Japanese history from 661 B.C. to A.D. 696, published A.D. 720, in thirty volumes. This relation is rendered into German by J. Hoffmann, who, upon the present occasion, appears as Siebold's coadjutor, and assumes, at least, to be a super-excellent Japanese scholar, since he ventures to criticize the late celebrated Orientalist, Klaproth, whom he accuses of being imperfectly acquainted with the language of Japan. Of this gentleman's own proficiency in this rare branch of learning, we know nothing; but as every opinion here enunciated, as well as the translations, appears with the approbation of Siebold himself, they must be received as having the sanction of his authority. Proceed we to the embassy.

Headed by two ambassadors, named Ivasiki and Kisa, and accompanied by a couple of the savage natives of Yezo, it set sail from Ohosaka in two vessels, but encountered such adverse winds, tempests, and disasters, that the most fortunate ship did not make the coast of China for upwards of nine weeks, whilst her consort was driven upon a savage island, whence a few only of the crew and mission subsequently escaped in their boat to China. Our Corean narrator was in the luckier boat, and we shall now let him speak for himself:—

"Upon the 15th of the ninth month, we made Hoai-ngan-shan, but, from the violence of the north-east wind, did not reach Yu-gao-hëen (now Che-keang) until the 23d. As our vessel drew too much water, we here left it with its cargo, and betook us, on the 1st of the tenth month (it was the intercalary month), to the ramparts of Yue-shan, whence, on the 15th, we set forward on horseback for the eastern capital, where we arrived on the 19th. The emperor was there, and the very next day we were presented to him. The questions he then put to our ambassadors, and their answers, were as follow:—'Is the divine autocrat in constant repose?'—'Heaven and earth unite to shower blessings upon him, and constant repose follows of itself.' 'Are the officers of the empire well appointed?'—'The favour of Tenwo streams upon them, so that they may boldly answer for themselves.' 'Does internal tranquillity prevail?'—'The mode of government is in unison with heaven and earth; the people have no cares.' 'Where lies the country of these Yezo-

ites?'—'To the north-east.' 'How many kinds of them are there?'—'Three. We call those most remote, Tsugaru; those nearer, Ara Yezo ('the intractable'); and those nearest us, Niki Yezo ('the cooked'). These belong to the last tribe. Yearly they bring tribute to our court.' 'Does their country produce corn?'—'No; the inhabitants live upon flesh-meat.' 'Have they houses?'—'No; they dwell in forests, among the mountains.' When the emperor had expressed his astonishment at the strange appearance of our couple of Yezoites, we were dismissed. The Yezoites, on their part, presented a white deer skin, a bow, and eighty arrows. We were now taken to an inn,* to repose after the fatigues of journey and voyage. Upon the 1st of the eleventh month, when, as being the day of the winter solstice, there was a great assembly at court, we were invited thither, and ours was the most numerous of any of the foreign missions. We were not invited again. Two of our people had set fire to a house, which occasioned us great inconvenience. They were punished with exile; and to us was it announced, upon the 1st of the twelfth month, that we could not be permitted to return home to the east, as it had been decided that the next year laws should be imposed upon our countrymen on the east of the sea. We were now taken to the western capital, and there kept in close custody. In this hard condition we passed the year. Petsi was conquered in the eighth month of the year King-shëen (660), and upon the 12th of the ninth month, we were set at liberty. Upon the 19th, we left the western for the eastern capital, which we reached on the 16th of the tenth month, and there met our countrymen and colleagues, who had escaped in their boat to China. Upon the 1st of the eleventh month, arrived a detachment with the captive king of Petsi and his court, about thirty persons, who were brought in all haste to the emperor. We were now again presented at court, and then dismissed. On the 24th, we left the capital, and on the 25th of the first month (two months' journey), reached Yue-shan, whence we set sail on the 1st of the fourth month. Upon the 7th, we passed along the south side of Ching-gan-shan, and the following morning ran out to sea with a propitious wind from the south-west. Before nightfall of the 9th, we made the island of Tanra. Here we induced some of the inhabitants, amongst others the king's son, Abaki, to accompany us; and we brought them, nine persons in all, to the court of the mikado, then held at Asakura in Tosi, where we arrived upon the 23d of the fifth month (661). This was the first time that men of Tanra paid their respects to the mikado."

Thus far our learned Corean. From this period, frequent mention of China occurs in the Japanese annals; sometimes in the guise of friendly embassies; sometimes of casual landings, or of visits for purposes of trade or of study; sometimes of a closing of Chinese ports, as a sort of quarantine against the moral contagion of revolt; sometimes of ambitious wars, incessantly of hostilities proceeding from implication in the broils of the Corean states, severally dependant allies of their two powerful neighbours; and sometimes of Chinese interference in the domestic affairs of Japan, even to the length of sending a diploma appointing a *wang*, or king, of Nippon, of which one instance is recorded as early as two hundred years before the Christian era. In fact, there seems ground for suspicion that the Celestial Empire would fain have asserted its supremacy and sovereignty over the great empire of Sunrise; and considering the immense disproportion of numerical force between the two realms, the outside estimate of Japanese population being but 45,000,000, whilst the Chinese amount to no one quite knows how many hundreds of millions, the

* What European country could boast an inn in the seventh century?

assertion would in all likelihood have been successfully made, but for the insular position of Japan, and the martial character of the death-despising Japanese. From the mass of matter before us, we shall make a few selections of what seems most remarkable or most amusing; and as the annalistic form in which it is, at least partially, arranged, seems to breathe a sort of chronological spirit, we will take them as they occur in the order of time. The first, therefore, shall be a specimen of Chinese politeness, which appears to rebut the idea of assuming or claiming sovereignty.

A.D. 672, about a dozen years after the imprisonment of the Japanese embassy, a division of the Chinese fleet, consisting of forty-seven junks, with two thousand soldiers on board, landed on the coast of Tsukusi. They came from the island of Fitsi, and had given the Prince of Tsuzima notice of their approach, that they might not be deemed enemies. The object of their coming is not stated, and they were rather numerous for a mere friendly visit; but, whatever were their motive, upon their arrival at Tsukusi, they put on mourning for the death of the mikado, and took upon themselves an homage, doing ceremony to his successor, by bowing towards the east. They were collectively presented with silk stuffs, and soon afterwards set sail again.

In the beginning of the next century, A.D. 716, we are told of two young men going to China, there to prosecute their studies; of whom the one, Simo-mitsi-no-Mabi, returned after a sojourn of nineteen years, and became, under the designation of Kibino Daisi, the most celebrated *savant* of Japan. The other obtained in China an appointment as archive-keeper, with which he resided there for sixty-one years. After this lapse of time, he was seized with *nostalgia*, and, at the age of eighty-seven, embarked to return to Japan, and is said to have been lost in a storm.

We shall now pass over an interval of some centuries, to record an invasion of Japan by China, when herself subject to the Mongol yoke. It is thus narrated from the Japanese *Nipponki*:—

"So soon as Kublai Khan had ascended the Mongol throne, he turned his eyes upon distant Japan. This realm, like Kaou-le (one of the Corean kingdoms), must become a vassal state of his empire. Accordingly, in the year 1268,* he summoned the King of Nippon to join the confederation that acknowledged his sovereignty. As little notice was taken of the Mongol prince's subsequent repeated summonses in the years 1271 and 1273, the Mongol envoys were admitted to the presence of neither mikado nor ziogoon, but were always dismissed by the governor of Doïsaifu. Hereupon, a Mongol fleet, with a Kaou-le contingent, appeared off Tsuzima. The mikado appointed prayer-days, but the ziogoon had previously made every necessary preparation for defence along the coast. The hostile armament ventured not upon a decisive attack; its movements were governed neither by energy nor by consistency; and after hovering about a while, without any apparent definite purpose, the squadron disappeared from the Japanese seas, merely committing some hostilities upon Kiusin at its departure."

This is the brief statement of the *Nipponki*, but a Japanese encyclopædia gives a copy of Kublai Khan's epistle, which we here insert. It is dated in the twelfth month of the year 1268:—

Letter of the exalted Emperor of the Mongols to the *Wang* of Nippon.

I am the prince of a formerly small state, to which the adjacent lands have attached themselves, and I strive to make inviolable truth and friendship reign amongst us. What is more, my ancestors, in virtue of a splendid warrant from heaven, took sudden

possession of the *Hea* territories. The number of distant countries and remote cities that fear our might and love our virtues, is incalculable.

When I ascended the throne, the harmless people of Kaou-le (one of the Corean states) were groaning under the calamities of war. I immediately caused hostilities to cease, recalling the troops to their camp and colours within their frontier. The Prince of Kaou-le and his subjects presented themselves at my court to give thanks, and I treated them kindly, as a father his children. I have resolved that your servants shall be similarly treated. Kaou-le is my eastern frontier; Nippon lies near, and has, from the earliest times, held intercourse with the central empire; but during my reign, not a single envoy has appeared to open a friendly intercourse with me. I apprehend that the state of affairs is not yet well known in your country, wherefore I send envoys with a letter, to make my views known, and I hope that we may understand each other, and form an intimate alliance, based upon mutual friendship. Already the philosopher would have the whole world constitute one sole family. But how can this one-family-principle be realized without friendly intercourse? For my part, I am resolved to call this principle into existence, even should I be compelled to employ the force of my arms in effecting it. It is now the business of the *Wang* of Nippon to decide what is agreeable to him.

The penultimate sentence showing the species of universal filial obedience to himself implied by Kublai Khan's one-family-principle, his letter caused some perplexity in Japan. The ziogoon sent it to the mikado, and both potentates deliberated upon it in council. The latter caused an answer to be drawn up, of what tenour we are not told; but the ziogoon, then in the full vigour of young authority, decided against returning any.

It is proper to observe, that another Japanese historian of later date, and the encyclopædia just quoted, positively assert that the Mongol fleet was defeated by the Japanese off Tsusima, alleging, as one cause of their retreat, that they had shot away their whole stock of arrows. After this demonstration, envoys from Kublai Khan again repaired to Dai Nippon. Upon this occasion, instead of being merely repulsed, as usual, they were summoned to Kamakura, to the presence of the ziogoon, who formally pronounced a sentence of banishment upon them, or rather upon all Mongols; it ran:—"Henceforth, no Mongol subject shall set foot in Dai Nippon, on pain of death." In virtue of this sentence, two subsequent missions, sent by Kublai Khan in 1276 and 1279, were all put to death by decapitation.†

But no sooner had the Mongol emperor firmly established his authority in China, in 1280, than he equipped another expedition against Japan. On the 12th of the fifth month of 1281, the united Kaou-le-Chinese fleet appeared off Firato, and steered for the island of Iki. There, as in Kiusin, every accessible point was occupied and guarded, and while the mikado again ordered public prayers for protection against the invaders, the Mongols hesitated to attack seriously. Upon the 1st of the eighth month, a hurricane arose, that scattered the helpless vessels, dashing crowds of them to pieces upon the coast. The elements fought for the Japanese upon this occasion, leaving to their valour only the inglorious work of the executioner. The wreck of the hostile army, that sought safety on shore, was, some days later, when quite broken-spirited with hunger and misery, assailed by the Japanese. The Mongols were mostly without arms; and after a brief struggle, in which very many were slain, thirty thousand were taken prisoners. These captives were led to Fakata,

* As the Japanese do not reckon by our Christian era, we must conclude that Hoffmann has translated the dates for the benefit of European readers. The word king (*könig*), in the next sentence, is his, and we conclude here means the *ziogoon*, although the Chinese, and Mongols after them, seem to have given the title of *wang* indiscriminately to either *ziogoon* or *mikado*.

† Diplomatic inviolability is clearly no part of Asiatic international law. The reader will recollect that a Portuguese mission was similarly butchered in 1640, after the banishment of Europeans.

and there fell under the sword of the executioner. Only three men were spared to carry the tidings to Kublai Khan of the fate of his armament, and the course of the administration of justice in Japan.

We need scarcely add, that during the continuance of the Mongol domination, Japan persevered in the prohibition of intercourse with the nations subject thereto. Upon the fall of the Mongols in China (A.D. 1373), Japan made peace with the restored dynasty; and, through their mediation, with Tshaosian (Corea) some years latter, in 1392.

There only remains to be noticed the interference of China in Japanese affairs, and the first important instance that we find occurs towards the close of the fourteenth century, when Yosimitsu, one of several belligerent candidates for the ziogoonship, sought assistance from China, obtained it, and triumphed over his opponents. In gratitude, or to secure continuous support, he so far acknowledged the paramount sovereignty of China, that he sent tribute to the emperor, and received from him a diploma as *Wang* of Nippon.

We apprehend this titular sovereignty was never formally renounced by China, although never recognized by any ziogoon who was independent of her aid; the mikado, possibly, never even heard of it. It is, therefore, not unlikely that a century later, the Chinese emperor thought the fierce civil wars that raged at the period of Fideyosi's attaining the ziogoonship, a favourable opportunity for enforcing or reviving this pretension. Accordingly, when peace had been concluded between the two empires, after Fideyosi's first invasion of Corea, the Emperor of China sent a complimentary embassy to the triumphant ziogoon, addressing him as "his vassal, the *Wang* of Nippon." Fideyosi, we are told, indignantly exclaimed, "*Wang* of Nippon I already am through my own power; and if it comes to that, I will turn over a new leaf, and make Tae Ming (the emperor was of the Ming dynasty) my vassal." In consequence, he broke the peace, and again invaded Corea, the war ceasing only upon his death. In 1607, a Chinese embassy was received in Japan, and friendly relations were so far restored, that the Chinese were permitted to trade at Nagasaki, and there to establish a factory. In 1615, peace was concluded with Corea by Iyeyas, virtually, it should seem, renouncing any claim to sovereignty over the peninsula, since it was provided that reciprocal missions of congratulation should be sent upon every change of reign on either side, and the factory, which the Prince of Tsuzima was permitted to establish in Corea, was subjected to all the restrictions imposed upon foreigners in Japan.

We shall conclude with a narrative of the treatment of some Japanese traders in China and her subject states, Corea and Tartary, in which last they were captured A.D. 1645. The reader will recollect that, at this epoch, the measure of exclusion had been put in force against Europeans; but that it was not extended to Asiatics until the Chinese traders were detected in introducing such contraband wares as prayer-books, crucifixes, and the like. When the seclusive was superadded to the exclusive system, is a point upon which none of the writers who have fallen in our way have afforded us any precise information, and we can only conjecture that the one might grow out of the other, as the government found internal tranquillity follow upon the absence of external interference or influence. But turn we to the narrative.

"From the earliest times, the inhabitants of the coast-towns, Sinbo and Mikuni-ura, in the province of Yetsizen, have been wont to pass over at the close of winter to the Japanese dependencies, there to trade. In 1645, vessels were as usual equipped for this purpose; and with three of these, Takentsi

Tosaimon, his son Tozo, and the ship-master Kunida Fiosayemon, set sail upon the 1st of the fourth month. The crews amounted to fifty-eight souls, amongst whom was the writer of this narrative. * * * * All on board were in the gayest disposition, when a sudden storm arose in the night, which, before it was possible to make an attempt at anchoring, hurried away the ships. On the fifteenth or sixteenth day, as the wind fell, we found ourselves driving towards an unknown mountainous coast. We explored it, but found neither habitations nor inhabitants. We lowered the boats, took in fresh water, and cooked a meal. Then we cut down timber to repair the damaged vessel, which occupied us ten days, and set sail to return home. But again the wind changed, and drove us a great way further westward, upon a high coast, where we ran into a creek, and immediately saw sixty men in as many small boats rowing towards us. They called out to us, but we could not understand them, and they turned back. After a while, three of them set forward again, and came near us, rowing close together. Upon our invitation, they ventured on board. We offered the strangers food and *sakee*, which they refused; but when, to show it was harmless, we tasted everything first, and then again offered it to them, they ate and drank fearlessly. One of them drew a piece of ginseng from his bosom, and pointing to a kettle, gave us to understand that he wished to barter. His article proved to be unprepared Chinese ginseng, and we agreed to the proposal. Then it occurred to us that we should like to see the place where this plant is produced; and we signified by gestures that we would give him rice if he would show us the region where the ginseng grows. He nodded his head, pointed to the mountains, imitated the crowing of a cock, and left us to go on shore with his comrades. As we had understood and expected, at day-break the same three men re-appeared. Fourteen of us remained on board, the rest set forth with the guides for the mountains. All were unarmed; for during the storm we had made a vow to the sea-god to throw all our weapons into the water, if so we might be saved; and we had fulfilled our vow. After being conducted a little way inland, through a thicket of reeds and bullrushes, the Japanese heard cries on all sides. They were surrounded, and a tempest of arrows hailed upon them. Without arms, resistance was impossible. They fled in every direction; but in a few minutes, the greater part, transfixed with arrows, lay dead on the ground. Only thirteen managed to hide themselves amongst the reeds, and they were quickly pursued, dragged out, and bound in couples. The whole body, apparently about a thousand strong, now hurried to the shore and fell upon the ships. There ten more Japanese were shot with arrows, and Fiosayemon's vessel was set on fire. He sprang into the sea, where, rising and sinking, he was already struggling with death, when the stranger of the preceding day, he who had promised to show us the ginseng ground, hurried forward, repulsed the shooters, and dragged Fiosayemon out of the water. He likewise rescued Tosaimon's fourteen-year-old son. The ships were clean plundered, and everything was carried off. The surviving Japanese, fifteen out of fifty-eight, were distributed singly in the different houses. We were habitually sent into the fields to gather herbs. Afterwards, we learned the name of the land; it was the coast of Tattan." Tattan evidently means the country we call Tatary; and this scene of Japanese disaster is elsewhere more circumstantially explained to be Olankai, to the north of Corea, and therefore the Mandchu government of Kirim, lying opposite Japan.

"A report of the massacre of the Japanese at length reached the governor

of the country; and ten subordinate officials appeared, commissioned to investigate the affair. They were indignant at the illegal concealment of the transaction; ordered the three chiefs of the place to the Tatar capital, and took us thither likewise. We travelled on horseback with a military guard, and arrived on the thirty-fifth day. We were immediately carried before the governor, who attacked our local chiefs with questions. 'Why they had not communicated so important an occurrence to government?' and 'How they had dared to kill so many men upon their own authority?' He began the examination in great anger. The chiefs said, they had taken us for Japanese robbers, and therefore killed us. But this was not satisfactory, and the governor ordered them fifty strokes of the bamboo a-piece. This done, he questioned us by signs; whereupon Fiosayemon, taking out his nosepapers (Japanese pocket-handkerchiefs, be it remembered), blew away a leaf, thus showing that we were driven upon the coast by the wind. Then he sat down in a peaceable attitude, to intimate that we were merchants, not pirates, which he also stated in words. The governor seemed to understand him. He gave us Tatar clothing, and explained to us that we must be taken to Peking, and there solicit the emperor's permission for our return home. He spoke kindly to us, bidding us not fear, and we returned him our thanks. Shortly afterwards, we set out for Peking, with some Tatar officers. We performed the journey on horseback, in forty-eight days, and upon our arrival were instantly taken before the governor, and our misadventure was reported to him. We were then sent to an inn, where three servants were appointed to wait upon us, and each man received a daily allowance of a ration of rice and a pound of pork, together with barley-meal, rice-beer, tea, poultry, fish, salt, wood, &c. We were likewise provided with clothes, bedding, &c., and spent a long time here. In the fifth month of the following year, having grown more familiar with the Chinese language, we addressed a petition to the governor, soliciting permission to go home. He answered, 'Your business is before the emperor, who has inquired into the whole of your misadventure. Nippon observes the laws of justice, and is experienced in war; it is a land where virtue and humanity reign; therefore has his imperial majesty expressly ordered that you should want for nothing until you return thither. For permission so to do, you must await his pleasure.' With tears we gave thanks for the imperial goodness, and looked hopefully forward to the decision of our fate. Upon the 5th of the eleventh month of this year, we were again called before the governor, who informed us that our petition of last summer was granted, and he had orders to despatch us on the next tenth day, sending an escort with us to Chaou-sëen. In the emperor's name, he made us presents of sheepskins, furred garments, and shoes. Our joy was unbounded; we expressed our fervent thanks for the emperor's goodness, and returned to our inn. Upon the 10th the governor sent us twenty sheep, some rice-beer, and pastry, as a farewell present from himself, with intelligence that our departure was fixed for the next day. In the morning came three officers, with several horses, and led us to the court of justice, where the governor took a survey of us. Then, touched by our gratitude, he wished us, with kindly condescension, a happy journey home, and recommended to the officers, as he gave them their passport, the greatest care of the strangers committed to their charge. We mounted and set forward. Two great dragon standards led the way, then went eight smaller red and four white flags; the Japanese, conducted by two officers, followed in three lines, and before each line was borne an umbrella, a pike, and other weapons. A guard of an hundred men sur-

rounded the caravan, which left Peking in grand style. As we approached Leaoutung, the cold became more severe, and the snow rendered the roads almost impassable. We found the river Ta-leaou-shuy, there 343 *metres* broad, frozen over as far as the eye could reach. Man and horse crossed it as on dry ground, and proceeded to the frontier river of Chaou-sëen, Yalu-keang, which was also frozen. Having, in like manner, crossed this and two more frozen rivers, we found upon the banks of the last, two hundred Coreans awaiting us, with saddled horses. The Peking commander then delivered us, and the imperial mandate, to the Corean commander; and our Peking escort, all but ten men, left us. This was on the 9th of the twelfth month.

"In a spacious plain, full of varied groups of trees, stands the capital of Chaou-sëen, which we reached on the 28th. As our arrival had been announced, we were met by officers, who first welcomed our Peking escort, then, turning to us, said that we were punctual to the appointed hour, and a royal building, Tung-phing-kwan, was prepared for our reception. We were at once introduced into a hall, the walls of which were painted with landscapes, beasts, birds, and plants, and in places decorated with gold-sand and gold-leaf. We were astonished at the beauty and variety of the pictures. On both sides of the hall were seats, covered with tiger-skins, upon which we were made to sit. Then a large wooden table, set out with artificial flowers, was brought in, together with two smaller ones, over which were thrown red carpets of felt that hung down to the ground, thus concealing the feet of those who sat at them. Upon one table were arranged fish and muscles, garnished with artificial flowers, poultry, beef, and mutton. The table-service was of porcelain and tin. Upon the other table were cakes and confectionary, with spoons and chop-sticks. The servants, of whom there were sixty or seventy, invited us and our Peking companions to eat. But we, as yet unacquainted with the forms of a Corean banquet, kept ourselves quiet, watching the officer, who took the middle place. No one would begin; but as the servants pressed us more urgently, one man at the upper end took hold of a wheaten cake, when all the rest did the same, and ate thereof. To each guest were allotted three servants, who, according to the custom of the country, waited upon him on either side, handing him what he could not reach. As, owing to our distance from the sea-coast, we had seen no fish, our favourite food, since we had left Peking, one of us laid his hand upon a carp, seemingly dressed with syrup sauce, that stood before him; but the fish was inseparable from the dish, and the servants told us it was only for ornament. We now supposed the whole course as little eatable as the carp, and that we were to wait till the evening meal; and we had recourse contentedly, meanwhile, to the cakes and confectionary, with which we drank rice-beer. At length the servants took away these tables, and brought two others, similarly covered with felt-carpets, upon one of which were five tureens of soup, upon the other from six to ten different viands. The table-service was of metal, and with the first five dishes were given spoons and chop-sticks. The soups, besides seeming to be rarities, looked so inviting that we all attacked them. They tasted sweet. The poultry and fish upon the other table were not of the same unuseable kind as the former course. With these dishes likewise rice-beer was served to us; both clear and thick, and both delicious. The servants still urged the guests to eat, till one after another excused himself; when the tables were removed and tea was brought in. So copious an entertainment was not again given to us during our sojourn in

the capital, but we were daily regaled with two meals of various dishes. When we rose from our seats, Fiosayemon thus addressed us: 'We have often heard that only at the tables of the princes of our country are served courses of seven, five, and three dishes. Would we had never been in the way of such a feast! But we, in return, must let Fino Moto's* radiant virtue reveal itself here. We must give thanks to the Most High for the goodness that has caused plain folks, like ourselves, to be sent all the way from Peking to the king of Chaou-sëen's palace, under secure escort, and enjoying such exalted protection.'

"As evening advanced, presents were brought us. Each man received clothes and coverlets, three rolls of white linen, a girdle, a pillow, five quires of Chinese paper, five writing pencils, and three cakes of Indian ink. We returned our thanks, and expressed to the superintendent our wish that the king might be pleased to let us go home forthwith. He answered, that the officers of government were just then too much engrossed with pressing business to attend to our affair, how willing soever they might be, and that the Japanese must needs await the end of the year, then only two days off. The Corean then turned to the Peking officer, and said: 'The Japanese will this very day be committed to the care of a person in whose house they may recover from the fatigues of their journey, with minds at ease as to their future lot.' The leader of the Peking escort replied, that so soon as the Corean government should give orders for conveying the Japanese home, he should set out upon his return. He then took leave of us, and repaired with his men to quarters of his own.

"Our entertainment in our new lodging was so abundant, that we told our host it was by no means agreeable to us to see him put himself to so much expense and trouble on our account. He informed us, that a merchant undertook the whole, that he received five sacks of rice for the board of each of us, and three more for his trouble; so that he was sufficiently remunerated. The next day the Corean Kandshung, who had been commanded from high authority to bear us company, called upon us and invited us to take a walk."

Of the sights seen in their walks, it may suffice to say that they beheld a library, destined for the use of the princes and the sons of grandees, which, containing stores of Corean history and a large collection of Chinese works, was much frequented by men in office. The following day they went forth, without Kandshung, to admire the new year's festival, celebrated with processions, and otherwise much as in Japan.

"We now considered whether we ought not to offer our new-year's good wishes to those of our Peking escort who were in the town, thus proving to them that the favours received from the emperor were indelibly impressed on our minds. The suggestion was approved, but we could not immediately agree as to what clothes should be worn. At last Fiosayemon declared his opinion, that it was most proper to wear the fur garments given us by the emperor, and that the oldest only should go on this errand, such visits beseeming them better than the young. We returned to our lodging, and the five eldest of our party put on their fur garments, amidst the shouts of laughter of their juniors. And indeed there was enough to provoke laughter in our envoys, who, from the neck downwards, were good Chinese, with Japanese heads; so that at first sight it was not very clear to which nation they belonged. Accordingly, by the advice of the juniors, they put on Corean hats, and thus repaired to the Peking officer's abode, where they tendered their congratulations."

* Fino Moto is an original Japanese name of Japan.

"The next day, Kandshung came to us. He apologized for his absence the preceding day, upon the score of the number of congratulatory visits which the new year compelled him to pay; and for which he now meant to enjoy some comfortable hours with us over a bowl of rice-beer (*sul*)."

Whether this word *sul* be Corean for *sakee*, or whether the Chinese and Corean rice-beer be a different beverage, is no where explained, although a subsequent mention of a *sakee* drinking-bout favours this last supposition. Happily, it is a point upon which ignorance may be endured. The conversation to which the *sul* now gave occasion must be abridged, selecting the most characteristic parts. Kandshung eulogized the philosophic king of Chaousëen and his administration, the high value set upon learning, and the general prosperity of the country. He then questioned the Japanese as to what they had seen during their stay in Tatary and Peking.

"Fiosayemon said, 'During our stay in Tatary and Peking, we had no opportunity of seeing the domestic economy of the higher classes, but much of that of the common people. There we found that the master of the house sits with his whole family at one table, upon which is placed a great dish of rice or other victuals; out of this dish every one helps himself with his porringer, and eats his morning or evening meal with a spoon and chop-sticks. As to poisoning, during the wars of the Tatars against the Ming dynasty, it became common, in a manner national; but nevertheless, it is a sign of great baseness to deceive with fair words a man whom one envies or hates, and whilst not drawing a sword for fear of one's own carcase, to put him thus cunningly out of the way. There is much benevolence in the Tatar character. The great treat their inferiors with hearty kindness. The master considers his servants as his children, and they regard him as their common father. He lets them marry when of fitting age, and maintains both husband and wife. The heart of the Tatar is upright and truthful, treachery and depravity are strange to him. The natives of Peking (the Chinese), on the contrary, are displeasing, treacherous, and thievish, wherefore most offices are filled by Tatars.'"

Kandshung stated that capital punishment was rare in Corea, and when ordered, was obliged to be executed with a Japanese sword; Corean iron being so bad, that no home-made blade could take off a head, but was obliged to be helped with bamboos—a slow and most barbarous process. He observed in conclusion: 'Nippon is a fine country, far advanced beyond others in the arts.' We inquired about ginseng, and learned that it is found only in two places of the mountains that divide Corea from China, where beasts of prey are so numerous, that the ginseng-gatherers must always begin by tiger-hunting. We spent the few days of our residence in this capital very pleasantly, and the last night at a *sakee* drinking-bout. At day-break of the 7th of the first month, we took leave of our Peking escort (who departed simultaneously with ourselves), and quitted the capital. Kandshung, our host, and some Corean friends, accompanied us outside of the city gate, where the horses waited. On the 11th, we reached Dshung dshen, where we lodged in the house of the governor of this provincial capital. At nightfall and early dawn, we were surprised with music, and learned that it is customary here for every man in authority to call the labourers under his control to their work in the morning, and dismiss them to their rest at night, by music. The sub-officials, and all who receive pay from the state, inscribe on the cornice of their rooms the consecration-names of the kings of the country, from the founder of the dynasty to the father of the reigning monarch, in chronological order, with the years of their reigns and the dates of their deaths, so that young people, by frequently seeing, must become familiar therewith. Traders, on the other

hand, pay more reverence to Taou-chan-kung,* whose picture or bust they exhibit in their houses. The 16th we lodged in the house of the bailiff of Linsats, where we were well-treated, and at parting presented with Chinese paper and tobacco. At Shang-chan we were shown the field of battle where the Japanese erst won a great victory. Upon the banks of the river that runs through the province of Khing-shang, we saw an annual spectacle (there is a manifest blunder in the date). It is a trial of skill in archery. Straw men are placed in boats, in the middle of the river, and the candidates for admission into the ranks of the archers make their trial shot before the assembled people, from whom they gather praise or blame. Our vicinity to Fusankai cheered the last day's journey (the 28th or 29th); we passed Shin-tung, and soon reached Fusankai. At the port of Pwan-ying there were several inns close together, where sat pretty girls, as if for exhibition. As it is not the custom of that country for women to appear in public, this struck us, and we questioned our escort. They told us that they were dancing-girls, who tricked themselves out in gay colours to allure travellers, and who, moreover, danced, sang, and played upon musical instruments admirably. As it had been previously settled, that, our place of destination being so close at hand, we should not halt here, we passed on, our travelling companions calling to the landladies that they would return in the evening. The dwellings of mechanics, peasants, and tradesmen now formed continuous lines on both sides of the road. At the entrance of the town stands a guard-house, built by the king, to exclude the Japanese, who reside without the gates, in a quarter of their own. Here our countrymen are completely shut up, being only permitted to leave this quarter and visit the temple two days in the year; to wit, on the 14th and 15th of the seventh month. No guard is stationed within Nippon. Matsi, as this factory is named, Corean traders enter freely, and there drive their bargains with the Japanese, whose ships annually visit this port. At length we entered the Tsuzima office, and were presented to the head of the factory, Furu-gawn-udsi, the sight of whom rejoiced us, as if we already beheld our parents again. He received our report, that we fifteen Japanese had fallen into captivity upon the Tatar coast, and been thence conveyed to Peking. He took the travelling papers of the Peking authorities and of the king of Chaousëen. He asked us the requisite questions, caused every thing to be written down, and then assigned us a lodging, where we were amply provided with all necessaries. Many vessels ready for the sea lay in the harbour, and as soon as the wind was fair, the secretary to the factory put us on board of one that was carrying troops to Tsuzima. On the 17th of the second month, we made Waniura in Tsuzima, and on the 22d arrived at Futsin, the capital of the island, where our papers were taken, and ourselves examined, as at Fusankai. We did not leave the island until the 2d of the sixth month, then fully clothed in Japanese garb by the government, and we landed at Ohosaka on the 16th. There the officer who had brought us from Tsuzima led us to the office of our native prince, whose commissioner ordered some soldiers immediately to conduct us home. When, after our indispensable presentation, in the first place, to the prince, each of us sought his own home, the joy of wives, children, parents and relations at sight of us arose to insanity; whilst the families and connexions of our lost comrades covered themselves with mourning garments, and offered up death sacrifices."

* A Japanese annotation explains this person to have been a political partizan who, being ill-rewarded for his services, changed his occupation and betook himself to traffic (we apprehend at Chung Chen), and made so enormous a fortune, that he seven several times distributed his gold amongst his fellow-townsmen.

THE RAT THAT CONQUERED GHĪLĀN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ OF MĪRZĀ MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'ĪL.*

It is related that, in the country of Ghīlān, there was a very large forest, and in that forest a spacious lake, where, from time to time, caravans used to halt on their journey. There happened to arrive one day, on its banks, a large caravan, containing thousands of camels, mules, and horses. One of the camels, a white one, exhausted by the march, was unable to proceed, and the party were obliged to pursue their journey, leaving it behind. The camel, left to graze at will in the jungle, soon recovered, and in a short time became plump and fat.

Now there was a rat in that forest, that was king over all the rats in it, and a fox was his vizir. This fox one day saw the camel grazing in the forest without an owner, and observing in what good condition he was, said to himself: "If this animal of robust frame would come under subjection to my sovereign, it would be a very fortunate event, and would keep the enemies of his majesty in constant awe."

"Mr. Beast," said he, addressing the camel, "you are browsing at large, and without leave, over the whole of my sovereign's garden; and if his majesty should come to hear of it, it may be a very serious affair for you. If you desire your own welfare, you will come along with me, and pay your respects to his majesty, upon which he will grant you permission to feed wherever you desire."

The camel consented, and, conducted by the fox, set out for court. When they arrived, and the camel saw that the fox, leaving him standing in the forest, entered a narrow hole, he thought to himself: "It is a strange court this, where nothing but a hole is visible."

The fox, having entered the hole, thus addressed the king: "Refuge of the world! a powerful and wonderful animal was grazing in your majesty's garden, and with great art and address I have succeeded in bringing him to court." "Where is he?" asked the king." "At the threshold," replied the fox; upon which his majesty, chuckling with delight, strutted out. When the camel saw a little rat issue from the whole, and heard the fox say, "This is his majesty!" he only answered, "Far be it from me to submit to this mouse;" and giving himself no farther trouble, took his way into the forest.

The royal rat, observing these indications of contempt for his person, thus bespoke his vizir: "One so sensible as you, ought not to have brought such a big fool as this to the court of kings. True, indeed, God has created us mean in external appearance, yet he has made us internally far his superior. To the eye that looks but at appearances, our race is somewhat contemptible; but to the sight that regards the internal, we are of lofty minds and of high intelligence. Now, therefore, let not that tall fool, whom even a child could lead by the nose with a cord, be left at liberty and in rebellion against our authority, lest it should give occasion to the sneers of certain ignorant persons, who are ill-affected towards our court."

"Your gracious majesty's observations," replied the fox, "are most just;

* The MS. from which this tale is translated is in the collection of Dr. Leyden, at the India House, and that of which M. Garcin de Tassy, whose research it has not escaped, gives the title in his *Hist. de la Littérature Hind.*, p. 253, art. ISMAIL. It is entitled نقلِ مُوش که پادشاهت کرد and is written in the Dakhani dialect.

and it shall be the care of your servant to admonish this churl, and to bring him to recognize your majesty's authority."

Having thus spoken, the fox continued to reflect on the matter. One day, the camel happened to be browsing in the forest, near a tall fig tree, and having stretched out his neck, for the sake of reaching the tender leaves, was cropping them, when his nose-ring became fixed to a branch, and, with his neck still in that position, from which he was unable to free it, he began to cry out. The fox becoming aware of this, was heartily rejoiced, and accosting the camel, said: "You persisted in feeding in his majesty's garden without his permission; and puffed up with conceit on account of your size, you were foolish enough to repudiate submission: at length, however, a just retribution has overtaken you; here you strangle." So saying, he hastened to the king. "May it please your majesty," said he, "the camel has at length met the reward of his perverseness." The king was delighted to hear this, and went to see the camel hanging. Mounting the tree, and seating himself on the branch near his face, he thus addressed him: "O ignorant fool! there is now no remedy for your present plight but to die; heaven never fails thus to punish contumacy and disobedience to one's superiors." Such words added affliction to the camel, and being reduced to despair, he said: "Your majesty! your slave acknowledges his fault; forgive me; for God's sake spare my life, and I will never again swerve a hair's breadth from my duty, but devote the rest of my days to your majesty's service." Having said this, and made the humblest submission and supplication, the king took pity on him, and coming near the platted nose-ring, gnawed it through with his teeth. The camel, on finding himself extricated, made acknowledgments to his deliverer, and girding his loins about with the girdle of obedience, followed the king.

When his majesty reached the hole, he gave these orders to the camel: "Feed at large in the jungle during the whole of the day, and return in the evening to the threshold, where an appointed repast shall await you; and you will remain in attendance during the night." The camel, conformably to the injunctions he received, grazed the whole day, and repaired to the threshold at night, when the king issued his mandate to his body-guard (who were of his own race), to convey to him his portion of food. The rats, taking each a grain of pulse in its mouth, carried it out, and in a moment a heap was formed, which the camel ate at his leisure, and remained in attendance at the royal gate. In the morning he went out to pasture, and continued to return at night to eat his allowance, and remain in attendance at the threshold. Days passed in this manner, till, on one occasion, the woodcutters of the king of Ghīlān, happening to come into the forest to hew wood, and observing a beautiful white camel, very plump, feeding without an owner, seized him, and conveyed him to the stables of their sovereign. When the news reached the king of the rats, he was exceedingly angry, and said to his vizir: "Go and deliver this message to those woodcutters: 'You have seized a camel belonging to his majesty, and have placed him in the stables of the king of Ghīlān; this act is inconsistent with friendship; and if your sovereign desires your welfare, it will be advisable that he send and restore our camel; if not, let him prepare for war."

The woodcutters, on hearing these words delivered by the fox, were in great amazement, and repairing to their king, reported the message, to which his majesty paid not the slightest attention. Next day, when the woodcutters returned to the forest, the rats said to them: "Your king has not yet sent

back our camel—from which it becomes apparent that he is bent on quarrelling. Be it so!"

The king of the rats then returned home, and issued these orders to his body troops (of rats): "Soldiers all! be prompt: run a mine from hence to the treasury of the king of Ghīlān, and bring the whole of the treasures, jewels, ornaments, and other precious things." Conformably to these orders, the whole of the rats, an innumerable force, formed a mine to the treasures of the king, and having gnawed the whole of the money-bags, and penetrated the chests, seized in their mouths all the gold coins, rupees, jewels, and whatever was valuable, and carried them off.

A soldier, unattached, happened at the time to be passing by, in search of employment, and suddenly observing the rats running off with gold pieces in their mouths, discharged a dart from his hand, and, killing a rat with it, seized the gold coin. Upon this a rat exclaimed, "Soldier, what does this profit you? if you desire to be rich, you will succeed better by entering the service of our king." The soldier readily consented, and said: "Take me and present me to your sovereign." Upon this the rats went and intimated to their king that a soldier was come, who was desirous of employment; and that he was waiting at the threshold. The king went out to him; and the soldier, in answer to the royal inquiries, after respectful salutation, represented to his majesty, that he was ready to enter his service, provided he had a suitable appointment. The king consented, and said: "From this day consider yourself in my service; your monthly pay is fixed at a thousand pieces of gold, and the office of minister is conferred on you." So saying, he gave him a sack of gold pieces, saying, "Do you provide horses, elephants, camels, and all necessary stores; whatever money may be wanted, come to court and inform me, and I will cause it to be sent by the hands of my private troops." The soldier politely thanked him, and taking leave, went to his own city, and began to raise troops; and, engaging his friends from place to place, sent them this message; "That now the business of kings is going out of fashion, and the service of animals seems far preferable; at all events, we soldiers must live."

When the friends of the soldier were assembled, he fixed the monthly pay of each, and whenever he wanted money, he intimated it to the king, who transmitted it by his rats. In a few days he had raised and equipped thirty thousand horsemen; upon which, coming into the presence of his majesty, he announced, that the army, the stores, and the artillery were ready. The king gave orders to bring all the troops into his territory. In pursuance of this command, the vizir, bringing them one by one, or two by two, assembled them in that forest, and in ten days had brought the whole army to the royal threshold. The king was delighted with the appearance of the troops, and bestowed on the vizir a lac of rupees, giving him at the same time great commendation. He then issued this order to his own troops: "Bring quickly hither provisions for the army of men." The rats, mustering with great expedition, and having collected grain and other provisions, brought them to the forces. After five days, the order was given to the private troops, that the forces of the whole kingdom should quickly assemble. Agreeably to the orders issued, the whole army of rats congregated from desert, wilderness, and forest; so that there remained not space enough to place one's foot. The premier fox, also, gave orders to his troops to present themselves, one and all, at the court of his majesty. Upon this, all the foxes in the world presented themselves.

When the three armies were now assembled, the king next day advanced a

march of one *kos*,* in the direction of Ghīlān; and the army descended, march after march, towards the capital. One of the generals of the army of men was then despatched with this message from the royal rat to the king of Ghīlān: "You have seized our camel, and disregarding our remonstrances in your sovereign mind, have persevered in resistance. This conduct appears far removed from wisdom. If you desire your own welfare, you will do wisely to restore our camel; but if not, come out into the field, and prepare for battle."

(PERSIAN COUPLET.)

"If you wish for peace, we desire not war;
And if you seek for war, we are not backward."

When this message was delivered to the king, puffed up with the pride of sovereignty, he replied: "The better course will be to fight; I am at your service." The envoy of the rat-king reported this to his sovereign, and the king of Ghīlān, meanwhile, having assembled his ministers, said: "Open the doors of the treasury, give the soldiers their monthly pay, and marshal them for battle."

When the vizirs opened the doors of the treasury, they saw that nothing had been left in it, save tattered money-bags and perforated coffers. They immediately sent word of this to the king, informing him that there was not so much as the vestige of a rupee left. On hearing this intelligence, his majesty was confounded; "however," said he, "encourage the army by promises, and lead them forth to battle." In obedience to the sublime mandate, the army was encouraged with promises, and led forth; the king himself also taking the field. By this time the day was spent, and night coming on, the rat-king gave orders to his own private troops to get ready for a night attack upon the army of the enemy, in which they were to gnaw with the utmost zeal and perseverance every thing of leather or cloth; the cords by which the horses' fore-feet were tied together; those for the hind-feet; saddles, bridles, drums, and waistbands. In obedience to these orders, all the rats assembled; and the vizir also, leading on his army of foxes, the night-attack upon the enemy was commenced. They gnawed all the bridles and saddles; fore and hind horse-strings; leathern girdles and scymitar-belts; and threw the swords into the watch-fires. In this way the soldiers were deprived of their swords and their waistbands, and the clothes of their chiefs were cut. The whole of the gunpowder, too, that was in the park of artillery, they carried off by night. When this was accomplished, the rat-king gave the order to beat the war-drums.

The announcement was now made to the king of Ghīlān, that the army of the enemy was ready for battle; upon which he ordered his vizirs to put the troops in battle array. They accordingly commanded the drummers to beat the war-drums. When the soldiers examined their drums, they found the skins all gnawed to shreds; and saw the horses let loose, and running about. When the soldiers got up from the ground to prepare for battle, their trowsers fell to the earth, and left them naked; the leathern bridles they found all cut to pieces.

In this plight, the whole army of the king of Ghīlān was reduced to helplessness and perplexity.

The rat-king now gave orders to his army of men: "Spur on your steeds; attack and plunder the enemy!" In obedience to the royal mandate, the cavalry spurred on their steeds against the foe, plundered the whole army, took the horses, camels, elephants, and park of artillery, and came into the royal presence. The king of Ghīlān fled, and took refuge in his fortress.

* About two miles.

Next day, the royal rat sent his envoy to the king of Ghīlān, with orders to say: "Your pride has met with its deserved chastisement." When the king of Ghīlān heard this, he became very penitent, and replied: "On the part of your helpless servant, a fault has been committed; but deign to pardon it, and whatever may be your majesty's pleasure, I am ready to submit. When the rat-king heard this acknowledgment of submission, he was highly pleased, and said: "We need not your wealth and kingdom; for Heaven has provided us, out of its grace and beneficence, with every thing that we want. All we desire is our camel; send it to us, and our friendship will be as formerly." The king of Ghīlān was delighted at hearing this; and putting upon the camel a bridle of gold thread, and housings of brocade studded with jewels, he sent it with forty other camels caparisoned in the same way.

When the rat-king saw his own camel come back, he was highly pleased, and retaining it alone, restored the others to the king of Ghīlān, as well as the treasures which the rats had carried off, and every thing which the king's soldiers had taken; and set out for his own realm. Entering his territory, he sent for the vizir of the men; bestowed ample benefactions on him; granted four months' pay to the whole army; presented to every rider the horse he rode, and disbanded them. To the camel he gave permission to graze as formerly the whole day, on condition of presenting himself at night at the royal threshold; and his majesty continued to live in his own home, unmolested, happy, and contented.

F.

ANECDOTE, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

Ya'kūb ben Laith, before he became king, was one day sitting somewhere in company with the youths of his tribe, when an old man, one of his relations, joined them. He said: "O Ya'kūb, you are become a comely and intelligent young man; acquire a suitable dower, that we may ask for you a fair bride from the nobles of the clan."

"Father," replied the youth, "I have already provided the dower." "What is it?" said the old man. Ya'kūb drew his sword from the scabbard, and replied: "I have asked as my bride the Empire of the East and West; and her dower shall be this bright blade, and this corselet-piercing sword:

> He who kisses the lips of the glittering sword,
> Will, ere long, clasp in his embrace the bride of empire;"

and the language of his heart was;

> River will I ford, and mountain cross:
> Sīmūrgh-like, will I gather underneath my wing both sea and land:
> Either, with my wish attained, will I plant my foot on the head of the sphere,
> Or else manfully lay down my life in pursuit of my ambition!

F.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN*

Major Outram has gained the start of several historiographers of the late campaign in Affghanistan, who are actively engaged in preparing accounts of the operations of the Army of the Indus, which have shed such lustre upon the Anglo-Indian arms. Major Outram was not only an eye-witness of what he writes, but *pars magna* of some of the important events of the war. Still, however, his little work is calculated rather to excite than to satiate public curiosity. It is a copy of his journal, printed for the perusal of his private friends, and consisting chiefly of personal details, modestly recorded. "I presume not," he candidly says, "to attempt a narrative of the great military operations, or to describe minutely the country and people which our arms have subdued; all this I leave to abler authors."

Major Outram, whose gallantry and enterprize are well-appreciated by the Indian army, volunteered for service, on the announcement of the campaign for the restoration of Shah Shooja, and was appointed extra aid-de-camp to Lieut. General Sir John Keane. His journal records his embarkation with his excellency at Bombay on the 23d November 1838, and the transactions in Sinde, wherein he acted in a confidential capacity. He records his opinion at the time that the ameers, in assenting to the treaty of February 1839, did so as a mere temporary expedient to avoid imminent consequences, having no intention of faithfully fulfilling the terms.

When the junction between the Bengal and Bombay divisions took place, at Sehwan, on the Arrul, near the junction of the two rivers, the two commanders, Sir H. Fane and Sir J. Keane, "met and embraced each other most cordially." An express arrived from Mr. Macnaghten, urging the army to push on, which Sir H. Fane was anxious to do. Major Outram was despatched to communicate with Mr. Macnaghten and the Shah, at Shikarpore. His majesty is described as of mild manners and very affable, though exacting much ceremony from the British officers who approached him.

The difficulties of the march, arising from want of camels, provisions, and water, were aggravated by the rebellious temper of the Cutch camel-men, who (numbering 2,000 or 3,000) struck work, and refused to advance. Major Outram promptly selected twenty of their most influential jemadars, and tying up one at a time, gave two dozen lashes to one, three dozen to another, and to a fourth four dozen, and found this rule of arithmetical progression worked wonders: the whole body of refractories became "quite obedient."

The attacks of the Beloochees were a severe annoyance; hordes of them, surrounding the army on the march, committed extensive depredations, and even murders. "In a country where every strong man's hand is raised against his weaker neighbour," observes our author, "such occurrences

* Rough Notes of the Campaign in Sinde and Affghanistan, in 1838-39; being Extracts from a Personal Journal kept while on the Staff of the Army of the Indus. By Major James Outram, 23d Regt. [Bombay] N.I., now Political Agent in Sinde. Bombay, 1840. London, reprinted. Richardson.

could hardly be prevented, even by the most determined measures and the severest examples." But these depredations were palliated, if not provoked, by the plundering propensities of the Shah's army, respecting which our envoy had often occasion to remonstrate with the Shah.

On the 21st March, Major Outram, on riding out to meet the Commander-in-chief, met with a severe injury by a fall from his horse, which confined him to his palankeen for some time.

The Bolan Pass, which has acquired so much notoriety, is thus described by our author:—

8th April. Our spies from the Bolan Pass report that the tribes which occupied it having quarrelled and fought among themselves about the division of booty, no opponents are now to be seen.—9th. Marched with the artillery brigade, escorted by H.M.'s 17th Foot, eleven and a-half miles into the pass, along the bed of the Bolan river, the channel of which is the only road; a stream of clear water, from thirty to forty feet broad, and from one to three in depth, crossing the road six times. During the floods, the stream, which is in some places confined between perpendicular precipices, within a channel sixty or eighty feet wide, would preclude the possibility of escape to an army caught in the torrent. The mountains on every side are the most abrupt, sterile, and inhospitable, I ever beheld—not a blade of vegetation of any kind being found, save in the bed of the stream, where there is some coarse grass, on which horses and camels pick a scanty subsistence. The mountains are as repulsive in appearance as they are barren in reality, being everywhere of a dull and uniform brown colour.

The column to which our officer was attached was only once molested by the Beloochees, who appeared in numbers on the scarped heights; but fifty, having ventured into the plain, were charged and cut up by our cavalry. On emerging from the pass, which is a continued ascent of about one foot in one hundred, for seventy-five miles, there was a decided and grateful alteration of climate. Many of the Kakurs (a wild tribe occupying the upper part of the pass) were seen on the heights; but they were unarmed, and did not offer to molest the troops. "In the narrow defile, the stench arising from the countless putrefying camels was dreadful." Several bodies of murdered stragglers and cossids (couriers) were met with. At Quetta, they found that the khan of Khelat, notwithstanding his treaty with the Shah, had been in close communication with Dost Mahomed Khan, and withheld the promised assistance.

In the further advance of the army, the sufferings for want of water were dreadful. Wells had been filled up by the enemy, and even the mountain-streams used for irrigation had been cut off or diverted. Many of the camp-followers were enticed by the natives to follow them, under pretence of shewing them water and provisions, when they were murdered in cold blood. Numerous bodies were seen on the line of march: no less than one hundred were counted in a stage of five miles.

At Dil-i-Hajee, they learned that the sirdars of Candahar, owing to dissensions amongst themselves, and to the defection of Haji Khan Kakur, on whom they relied, had broken up their army and fled from Candahar.

Major Outram describes this celebrated city as a mile and a half long by one broad, composed of houses built of mud, the streets narrow and dirty, and surrounded by a wall thirty feet high. Hasty preparations for defence had been made in paltry outworks round the walls; but the place could not have stood against our artillery for twenty-four hours.

The next circumstance of any importance noticed in Major Outram's journal is the march from Candahar to Ghizni, in which the troops were harassed by the Ghiljees. The assault and capture of Ghizni is an event so recent and so well known, that it is unnecessary to say more than that Major Outram's account, which is that of an eye-witness, who was placed in a position of peril, whilst it does justice to the gallantry of the British troops, declares the opposition of the Affghans as "highly creditable." Hyder Khan, the governor, was discovered concealed in a tower, with about twenty of his adherents, who would not surrender till the life of their chief was guaranteed. A few desperate characters continued, after the surrender of the fortress, to defend isolated houses, wounding one officer, and killing and wounding several of the men. There is the following entry in the journal under the 25th, two days after the surrender: "The leader of the party which continued firing upon our soldiers on the 23d, after the town had surrendered, and who twice renewed hostilities, after having actually sued for quarter, was this day shot by order of the Commander-in-chief." This entry, as it stands, we presume, was made before the incident had excited the attention and remarks which it has since provoked.

After the fall of Ghizni, which had been looked upon as impregnable, Dost Mahomed Khan despatched his brother, Jubbul Khan, to Shah Shooja, with overtures for an arrangement. Understanding from the king, that the banishment of Dost Mahomed to India must form one of the conditions of the treaty, Jubbul Khan, "who had spoken his mind very freely," declared without hesitation that the Ameer would not subscribe to any such terms.

The chief of Cabul, who had moved out of the city at the head of his army, finding that the British troops had commenced their march to Cabul, fled to Bamean; whereupon, 2,000 of the Shah's Affghans, under Haji Khan Kakur, Nusseer-ud-Dowlah,* as he was officially styled, were ordered to pursue him, accompanied by 100 of our cavalry, under the orders of Major Outram, for the purpose of stimulating their exertions and checking barbarities, in the event of the fugitive and his family falling into their hands. It soon appeared that Haji Khan and his party had no real intention that this event should happen. At the hour of departure, not more than 300 effective men could be mustered; of the remainder, only "400 or 500 Affghan rabble, mounted upon *yaboos* and starved ponies," could be collected. Haji Khan proposed to take the party a roundabout road, instead of the nearest route over the hills, so as to intersect that of the Ameer. Throughout the journey, Haji Khan threw every impediment in the way of a rapid movement, and the Affghans were always in the rear, and when within six-

* 'Defender of the state.'

teen miles of the object of their pursuit, his motions, instead of being quickened, were relaxed. Having no authority to act without the Affghans, and Dost Mahomed's escort being too strong for the British party, Major Outram could only employ entreaties and remonstrances with the Haji, who at length represented the rashness of overtaking the fugitive; and hinted that many of his pursuers were traitors. This course of proceeding was persevered in, aided by some symptoms of an intention on the part of Haji Khan to detain Major Outram by force, "rather than permit him to rush on certain destruction;" till, after crossing the highest pass, in the Hindu Koosh, 15,000 feet high, and reaching Bamean, Major Outram found that the ex-chief of Cabul had obtained an asylum in the territories of an independent Uzbek chieftain at enmity with Shah Shooja. Further pursuit was now fruitless; the pursuers were restricted from passing beyond the Shah's territories, and their horses were incapable of making forced marches through want of food and rest. From Bamean Major Outram wrote to Mr. Macnaghten, the British envoy at Cabul, directly charging Haji Khan with the grossest cowardice, or the deepest treachery; "his backwardness," he observes, "having favoured the escape of the Ameer Dost Mahommed Khan, whose capture was inevitable, had the Khan pushed on, as he might have done, as I repeatedly urged him to do, and as his troops were perfectly capable of doing." The consequence to Haji Khan was that, on his return, he was arrested by order of the king, on a charge of treason, and of favouring the escape of Dost Mahomed Khan; and he is now a state-prisoner in India.

We find, in one of the Indian Mofussil papers, a long Memoir of this same Haji Khan Kakur, who is there termed the "Talleyrand of the East," and our readers may be amused with an abstract of it. Taj Mahomed, for such appears to be the Khan's real name, was born in a low condition. Major Outram states that he commenced life as a melon-vendor; but the memoir represents that his early years were occupied in tending goats; his father being a *chapan*, or goat-feeder, of the Kakur tribe. He first took service with one Azeez Oollah Khan Kakur, with whom he became an adept in cunning, and by a journey to Mecca (whence his epithet *Haji*), he acquired, with a knowledge of the world, a proficiency in the art of chicane. His adventures during his pilgrimage he frequently relates to his friends with inimitable humour. Having procured money sufficient to buy arms and a horse, he was entertained as a sowar by Nawab Jubur Khan, whom he left, and took service with Mustapha Khan, of Derah, a Beloochee chief. He is accused of prompting this chief's younger brother, Mahomed Ameer Khan, to remove him, and Taj Mahomed became a jemadar of ten horses to his heir, Mahomed Ameer Khan. Having an opportunity to ingratiate himself with the vizier, Futteh Khan of Cabul, Taj Mahomed proceeded with him to the capital, in a command of horse. At the seizure of Haji Feroze (a brother of Shah Shooja), in Herat, our hero was placed in command of the *arg*, or citadel, where he assumed independence, and for three days defied Futteh Khan; but he managed, notwithstanding, to conciliate

the vizier, and at the battle of Kakur Killah, he behaved so well, that he was restored to full favour and raised to the rank of Khan. When Futteh Khan's star set, in 1818, he became Peshkidmut to Prince Kamran, whom he deserted, on the fall of his fortunes, and rejoined the Barukzye family, with whom he remained, changing, indeed, from one to the other, till the invasion of Affghanistan by the British. He first found service with Sheer Dil Khan, of Candahar, whom he deserted for Mahomed Azim Khan, of Cabul, returning from him to Sheer Dil Khan. By an acceptable act of treachery, he at length grew into high favour with Dost Mahomed Khan, who gave him a jagheer, 500 horse, and the government of Bamean. Here he intrigued with Bokhara and Koondooz, and his tricks being discovered, he was ejected from his government, and was received into the service of Sultan Mahomed Khan, of Peshawur. When this place fell to the Sikhs, the Haji contrived to re-enter the service of Dost Mahomed Khan, whose kindness he repaid by becoming an instrument of the designs of the Sikhs, and he is supposed to have betrayed his master in the great battle with Hurry Sing. The Haji was again obliged to "seek a new master," and he became one of the confidential advisers of Raheem Dil Khan, of Candahar. Here he augmented the discords between the three brothers, and when our army approached Candahar, the Haji was a "faithful" servant of Kohun Dil Khan, the eldest. Up to the moment of his desertion to Shah Shooja, this man was exhorting the Ameers and their people to fight to the last, secretly insinuating suspicions into the minds of the chiefs respecting the designs of their brothers. Whilst Haji Khan Kakur was flattered and rewarded at the camp of Shah Shooja, a letter was found, addressed to Dost Mohamed Khan, encouraging him to resist, which there is every reason to believe was written by the traitor. The extraordinary series of his treasons is now closed. The writer of the memoir admits that Haji Khan is esteemed brave, that he is liberal, and hospitable, a most agreeable companion, and that, moreover, he prays five times a-day in public.

The consequences of the escape of Dost Mahomed Khan, it would appear, were mischievous to Major Outram, who, if we may believe the statements in the Indian newspapers (for not a syllable of this appears in the work before us), fell thereby under the displeasure of Sir John Keane, to which cause is imputed the omission of his name in the public despatches. "This act of injustice," says one of the papers, "has been fully compensated by the Local Government, who have appointed him to the important post of Resident at the Court of the Ameers at Hyderabad."

After his unsuccessful pursuit of the ex-chief of Cabul, Major Outram conducted an expedition into the Ghiljee country, the object of which was to seize the refractory chiefs, to establish the new Governor of the country, to reduce the forts belonging to Haji Khan, and to punish the perpetrators of the cold-blooded murder of Colonel Herring. This service appears to have been most gallantly and successfully performed. Then followed the attack and capture of Khelat. The "zeal and ability" of Major Outram, who volunteered his services on General Willshire's personal staff, are highly commended by that officer.

The major was deputed to take a duplicate despatch, announcing this event, from Khelat to Bombay, by the route of Sonmeanee, the sea-port of Lus, and we have the journal of this rather hazardous expedition.

It being of importance to ascertain the existence of a practicable road for troops from Candahar and Shawl, through Beloochistan, *viâ* Khelat, to the sea, and that by Wudd having been already reported upon by Colonel Pottinger, Major Outram resolved to explore the Nal road. Disguised in Affghan costume, assuming the character of a *peer*, or saint, and accompanied by two holy syuds of Shawl, he departed on the night of the 16th October 1839, the party consisting of six persons, mounted on four ponies and two camels. They overtook parties of women (some of whom had never before left the harem) flying from Khelat, and various other fugitives. The sensation created by the news of the fall of this fortress and the fate of Mehrab Khan was very great, and many were the curses poured out upon the Feringhees, and the vows of vengeance and retaliation. It was, however, well understood that no further obstruction to the British arms would be attempted, and that no body of Beloochees would venture to unite for that purpose. The travellers were glad to get in advance of the Khelat news, and thus escape questioning, and at length they entered an uninhabited country, without the trace of human abode for thirty miles. Then succeeded mountain ranges, the road winding along beds of dry water-channels, leading to that of a magnificent river, totally destitute of water, the country still exhibiting no signs of inhabitants, except a solitary Beloochee, who surprised our traveller when seated in a dell reading a Bombay newspaper, which he had obtained from a captive at Khelat. An open country succeeded; but, "owing to the want of population, the whole tract, from Beila to the coast, although perfectly level, and containing a rich soil, which is well watered by the Poorallee, is in fact little better than a desert." They arrived at Sonmeanee, 355 miles from Khelat, on the 23d, and embarked for Kurachee in the evening, whence Major Outram embarked for Bombay, and learned there, a few days after, that a party had been in pursuit of him, who had missed their prey at Sonmeanee only by a few hours.

This simple and unvarnished tale of adventures cannot be unacceptable to the European reader. We have been informed that Dr. Burnes is the editor of the work.

THE ANGLO-BURMESE PROVINCES.

No. I.—Moulmein.

Moulmein, the capital of the British possessions on the coast of Tenasserim, occupies a tongue of land at the junction of the Salwein-Gyne and Attaran rivers, opposite the old city of Martaban, and in a line with the northern point of Bruxe Island or Buloo-kyoun. At its cession to the English, in 1826, it contained only a few huts; it is now three miles in length, and numbers a population of upwards of 17,000 souls. The bulk of the inhabitants are Taliens, an orderly and well-disposed race, emigrants from Martaban, Siriam, and Dalla; the remaining portion is made up of adventurers from all parts of India, but chiefly petty Choliah dealers, Arab and Persian merchants, and a few enterprising Europeans: the former find ample employment as shipwrights, sawyers, and foresters; the latter have miscellaneous dealings. In addition to the above, there is usually a fluctuating population of about a thousand Burman and Talien labourers, who leave their villages for a time, and repair to Moulmein in search of employment. The staples of export are teak timber, paddy, and rice; the first is felled on the banks of the numerous minor streams which feed the above-mentioned rivers, distant by the circuitous water-journey from fifty to a hundred miles: it pays a duty upon its arrival at Moulmein of fifteen per cent. in kind. The rice is the produce of Bruxe Island and some of the neighbouring plains, which are put under cultivation during the rainy monsoon, and yield sixty-six fold, without the expense and cares of artificial irrigation. At present, the cultivation is of no great extent, but it may be increased to any amount. The timber hitherto exported has been almost entirely the production of the natural forests on the banks of the Attaran and its tributaries, from three to eight days' journey by water to the south-east of Moulmein; it is light, of moderate size, and tolerably durable. A few ponies are occasionally shipped to the Mauritius and other places; but these are not reared in our provinces. The inland trade to and from Moulmein is carried on principally by the Shans, who people the extensive regions to the north and north-east. Caravans of these people arrive annually from the interior; those from the west side of the Salwein bring with them ponies, lackered boxes, and coarse silks; those from the fortified city of Zimmay and its neighbourhood come with bullocks (which are in great demand for the European troops), and occasionally elephants, which they sell or barter for English piece-goods, coarse cloth, fire-arms, cutlery, salt, and a few other articles, none of which pay duty either on their importation or transmission. A considerable internal communication is kept up, by means of the rivers, with the people who are scattered on their banks. This traffic appears to be in the hands of Bengallees, who barter away their goods to the villagers, at a high premium, for market supplies and other produce, upon which a second profit is made at Moulmein.

The Peguers or Taliens, who form the bulk of the population, are a short, active race, possessing great physical endurance; they have well-developed chests, fine waists, small joints, large legs, small feet, thick necks; those who have intermarried with the Siamese are fairer and stouter than the people of Ava. They are fond of games of strength, delight in shows and plays, are partial to golden ornaments and silks of gaudy colours and fantastic patterns. There is no race in the world whose love of country surpasses theirs; the chief of the Crow nation is equalled by the Peguer in the extravagant enco-

miums which he passes upon the land of his birth: "If," says he, "you require fish, the sea and rivers are full of them; if you want salt to season your food, the sea and earth produce it in abundance; if you long for fruits and vegetables, they grow spontaneously wherever you go; the forests yield bamboos for building houses, and teak for making canoes."

Education appears to be more generally distributed among the males than in any other country in the world, as it is a rare thing to meet with an adult person who is not able to read, and seven out of ten can write also; scarcely any thing, however, beyond reading and writing is acquired by the majority of the men, who remain too short a time under the control of the priests to extend their knowledge further. Those youths who assume the ecclesiastical robe, and who form about a twentieth of the whole, acquire a smattering of arithmetic, theology, metaphysics, law, history, poetry, and the sacred language of Maghada (Pali). Most of the pupils cease to attend the colleges after they have learnt the alphabet and know how to form the letters; and three-fourths of those who assume the yellow robe quit the kyoums before they have completed their novitiate; their parents are expected to cook a portion of food daily, and carry it to the college; and if their circumstances admit of it, to contribute to the comfort of the priests, by offerings of robes, cushions, candles, books, &c. &c. The condition of the priesthood is far better than that of even the wealthy inhabitants; the kyoums in which they live are the best dwellings in the country; the food they receive in alms from the people is not only abundant, but usually prepared with much care; and the raiment they wear is always thrown aside before it becomes old: the only hardships to which they are condemned by the rules of their order are celibacy, and refraining from food from noon until the dawn of the morning. With regard to their learning, many of them attain a critical knowledge of Pali, history, medicine, and a smattering of astronomy, law, and poetry; and all are well read in theology.

The exportation of rice has not yet attained any magnitude; but a steady demand has only to be created for it, when the provinces would be capable of supplying the markets of Penang, the Mauritius, and Ceylon. The timber trade is the only one at present of any importance at Moulmein; it is almost exclusively in the hands of Europeans, who hold grants of forest land, upon the tenure of keeping them at work; but the system they have hitherto pursued has been so defective, that not only has the market at various times been badly supplied, but a large proportion of the timber felled has been of an inferior quality. The most wanton destruction has also been carried on in the forests; young trees have been felled, boundaries have not been respected, encroachments have been made both on public and private property, work has been suspended, and the local court has been crowded with suits connected with the trade. The quality of the teak varies much with the situation of the spot upon which it grows; that growing upon the Wengoo, or west branch of the Attaran, is worm-eaten, and generally of an inferior description. The Attaran or Mateekut teak is rather light and soft, but well adapted for ship-building. The timber felled near the head of that river is of the finest description. The Gyne produces timber of an indifferently good quality, rather hard, but inferior in size. The teak from the Salwein is usually knotty, hard, and harsh to work: the teak from the English side of the Salwein, near the frontier, is large, knotty, straight, hard, and more suited for masts than any other service. Since the failure of the forests on the coast of Malabar, the teak of Moulmein has come into pretty extensive use at Bombay and on the

Island of Ceylon. Ship-building has been carried on for some years at Moulmein; the vessels constructed there in former years, however, did not bear a high character, as it was reported of them that they contained too much wood and too little iron, that they were badly finished, and generally defective in their construction; but these objections can no longer be made against those which have latterly left the stocks, as they have, in most instances, been laid down and built under the superintendence of experienced builders. There are frequently from ten to fourteen vessels, of from 250 to 600 tons, in the course of completion; and Government has lately ordered a steamer of 700 tons to be laid down.

The price of labour, contrasted with the price of provisions, is enormously high. A Chinese carpenter receives Rs. 35 a month, a common one Rs. 22. 8. A shipwright earns Rs. 15 a month, which is no more than the wages of a common labourer. A basket of table rice costs Rs. 1. 4.; a basket of the second sort of rice, one rupee. Pine apples average eighty for the rupee; cucumbers, two hundred; melons, twenty; and jack-fruit from eight to ten. Butchers' meat, ghee, coco-nut oil, and sea-fish are all excessively dear; but as the Taliens seldom eat any thing else than rice, agapyee, river-fish, fruit, and vegetables, they can afford to lay by more than half their earnings. Provisions being so cheap and abundant, and labour in such great demand, one naturally expects to find the condition of the common people superior to that of the natives of India, and such is really the case: the labourers are not only all in comfortable circumstances, but many of them, besides having good dwellings of their own, can afford to clothe themselves and their families in silk garments; indigent people are seldom if ever seen, and such a thing as a beggar is only to be met with in the thoroughfares leading to the great temples at the time of the periodical festivals. These festivals, which occur four times in the year, are attended by the whole population of the town; the men and women clad in the gaudy silks of Burmah; the latter with a profusion of gold ornaments upon their persons, clearly indicating the happy condition of the people, who are thus enabled to gratify their national passion for wearing gold to its fullest extent; indeed, it may be said of the inhabitants of Moulmein, and the provinces generally, that they are incomparably better off than any others in the Company's dominions; and I am happy to add, that they are quite sensible of the fact, for they call the country *Nat-pyee-glay*, or the 'little paradise.'

There are two good bazars at Moulmein; they are built under piazzas, which protect the people from the sultry heat of the sun and the heavy rains which prevail on this coast during six months of the year. They have raised floors, and are portioned off into stalls, which the occupiers hire from Government for a trifling sum. The supply of fish is good, the vegetables are numerous and fine, and the fruits superior to those of Hindoostan. Rice, venison, agapyee, flowers, and other articles of daily convenience, are also sold; and a brisk trade is carried on by the natives of India in English cutlery, cloths, drugs, and spices: poultry is scarce throughout the whole country, and therefore bears a very high price. The various articles occupy separate divisions, the most attractive of which is that containing vegetables. The climate and soil are highly favourable to the propagation of herbs, and as the Taliens eat of almost every green thing that grows, we here see, intermixed with vegetables of every known description, the leaves and flowers of all the trees of the forest. The stalls in the bazars are always kept by women, as the men deem it a feminine employment to sit in the shade and vend articles of food.

The women of Moulmein are short in person, and inclined to corpulency; they have flat faces, low foreheads, and thick lips, and are fairer than the women of Burmah. Their manners are pleasing, and they have sometimes a graceful carriage. As wives (excepting where they have been demoralized by their propinquity to Europeans), they are thrifty and faithful; as mothers, careless and unfeeling. They are artful and mercenary, vain of their persons, and prodigal in the display of their charms; as they do not reach puberty at so early an age as the females of Hindoostan, they are not united in marriage till the seventeenth or eighteenth year; and before they are twenty, many of them have had two husbands, the first having left them to their fate, after having squandered away their dowries. The position of Moulmein, upon the very edge of the Burman frontier, offers an encouragement to the Taliens to abandon their families whenever they feel inclined to follow the bent of their improvident and unstable desires, as a person has only to cross the Salwein river to place himself beyond the reach of the law.

One material cause of the prosperous condition of the population of the Tenasserim provinces is, the perfect equality that exists throughout all classes; the degrading and pernicious distinctions which are perpetuated in Burmah, between the Loo-kaung and the Loo-yok, have been very wisely put an end to by our Government; we accordingly see no professional beggars nor pagodah-slaves, nor are people afflicted with leprosy driven out of the towns and villages, and compelled to beg their bread.

Having alluded to these castes, it may be proper to describe them here, especially as no correct account of them has yet appeared. There are four classes of Loo-yok, or inferior people, in Burmah, *viz.* the beggars by birth, the lepers, the pagodah-slaves, and the Ooparadza, or people whose duty it is to superintend the burning of the dead. These four classes cannot intermarry with each other, nor can they enter the superior grade, as persons of the latter class, who may form a connection with members of the inferior one, immediately lose their birthright, and become absorbed into the inferior order. This is called *tsau-lou-nouk-young-pu-thee.* Each of the four classes has a head or chief, who performs all the functions of a magistrate, and from among these is chosen a superior, who presides over the whole, under the title of Lay-tsou-ook, or prince of the four inferior grades. Some of the females of these degraded classes are very beautiful, and receive the covert addresses of men of rank; they live separated from the mass of the people, in villages of their own, and in the suburbs of great towns; they are blessed with the same comforts of life as the other inhabitants; they must, however, follow certain occupations, to which they are restricted. The beggars must subsist upon alms, and only follow any other employment when these fail. The pagodah-slaves must live in the vicinity of temples, clean the courts, and collect the offerings of wax candles, banners, money, trays, boxes, &c., and dispose of them for the benefit of the chief, who is expected to yield half of his revenue to the king; and the Ooparadza must attend all funerals, and superintend the burning and burial of the dead. The advantages resulting from equal rights are every where visible at Moulmein; the people are all engaged in following the employments most conducive to their own comfort; the high price of labour, also, enables them to live with ease, and is an encouragement to population, as it not only invites settlers from Burmah, but renders children a source of riches to their parents.

The civil establishment of the provinces consists of a commissioner, deputy commissioner, two assistants, and a police magistrate. The first and the two

last reside at Moulmein, the second resides at Tavoy, and the junior assistant at Mergui. The military force has been increased to two Queen's regiments, two regiments of native infantry, a company of European artillery, and a corps of Talien light infantry. The 62d regiment of Foot, and one of the Sepoy corps, are quartered in the cantonment, which occupies the interior of a large quadrangular fort, whose walls are of the most substantial order, and still in good preservation, notwithstanding their high antiquity. The town occupies the space between the walls and the shore of the rivers on the north and west sides, and to the east runs a range of hills dotted with pagodahs.

The great temple, which stands immediately behind the wall, has been repaired and beautified since the place came into our possession, and now forms a striking object from the river; its elevation is not so great as that of the Shoey Dagown at Rangoon, nor are its proportions so just. It is more than probable that the present edifice was rebuilt about the year 1527, as a large bell, which is suspended within the court, commemorates the expenditure of 160,000 pieces of silver, by King Khaymama, for religious purposes.

The year in the Pegu country is divided into three seasons, of four months each, *viz.* the rainy, the cold, and the hot. The first commences at Wazo-lu-byee, or full moon of June; but the wet monsoon usually sets in on the 1st of May, and continues with brief intervals of dry weather till the end of October. The sun during the hot season is very powerful, but its heat is tempered by a cool wind, which prevails from ten or eleven in the forenoon. The public offices, barracks, hospitals, and houses of the officers, are all constructed of teak,* and covered with a thatch of the neepah leaf, a small palm growing in great abundance in various situations within the provinces, but especially at Tavoy. The use of timber has hitherto been popular, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring well-burnt bricks at a moderate price; but since the disastrous fire of 1837, the proprietors of land in the great street between the court-house and the cantonment have been required to rebuild their shops and warehouses of burnt bricks; and very many substantial houses have been erected.

* Frequent allusions having been made to the timber of Moulmein, it may be proper to detail the qualities of the teak usually to be found in the market. The western branch of the Attaran is called the Wenyan, the eastern branch the Dzamee. The timber growing on the banks of the former stream is worm-eaten, coarse-grained, and red in colour. The Dzamee teak is strait, soft, and light-coloured. That produced in the forests called Tshiet-kyee, Kyoon-kyoung, and Motteekul, is all of the same quality. The timber of the Thoung-yeen river, brought down the Salwein, is long, red, hard, and knotty. That from Kaulon, on the Burman side of the river, hard, knotty, and much worm-eaten. Dazyoin produces also hard, knotty, reddish timber. Illoinbyoung, a branch of the lower Gyne, produces moderately-sized, hard, light-coloured timber. Kyouktsarut, a western branch of the Salwein, produces worm-eaten, hard, red timber.

HINDU CRITICISM.

THE following specimen of Hindu criticism appears in a Bengali journal. It is a review of M. de Tassy's *History of Hindustani Literature*. As a literary curiosity, we give the original: its style and manner denote that the writer is conversant with our organs of criticism.

Sunbad Sowdamini.
Wednesday, 11th December 1839.

সম্বাদ সৌদামিনী।
বুধবার ১১ ডিসেম্বর ১৮৩৯ সাল।
হিদুস্থানীয় বিখ্যাত মহানুভব
দিগের গুণ বর্ণিতযুক্ত ভাষা ভা-

With pleasure, we announce the publication of the first volume of a valuable French work,

containing biographical accounts of most of the renowned personages of Hindustan.

ষিত যন্ত্রাঙ্কিত এক উত্তমগ্রন্থের আদিখণ্ড বিষয়ে আমরা সানন্দে প্রতীতিক করিতেছি।

This useful compilation has been published by Professor Garcin de Tassy, of Paris, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Committee of Great Britain and Ireland.

এই উপাদেয় গ্রন্থ পারিস নগর বাসী গুণরাশী মানসিউর গার্সিন তি টাসী সাহেব কর্ত্তৃক রচিতা-নন্তর গ্রেট ব্রিটন ও০ আইর লণ্ডের ও০রিয়াণ্টল ত্রান্সলেসন কমিটী নামক সমিতিব আনুকূল্যেমুদ্রিত হইয়াছে।

In speaking of this volume, we are happy to state, that it does much credit to the author, for the indefatigable exertions with which he has carried on his inquiries in the remote corners of Hindustan, and the unabated zeal with which it seems he has prosecuted his plan. In return, we have now to acknowledge our obligations, and tender him our sincere thanks for his bringing our respected countrymen to the notice of the people of France, a kingdom very nearly allied to our British rulers.

এই পুস্তকের বিবরণ আমরা আহ্লাদ পরঃসর প্রচার করিতেছি যে কথিত গ্রন্থ কর্ত্তা অশ্রান্ত ক্লেশ-দ্বারা হিন্দুস্থানের অতি দূর দেশ পর্য্যন্তের অনুসন্ধান এব০ অভ্রান্ত উৎসাহ সহকারে এতদ্ব্যাপার সুসম্পন্ন করণে অতি প্রশংস্য হই যাছেন এতৎপরিবর্ত্তে আমরা এক্ষণে অস্মৎ কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকার এব০ অস্মদাদির ইরাজ রাজা-দিগের অতিসন্নিহিত সম্রাজ্য ফ্রান্স রাজ্যের জনগণেরনিকট আমারদিগের প্রধানলোকের চরিত্র লিখনে সংগ্রহকার প্রতিধন্য বাদ করি।

OFFICERS PREACHING TO SEPOYS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—I rely upon your kindness and candour for the insertion of the following communication, which I have received from India, in reply to a report in your Journal for April 1838. The letters referred to in it arrived in course. For obvious reasons, I do not give the name of the writer.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN POYNDER.

Bombay, 1st March 1840.

MY DEAR SIR:—The steady support you have for years given to the cause of Christianity and of truth, in connexion with the British possessions in the East, at once supplies both inducement to trespass upon you and my apology for so doing, in reference to a speech attributed to the Hon. H. Lindsay in the Court of Proprietors, on the 21st March 1838, as reported in the *Asiatic Journal* for April 1838, in which Mr. Lindsay is made to declare, "that he knew, from undoubted authority, that officers of the East-India Company's service had, upon parade, after the military exercises were concluded, taken upon themselves to address the sepoys, and to preach to them in disparagement of their religion."

This speech has beaten the rounds of the local papers, and has excited unmingled astonishment and regret. It refers to a class of officers, happily a numerous and still increasing body, in the Indian army, who form its brightest ornament, and whose devotion to the service, integrity, and zeal, have never been impeached, and upon whose tried fidelity and disregard of all personal considerations, in circumstances of trial and difficulty, our Indian Governments have had too frequent proofs, to allow of such an insinuation as that implied in Mr. Lindsay's speech to pass current for a moment. I shall not attempt to describe what I know to have been the feelings of such persons in this army, on such an attempt to bring their fair reputation into discredit. You, my dear Sir, will readily understand their position—banished from their native land, in nine cases out of ten for life—when unable to defend themselves, to find one of their honourable masters stand forth to attack them, when their voice and their plea of defence cannot gain admittance. This you may understand, and you have not been insensible to the claims of the injured; but I question if the generous mind itself is in the position to understand the feeling of gratitude and of admiration excited by your endeavour to wipe off the foul stigma that was so wantonly cast upon the absent. Neither will I offend against delicacy by dwelling upon our obligations to you, both in the particular instance referred to, and in the noble way in which, upon every occasion, you have exposed yourself to that suspicion which you have so frequently and so effectually removed from the injured in this country.

I am fully sensible of what is due to discipline, and how unmilitary a proceeding this for a soldier to appeal for protection in any other way than that laid down by the Act which governs him; but, cautious as I feel on this head, and every way anxious to uphold instead of weakening authority by *agitation*, I have felt too deeply in the present question to remain silent. You will, my dear Sir, I am assured, at once recognise the propriety of avoiding any reference to my name.

I have addressed some of the oldest and most respectable public officers, all of them either the commanding officers or the staff of the principal military stations of the presidency, as to any knowledge they may have of the circumstance alluded to by Mr. Lindsay. The following copy of a letter from an adjutant-general of the army, to my address, speaks the language of all, and I transcribe it, to show how utterly unfounded the accusation is.

Colonel ——— writes:—"I never heard, either privately or publicly, of any circumstance occurring upon the parade of any regiment or body of troops belonging to this army, that could afford even the shadow of a ground for such an assertion

as that stated in your note now replied to. Had a rumour of such a thing ever reached me, a sense of duty would have made me, without a moment's delay, use every exertion to satisfy myself upon what foundation it rested, and means would have been taken very soon to convince any party so offending of the grave nature of his indiscretion. And I am, therefore, perfectly satisfied that such a thing was never attempted to be put in practice, if it ever entered the head of the greatest enthusiast on the subject, as to preach to the sepoys on parade in disparagement of their religion."

A staff officer at one of our largest stations writes:—"During that period (fourteen years), I have been intimately connected with missionaries and blue-light officers, as they call them, and up to this instant I not only never heard, but I can safely say I never even suspected, such a downright mad act and injudicious proceeding as that of an officer or officers, of any service, having upon parade, after the exercises were concluded, taken upon themselves to address the sepoys, and to preach to them in disparagement of their religion."

Shall I add my own testimony? It is that of an officer who has served twenty-two years, and has more than once faced his country's foes and has bled in her defence, and is prepared to do so again at duty's call; and I can with confidence affirm, that I never heard even a whisper of such a piece of madness attempted, either on or off parade, by any officer of this or any other army. Rely on it, my dear Sir, there is too high a sense of duty pervading the service, and too correct and vigilant an eye over the military body here, to render such an act at all possible.

I write from a sick couch: the medical gentlemen tell me I cannot recover in this country, and I know the uncertainty of life every where, to be too sanguine of restoration any where. But I am only one of many, whom I know similarly situated, who have given up to their country that which is most precious to man, their *health* and *strength*, by exposure at duty's call to this ungenial climate, without a murmur, sustained by better hopes and firmer support than can be derived from the sympathy and confidence of their earthly rulers (dear and soothing as this, too, would prove); and before Mr. Lindsay again attempts to add to the trials of his countrymen so situated, I trust he will pause and reflect on the effect such indiscriminate and ill-founded accusations are likely to produce.

I remain, my dear Sir, with profound respect and esteem,

Your most obedient, most faithful servant,

(Signed) ————————

Captain, Bombay Artillery.

P.S.—I will send you all the original documents herein quoted and referred to, by a ship going round the Cape. This goes by overland despatch.

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for June 1839, there is a memoir of the East-India Company's Military Seminary, which requires the addition of the following particulars:—

Addiscombe House, previous to its occupancy by the Earl of Liverpool, had been the residence successively of the Lord Chancellor Talbot (who died there) and of Lord Grantham. In the Rev. D. Lyson's *Environs of London*, Sir John Vanburgh is stated to have been the architect. The death of Inigo Jones, which happened in 1652, destroys the supposition that he designed this edifice.

A small barrack, for the occasional detachment of sappers and miners, including a work-shop for the tailors of the institution, a room for the construction of models, a projected ward for infectious patients in the hospital, and lodges at the two entrances to the grounds, comprise the more recent additions to the conveniences of the institution.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

No less than seventeen years have elapsed since the first formation of a fund in India for the purpose of carrying into effect a communication by steam-vessels between that country and Europe; and, after a very considerable outlay of funds, a prodigious effusion of sanguine promises, a world of speaking and of writing, the object, as far as private energy and enterprise have gone, remains in the same embryo state as when Capt. Johnston first, and then Mr. Waghorn, began to stir the Calcutta community. It is not our design to review the causes which have retarded the fulfilment of so desirable an object, and for which ample resources were obtained or obtainable; but we may observe, that the disputes between the presidencies abroad upon this subject, the perpetual squabbles amongst the same party at the same presidency, the rise and fall of project after project, the conflicting views, the rival interests, the petty jealousies, to which this object has given rise, would afford materials for a narrative at once ridiculous and lamentable.

Upon one point alone, the various partisans have been tolerably unanimous, namely, that of ascribing all the blame of the delay to the Government. Now it has always been the policy of the Government to abstain from interference in matters of this kind, and to leave them in the hands of private individuals, upon the principle that commercial energy and enterprise can effect such objects much better without than with the co-operation of Government. This policy has been successfully acted upon in other great lines of steam-communication, by land as well as sea, where the vessels and loco-motive engines are the property of private companies, the Government contracting with them for the transmission of their mails and despatches. So far as the exigencies of the state demanded it, in the absence of a private channel of conveyance, the Government have established a steam-communication with India, and if letters can now be despatched from England to Bombay in the short space of *thirty-one days*,* who have the mercantile community and people of England and of India to thank for it, but the Government? If the projectors of steam communication at Calcutta, who have been vociferating and abusing each other and the Government for so many years, and *doing* literally nothing themselves, had applied the funds they have wasted to floating a few steamers, even on the Asiatic side alone, the Government would have been glad to employ them, though they might be naturally reluctant to bind themselves hand and foot, by entering into engagements previous to a specific plan being put into operation.

We have, at length, however, some prospect of seeing a proper direction given to private energy and exertions in this matter. Two plans are now brought to a certain degree of maturity, which may be carried on either separately, or in conjunction, or as one united scheme. We have been addressed by the projectors of both these plans, and we have both the schemes before us; but we shall observe, as we have endeavoured

* The utmost that Mr. Waghorn promised, when he first projected his steam-scheme, was to convey the mails from London to Calcutta in *seventy days*.

to do all throughout this protracted controversy, a strict impartiality, submitting to our readers an outline of each plan, with such remarks as they may suggest.

What is termed in Bengal the Comprehensive scheme has, luckily for its projectors, fallen into the hands of an able and a straightforward man of business, Mr. Curtis, late governor of the Bank of England, and under the management of the Board, of which he is the chairman, a company is now formed or forming, under the title of the East-Indian Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £800,000, to be raised in 16,000 shares of £50 each. Although this scheme has been from time to time adverted to in our Asiatic Intelligence, we think it better here to state, that it proposes to establish, by means of large and powerful steam ships, a connected intercourse between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and England, in one unbroken chain, reducing the communication as nearly as possible to a certainty. Bombay is not embraced at present in the arrangement, but will eventually be included.

To meet the wishes of the Indian public, and looking to an immediate profitable return in the general call for such a preliminary step, it is proposed to purchase and despatch to Calcutta, with the least possible delay, the largest steam-vessel procurable, to be employed between that port and Suez, making four voyages from each place in the year. To carry the entire service into effect for a regular monthly communication, it is intended to build seven steam ships of such tonnage and power as to be applicable to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, in case of any interruption to that through Egypt. The vessels will also be so constructed as to admit of their carrying an effectual armament in case of any warlike contingency. From detailed calculations, which have been made on those data which experience has already furnished, the estimated outlay, charges, and revenues, are exhibited in the following abstract :—

Outlay.

Building and fitting seven steam ships, cost of stations abroad, and incidental expenses	£600,000

Annual Charge.

Wages, coals, victualling, insurance, &c., sinking fund for wear and tear, and renewal of ships, and charges of all kinds	239,000

Income.

Passengers, less victualling and land transport	£281,000	
Freight, consisting of light parcels, periodicals, bullion, &c.	24,000	
		305,000
Yielding a clear annual surplus of		£66,000

or upwards of 11 per cent. upon £600,000.

No contribution for post-office service has been included in these calculations; but there can be no doubt that the company, when once in operation, must be employed by Government to carry the mails.

To carry into effect the plans of the company, the following outline is proposed:—That steam ships shall start on a fixed day in each month from Eng-

land and Calcutta; the time calculated on for the performance of the route being, from

England to Alexandria		14	days.
„	Ceylon.....	35 to 37	„
„	Madras	38 to 40	„
„	Calcutta	42 to 45	„

The route across the isthmus of Suez to be at the charge and under the superintendence of the Company.

It will be seen from our Asiatic Intelligence (p. 311), that £104,000 of the proposed capital has been subscribed in India.

The other plan, proposed by the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company (which has now assumed the additional epithet "Oriental"), is developed in this month's Asiatic Intelligence (p. 309), and it proposes to forward mails and letters to and from India by two routes, one a land-route through France *viâ* Marseilles, and the other a sea-route, by Falmouth and Gibraltar; both uniting at Malta. The outward mails through France will leave London on the 4th, and the sea-packets on the 1st of the month, both reaching Malta on the 13th, and being forwarded to Alexandria on the 14th. On the homeward route, through France, the mails will leave Malta on the 28th of the month: the only difference between the sea-route and the overland is the time required for the transmission of letters between Falmouth and London. Every necessary accommodation is to be provided for passengers by the vessels, and those persons who go by the sea-route will have the opportunity of visiting Spain and Portugal, staying there a longer or shorter time at their pleasure. It is understood that the government will contract with this Company, experimentally, from the 1st of September.

This scheme presents many advantageous features. It is already in operation, and requires merely an extension of capital and means; it admits of union with the other plan, for the Peninsular Company, "so far from entertaining any views of rivalry or opposition towards those who have taken a leading part in advocating the Comprehensive plan of Steam Communication with India, are ready and willing to co-operate with them in carrying out that long-contemplated enterprize to its full extent;" and, moreover, it offers to passengers a source of attraction, in the facilities it will afford of visiting Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.

Our opinion is decidedly in favour of the expediency of union and co-operation between the East-Indian and the Peninsular Companies, either by dividing the line betwixt them, the Peninsular taking the line between England and Alexandria, and the East-Indian that between the isthmus of Suez and India; or by merging the East-Indian Company, which is yet imperfect, in the other, which is complete and organized. It is to be hoped that a new race of rivalry will not be commenced between these two bodies, with the Precursorites (a strange misnomer) still in the rear, which will make the subject of steam-communication with India a standing jest.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY MRS. CLEMONS.

Chapter IV.—Servants—Children—Cooking—Native Letters—Home Voyage.

It is some time before you can readily conform to the manners and customs of the East, but when habit has once reconciled you to them (and this is the case in a few years), you begin to wonder how you could have formerly dispensed with your numerous attendants and other appendages to an Indian residence. Every thing is totally opposite to European customs. Among your servants, one or two tailors are in constant pay; they come to your house every morning at nine o'clock, and take their places in a verandah or in a spare room, which is used for the purpose, where they seat themselves on a mat upon the ground, and commence the operation of sewing. They do every kind of needle-work in the neatest manner; make ball-dresses, caps, and bonnets, gentlemen's trowsers, waistcoats, and jackets, embroider muslins, and mend all the clothes of the family. They are remarkably expert and clever work-people, and indeed can make every thing, provided you give them a *muster*, as they call it, which is a pattern of what you wish to be done. Some families that are large keep three or four of these useful servants constantly employed. They all sew backwards, and do almost as much business with their toes as with their hands; for they wind their thread by holding it between, or rather by hooking it on, their great toes. They hold the seam or hem between their toes firmly; and thus upon a lady's beautiful satin dress the feet have been equally employed with the hands. The women of Madras cannot sew; and all over India the men do this office. There are also two or three other men attached to your establishment, who would be curious appendages elsewhere; these are *washermen* and *ironmen*—for washing and ironing are also the work of the men, and two or more are always kept in your family, according to its size. Both gentlemen and ladies change the whole of their clothes daily, sometimes twice in the day, so that there is full employment for these servants, independently of the young folks of the family. Little else is worn but white; book-muslins and mulls are in daily request; the gentlemen also always wear white trousers, waistcoats and jackets of jean when off duty; thus they not only feel cool, but look so. The manner of washing, however, injures the clothes. The men take them to the side of rivers or tanks, where large stones are placed for the purpose, against which they beat them till clean, and then dry them in the burning sun, which certainly gives them a most beautiful whiteness, that would astonish the washerwomen in England. They iron on the ground, but do not "get up" the things so well as at home. Laces or nets are sadly destroyed.

On entering a family-house in India, you can scarcely make your way through toys of every description; every room seems equally a nursery; dining and drawing-rooms, bed and dressing-rooms, alike appear the property of the young people. Each child has one, and sometimes two, attendants, who follow it wherever it goes. The women are called ayahs, and it is generally a palankeen-boy who superintends the whole nursery establishment.

On entering, you will find, in the verandah of the house, rocking-horses, carts, low tables, and small chairs, in most agreeable confusion, with drums, swords and sticks, forming a collection of extraordinary variety. Then the young ladies and gentlemen themselves contribute no small share to the

astonishment of the stranger. Their dress consists of one single garment, of cotton or muslin, made scarcely with any sleeve, and reaching a little below the knee; and they go without shoes and stockings during the heat of the day. Perhaps at the time you pay your visit, the gay, romping scene may be varied by one or two of the youngsters being asleep, but that does not mean that you are rid of them. The youngest, a baby from one month to one year old, is being rocked to sleep on the feet of the ayah. This woman sits down on the ground, puts the infant's head between her two feet, resting on them, with the child's feet in her lap, and thus rocks her feet backwards and forwards, as if it were a cradle, at the same time singing a monotonous kind of song, consisting only of four or five notes, repeated over and over again, adding a few words; which means "baby, by by!" At the same time, a little further on, you will see a little one about two years old, lying asleep on a mat upon the ground, with a kind of cage over it formed of bamboo, and covered with green gauze, in shape something resembling a large wire dish-cover; it is always placed over children when they are asleep, to prevent musquitoes and insects of any description disturbing the little slumberer. Children of all ages sleep for two or three hours in the middle of the day. Their dinner forms a distinct meal in the family arrangements, and their comfort is more attended to than that of the elder branches. The young *butchas* are the chief objects of attention; they have their own low table, and each his own chair; they have their small table-cloth and dinner-napkins, and each a silver spoon, fork, and drinking-cup. Their dinner consists of curry and rice, cutlets made of chicken or mutton, *pish-pash* (which is chicken and rice stewed together), and sweet potatoes, which are generally fried, and form a delicious vegetable, and also yams. Then come in the pudding, the plantain fritters, and a little fruit; the latter is very sparingly given, as it is considered very unwholesome for children. Toast and water is most generally given them to drink. The servants stand behind their chairs, most frequently two to each child, during the whole meal, and you will hear Miss Eliza, about six years old, cry out: "Boy, why don't you bring the punkah? don't you see I am hot, you stupid fellow? Run this moment and put water upon it." Then Master Charles, of four, will be heard exclaiming, "Change my plate, I say, and don't talk there, and bring me a finger-glass; pick up my napkin, Sir; don't you see I have dropped it?" In the evening, about five o'clock, begin the dressing of the little party; shoes, stockings, trowsers, frock, all the elegant costume of English children, are fully displayed, and after the heat of the day, they either go out in the carriage with mama, or walk out, attended by a dozen servants. Bonnets are very seldom used by them. Thus are the young folks brought up in every luxury and indulgence, until the awful time when they are sent to England for their education, which generally is when they are about seven years old. The change, indeed, must be dreadful to the little sufferers, comprising the discomforts of a sea-voyage, then landing amidst strangers, the coldness of our climate, our totally different customs and manners from those of India. Many a little heart swells almost to bursting at the loss of its early and beloved *home*.

In India mothers seldom nurse their own children; they have a wet-nurse for the purpose, who is called an *amrah*; and the children frequently become much attached to these women, although this never takes away their natural affections from the mother. These amrahs are most troublesome appendages, for they require to be as much waited upon as the mistress, and also to be closely watched, or they will eat every kind of trash they can get, to the great

detriment of the children's health. When they leave the family, on the weaning of the baby, they require numerous presents in money and jewellery; and they ever afterwards imagine they have a kind of claim on the family.

It is curious to listen to the variety of songs the Indians have for every different occupation. The song for drawing water from the wells is very peculiar, and the manner in which they do it is singularly picturesque. Pumps are never used. A wall is built round the entrance of the well, about two or three feet from the ground; there is a long pole stuck in the ground over the well, perhaps about twenty feet high, across which is placed a bamboo, about five feet from the top, at the two ends of which chatties or buckets are suspended by a rope, like a pair of scales. The bamboo has notches cut in it, sufficiently large for the foot to rest on; a man then stands on the end of it, which weighs the bucket into the well; he then walks up three or four of the steps that are cut in the bamboo; this raises up the full bucket and lets down the empty one, which is suspended from the other end of the bamboo, at the same time. He thus continues going up and down these few steps quickly, while there is another man who stands on the ground, and as rapidly receives the full bucket and empties it into a trough, which conveys the water into all the different channels that are required to water the gardens or grain. This is done regularly twice a day, during the dry weather, which lasts some months. This operation of drawing water is accompanied with a very melodious song, in exact time to the movement of the buckets and dash of the water down the trough. The song is exactly the same in all the different stations in the Madras territories. Morning and evening, also, the native women assemble round other wells, with their chatties on their heads, to fill them with water for their family use. They congregate about the same time, and each takes a turn to draw the bucket of water, which is done by a rope. It is very pleasing to see them, and many of them are pretty interesting girls, their tiny feet and ankles displayed without covering. It brings forcibly to our mind the people of Israel, for as they drew water from the wells, so do the native women of India to this day. They would be shocked at any deviation from their mode; as their mothers did, so must they, and no innovation will they hear of. It is the same in every thing; the form of their vessels, the manner of their cooking, their habitations, tents, and dress, as described of the people of old. We have certainly improved them in the art of cooking, for there is scarcely any thing which they cannot prepare in a superior manner. Few people, however, think it necessary to visit the cook-room (by which name all kitchens are called), and as this is some distance from the house, none of the disagreeables of that department are ever seen; perhaps the sight of the place, and the manner in which many a dainty dish is prepared, might affect the delicate stomachs of our countrywomen. The cookroom is a dirty, low, mud or brick building, with a brick floor, and generally a single chimney in the centre of the room. Some have not even one of these conveniences. The roof is low; and on the whole length of one side is built up a brick ledge, of about four feet high and three wide; betwixt every half-yard, all the way along, is a cavity of a foot square; these cavities, to the number of from six to twelve, sometimes more, form the fire-places, in which wood is put, and on every separate fire is placed its appropriate pot or pan, which is always made of earthenware. Then on the ground are fire-chatties, which are made of the same strong material, in which charcoal is burnt; these are for baking the fine pastry. Others again, of a somewhat similar description, are for roasting. The whole of the cook-room fires are generally in use at the same time, for an

Indian dinner, if the family be ever so small, always consists of six or eight dishes, not including vegetables. It is not at all necessary, nor is it agreeable, at least to the good taste of the English, to pry with too great minuteness into the mysteries of making the different dishes for the table; it is quite sufficient to know by experience that they are excellent. The only fault is, that they are seldom placed on the table very hot from the fire, owing to the distance that every thing has to be brought through the open air, as well as from other causes. On one occasion, our dinner was remarkably long before it was placed on the table, and in a fit of curiosity I determined just to peep into the cookroom, and see what they were about. The walk, too, was shady between it and the house.

On putting my head within the door, I found every thing dished and placed on the ground, without covers, in regular order, as if on table, and the butler and cook disputing in high terms. On my inquiring the reason of all this, they told me they always laid the dishes thus, to see which way they would look best when placed on table. Frequently, disputes arise between the contending parties regarding the relative merits of fowl or stew for a side-dish. In making all their pies and puddings, &c. every thing is placed on the ground, beside which the cook sits down to manufacture their dainties. There is neither chair nor table in the cook-room, nor would they use them if there were; it is impossible to introduce a better order of things, they would not follow it, so wedded are they to their own customs. There are always two cooks in every establishment; the second is a woman, and only a kind of scullion or helper; she is called a *tawney-catché*, or water-woman, and is generally a dirty, disagreeable-looking person. How the poor people can exist in such a place as the cookroom is marvellous to us; the heat, smoke, and dirt are intolerable to a European. Such a place, indeed, effectually prevents any member of the family from inspecting this department. One thing, however, is necessary, which is, changing frequently the vessels used for cooking, as they become unwholesome from constant use; and to prevent being deceived in this, it is advisable to go once in the course of two or three months, and break with a stick every pan and pot, else the servants will keep to themselves the money given for the purchase of the new vessels, and still use the old ones. The natives are, upon the whole, very cleanly in person, though they do not very often change the little clothes they ever have on; once or twice a day they bathe, or wash themselves all over, so that their skin is almost always clean and pure.

We remained at St. Thomas' Mount nearly three years, after which we were ordered to march to Bangalore. Once more, then, we were in motion; furniture selling off, baggage packing, bearers hiring, all the bustle and hurry of removal. A soldier's life is so accustomed to change, that we very often find it wearisome to remain too long in one place; we were, therefore, all delighted with an order to move.

We had nearly all marched this road before, so that there was little to interest us in point of novelty, yet every temple was re-examined, and every old building again looked over. The road from Madras to Bangalore is the same as that from Palaveram to Nundedroog, the beauty of which I have already described.

On the tenth day of our march, a curious scene of confusion took place in camp. It happened to be halting-day, and towards the cool of the evening. We had begun to enjoy the refreshing breeze with opened tents; a poor donkey had strayed into the middle of the camp, and was enjoying a quiet

brouse beside us, when Ensign B —— came to me with a request for the loan of a tiger-skin that I was carefully preserving to bring to England with me at some future day; he promised to return it to me soon without injury. I lent him the skin without asking for what purpose it was borrowed, when presently some of my servants rushed into my tent crying "Bebee Sahib, mam, mam, a tiger in the camp!" I sprang to the door, and beheld the most ludicrous scene of confusion (for I immediately guessed *who* the tiger was), black fellows running in every direction, officers and sepoys in full chace, not after the tiger, but after their horses, which had been so much alarmed by the galloping of the donkey in the tiger-skin, that they had broken the ropes which had confined them, and were scampering over the ground in every direction. We were pitched in a plain, so that for a considerable distance on every side we could distinctly see the chace. The donkey, after he had his beautiful covering put on by Ensign B——, was let loose, and not liking the appendage to his natural coat, had run off at a rate he had never accomplished before. He made through the camp direct for the village, putting to the route all the old women and children, who flew towards our quarters, to the number of a hundred or more; these, joining with our camp-followers, made a pretty strong body to attack a poor harmless donkey. Some of them had sticks, others stones, and all were talking and hallooing at once, for they never can do any thing without an immense clatter and noise. Fifty dogs at least joined in the chace, and a more animated hunt cannot be well imagined. At last one of the officers, who was in the secret, caught the donkey, and to the astonishment of the natives, he was stripped of his false skin, amidst the laughter and shouts of all. At length came in the tired horsekeepers and sepoys, who had been running some half-dozen miles in chase of their frightened steeds, and who had again to commence the task of rubbing down the over-heated horses; and many a kick, I fear, was bestowed upon the poor animal who had given them such extra labour, far from agreeable, as it always is, to the Asiatic constitution.

A few days after this, another scene took place, which had quite as much of the ridiculous in it as the former. We had just arrived on the ground, and the officers and soldiers were beginning to take off a few of their superfluous articles of dress, when a cry of "Wild hog!" was heard in every direction, and each, on looking from his tent-door, discovered a drove, amounting to some dozen or more, of these animals, taking their course slowly through the camp. All were in a moment eager for the chace; horses that had been unsaddled were instantly mounted without a saddle; officers without jackets, without hats, some without anything but shirt and drawers, and two of them had neither stockings or shoes on. The weapons were as various as the costume of the sportsmen. Two had spears, and these were the bootless gentlemen who happened to be foremost in the chace; some had sticks, some muskets, a few had pistols, others tent-pegs (sharp, thick pieces of wood, about a foot long, which are driven into the ground to hold the ropes of the tent). Many were not fortunate enough to secure their horses, as they had been taken to water; these were the coatless gentlemen, and they evidently had the worst of the sport, for it was no joke running after game when the thermometer in the shade was 80°; these had their swords, and their number being greater, they made quite a formidable appearance. Thanks to the united exertions of our hunters, we had excellent wild hog for dinner during two days, with sundry grills and devils at supper and breakfast also. They managed to get three of the drove, one of which was killed by a shoeless gentleman, who nearly got

his leg scraped from the toe to the knee by the tusk of the animal; another was despatched by one of the swordsmen on foot, and three ensigns claimed each a share in the death of the third.

We arrived at Bangalore, after a very pleasant march of three weeks; the distance is about two hundred miles from Madras, and the road remarkably good; indeed you can drive a carriage the whole way. There are many bungalows erected on this road for the accommodation of travellers; they are most comfortable houses: it is true, they seldom contain any conveniences, but this is of no consequence to us, as we (as I have mentioned before) always travel with our necessary furniture. Though many of these bungalows in this road are furnished with a table and half-a-dozen chairs, which is a perfect luxury, each has a bathing-room attached, and they consist of one large hall or sitting-room, having four doors to admit the free circulation of air on all sides of it; there is a deep verandah all round, the four corners of which being enclosed, form four good-sized bedrooms. The house is enclosed in a compound by pretty high walls, and at the furthest side of it is the cook-room and other offices. They are generally kept in excellent repair, and are cleaned every day, to be ready for the reception of travellers, under the direction of the head man of the village, who comes to every traveller to ascertain what supplies he wants, which he will procure, requiring only a fanam or two for his trouble.

Bangalore is a very large and fine cantonment; there are generally stationed in it four or five regiments of native infantry, two of her Majesty's regiments, and Company's artillery, with staff officers and civilians, altogether forming a large society. The climate is remarkably cool, so much so, that in some houses, there are fire-places, and during the very cold weather, the comfort of a fire can be obtained. Bangalore is three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the thermometer seldom rises above 80°. This cantonment is not far from Seringapatam, which is an island, being entirely surrounded by the river Cavery. This latter is beautiful, and the country round it most fertile; but the recollections associated with this part of the country, and the cruel treatment of the British prisoners by Tippoo Saib, are far from being agreeable to an English taste, added to which, it is considered a very unhealthy station.

The fort of Bangalore is about three miles from the cantonment; it has numerous gates, and is still a very strong place, though in the time of Hyder Ally it was much more so. It was his seat of government, and it was here that so many brave officers pined away in prison. There is still the large wheel for drawing water, at which Hyder Ally made his poor captives work. Upwards of twenty officers shared the same prison during four years of captivity; they were generally chained together in pairs, and all intelligence of what was going forward was carefully kept from them. Once or twice they received letters from a native butcher, who had compassion on their misfortunes and sufferings; he managed to enclose a letter in the head of a sheep, which was thrown into their prison. One officer still survives to recount the many sufferings and persecutions which it was his lot to endure. Major C.'s father was confined in this fort for four years; he was tempted to abjure his religion, and to enter the service of Hyder Ally, by bribes of so alluring a nature, that nothing but a strong feeling of natural pride and integrity of mind could have resisted them. These temptations failing, torture was resorted to, and of a kind which none but a savage could have devised, and none but a hero could have borne. This his courage enabled him to bear, and it is impos-

sible to describe the hardships and sufferings he went through during the years he was confined in chains and darkness; but he sustained them all with unshaken fortitude and resolution.

Bangalore is a very gay station; there are balls and parties continually, and, from the number of persons passing through it to other cantonments, or on their route to the Neilgherree Hills, the society is constantly diversified. The public rooms are large and handsomely fitted up; at one end there is a theatre, where the officers belonging to the different regiments here stationed frequently got up a play. Their histrionic talents were far from contemptible, as none engaged who were not fully adequate to sustain the character they personated. The ladies' characters are undertaken by gentlemen who look most "ladylike;" and should one own an unfortunate pair of whiskers, and declare he would rather face a cannon's mouth than cut off the least particle of these appendages, why then, the head-dress of the lady must be altered, and instead of the youthful wig, with flowing curls, a pretty cap must be substituted, with a quilling of lace down the cheeks to hide the intruders. The dresses are generally admirable; and farces are more commonly got up, for tragedy would in many cases indeed prove a farce. Seldom more than a month passes without a public ball at this station; others are given by the officers of the different regiments at their mess-houses; others again, less numerously attended, at private houses. The rooms in Indian houses are almost all well adapted for dancing, being large and lofty. The bands of her Majesty's regiment stationed at Bangalore play in a square every evening for two or three hours. This place was a constant resort of all the company, who, after a short drive into the country, return to the square, where, seated at ease in carriages, they listen for an hour, or occasionally alight and walk within the ring. This was not very commonly done; for the Europeans in India think it high treason against *caste* to be seen walking. There is a beautiful drive round the race-course, which is much frequented.

Once a year excellent races take place here. The stand is a fine building, on an elevated spot, and commanding an extensive prospect. Almost every gentleman in the cantonment subscribes to the sport; therefore families have free access to the stand, where refreshments of every kind are provided most liberally, without additional expense. The races take place early in the morning; from day-break, which is about five o'clock, all are driving towards the stand; about nine o'clock the general cavalcade is to be seen returning to breakfast: the amusement lasts for six or eight days, but not successively.

There are other drives round Bangalore which are very pleasant, one particularly so to the junior members of families, which is to a famed monkey tope. The young people, during the day, collect fruit and bread sufficient to fill a small basket, with which they enter their carriage for the evening drive, and highly entertaining it is when you come at the wood. The steps of the carriage are let down, and the children alight with their little baskets, when they are immediately surrounded by monkeys of all sizes, to the number of one or two hundred; they wait patiently till food is distributed to them, and then they take it in their hands and feed themselves. They also carry their young in their arms, and feed them exactly as we do. It is a delightful scene to see the lovely children from some dozen carriages surrounded by these ugly animals eating out of their hands. These monkeys are perfectly wild; they keep up an incessant chattering with one another the whole time; they well know when to expect their youthful visitors, for if you were to go an hour before sun-set, the place would be deserted, the tribe being in the

recesses of the wood. They will not be familiar with grown-up people; and if the parents accompany the children out of the carriage, they will fly to their shelter. Though they are in this wild state, no accidents to any of the children have been known to happen.

There is a very fine tank between the cantonment and the fort, which, during heavy rains, assumes the appearance of a vast lake; the drive beside it in a warm evening is truly delightful.

At a little distance from Bangalore is the Wynaud Jungle, in which there are many wild elephants. The manner in which the natives contrive to entrap them is very curious. A deep pit is dug, about twenty feet square, and about the same depth; it is then covered over with bamboo mat, and over the top is strewed a quantity of sand and loose earth, to make it exactly resemble the ground. In this jungle numbers of elephants are caught; there is also good hunting and shooting in it, and being only four days' march from Bangalore, gentlemen who are fond of sporting venture here for it, though at a great personal risk, frequent accidents having happened to officers as well as natives who have fallen into the elephant pit-holes, which are found so exactly to resemble the ground as to deceive even the eye of man. Some of the elephants are trained to tame others who have just been caught; they are let down into the pit for this purpose, and they show little mercy to the captive, whom they beat and force to eat the food that is let down, and when he is a little subdued, he is drawn out of the pit, which for this purpose is dug in a slanting direction: care is taken to place him between two tame elephants, who completely keep him in order, and make him do any thing the keeper commands. Frequently a child will be placed by its parents close to an elephant's fore-legs, and the noble animal will be told to take care of the child whilst the mother and father were out to work in the fields. Should the little one stray a little too far, the elephant will gently bring it back again with its trunk, and place it near him.

The natives of India, particularly round the town or village where we are stationed, consider the Europeans as their fathers, who are all-powerful, and can do any thing for them. Therefore, in their domestic grievances, they will come to us for redress or help, yet they always express their wants and wishes upon paper; this is done frequently in a most laughable manner, and in such curious language as to be sometimes almost unintelligible. From a number which we received at Bangalore, I shall copy a few which I have preserved. There are native writers employed in the different regiments, and to these they apply to write for them, while they sit by and dictate:

Fatherly Sir: I take the liberty of coming to you in letter, in letting you know in the way how James Kelly, drummer of the Grenadier company of the 9th regt., have treated. Fatherly Sir: James Kelly took me to his wife at Wallajahbad about four years ago; and now, after I become the mother of two children, he wants me to go along, without giving me anything, in this shameful condition, with a little child in my arm. Fatherly Sir: Be so kind as to make a little inquiry about this, and get me something. So prays, &c.

The humble petition of Bauhn Sing,

Most humbly sheweth: That your petitioner was a Puttale in the district of Mysore country called Nahchupelly when your petitioner was first inquiring in the said country. There is none any people lodging, which your poor petitioner sent to the Hon. A. H. Cole and beg him to make him as a pattale; so the Honourable Cole made him an attorney. After your petitioner had signed paper to the same country, your petitioner brought few people to build their houses, and advanced some money

to the said people, which the sum expended about Rs. 1,000 to keep in order that country. Now a brahaminy named Appuhyall Royuloo has recommendation from Bangalore fougdar, and he have taken all my people into his care, and he never pay me my money what I expend to the same country, and he has distressed me altogether ruined me entirely. Most honoured Sir: Your petitioner has not other protection but your honour, which your honour will make an arrangement to your petitioner's country and bless him, which shall be great act of benevolence by so doing, and will be great charity for ever and ever.

My worthy Sir: With infinite humanity and humble submission, I humbly beg leave most respectfully to intreat on your honour's valuable time and leisure, permit me to submit, most and ever respected Sir, that at Poonamalee, Paymaster Vakiel Raynad Sing have recommended my son Viz Reyed Madoo to your honour for some kind situation or other to employ him, your honour promised to do so, when I trusted confidently and came here at the same time found a situation with Lieutenant Curry, unfortunately that the same gentleman was dead and he obtained that situation, since we are lingering here for want of means of support and assistance at my old age, I have no other benefactor and protector than your honour alone. I humbly beg to submit at your honour's feet, as to employ him with your honour or otherwise, will do me the greatest favour as to try and get him listed in the boy servitud in the same regiment, by these favoured means that I in my old age may be supported by his maintenance. By conferring this act of charity, the Supreme Being will prosper your honour and families blessed days with continued health and prosperity, for which act of benevolence I and my poor family shall constantly pray our fervent prayers most day and night with our bended knees.

Syed Immun, Fuquier.

I left Bangalore, and shorly after arrived at Madras. In many parts of the Mysore country the natives had been making disturbances at their feasts, though nothing of any moment had as yet taken place. A few weeks after my arrival at Madras, I received a letter from an officer of the 35th regt. N.I., who was at Bangalore at the time of my departure, of which the following are extracts:

The whole of the Europeans of this station, of all ranks and conditions, were to have been massacred last Monday night by the Mussulmans, and it is only to a kind Providence we can attribute our present safety. The plan was disclosed to Major Inglis on the preceding Sunday night, by his jemedar adjutant, who had just been made acquainted with it, and requested to join in it. It appears that the drill havildar of the 9th regt. is one of the principal conspirators. Tippoo (for that is the villain's name) was instigated to the plot by a Mussulman from Hyderabad, whom they dignify with the name of *Nabob*, and who has from time to time furnished him with large sums of money for the purpose of corrupting our sepoys. In his own regiment and in the 48th he has succeeded, and many of the men of both these regiments are now in irons, as well as himself, the *Nabob*, and between sixty and seventy other wretches from the surrounding country. On Sunday evening last, when the men of the 9th regiment were being named for duty for the following morning (observe, the 9th regiment furnished the whole of the guards for garrison and cantonment), this Tippoo asked the havildar major to name a friend of his, a havildar, who was in the secret, to the command of the Mysore-gate guard, which he requested as a particular favour; and the havildar major, not suspecting any thing wrong, was going to accede to his request. On Monday night, this havildar of the Mysore gate was to let in a whole host of murderers, and had given his guard instructions to admit as many as should give the preconcerted signal, which was the drill havildar's name, "Tippoo." They were to silence the Mysore-gate guard, seize the arsenal, overpower the fort guard, and then murder the general and his family. All this being done in the fort, a gun was to be fired, and blue lights exhibited, on which a host of Mussulmans were to rush from behind the butts, seize the 9th regiment barracks, supply themselves with

arms, and in conjunction with our servants, who are all more or less supposed to be concerned, massacre every family on the spot. The butchers were employed to cut away the head and heel-ropes of the dragoon and cavalry horses, and the horse artillery were to bring down their guns and enfilade the barracks of the 62d regiment and the dragoons, as they did a few years back at Vellore. Taylor's servant, of the 48th regt., a Mussulman, has been seized, having volunteered to murder his master while asleep, for which meritorious act he was to have had a pair of his master's pistols, which it appears he had hid, a double-barelled gun, and all the money he could find in the house. So perfect was the plan considered, that with every possible precaution, Colonel Reed, who is commanding here, deemed it necessary to have a range of buildings in the barracks fitted up for the ladies and children, and many people sent their valuables unto them. But what is most extraordinary, and indeed scarcely credible, Clarke's Police declare, to a man, that they knew nothing at all about it.

The homeward voyage has little of variety to recommend it; you are associated with persons whom you have probably known intimately, or at least frequently seen or heard of, during a long sojourn in India. General sociability and good feeling almost always prevail on a homeward passage. The only thing, I believe, that strongly impresses the mind is the gradual transition from daylight to darkness, which the exile of many years has almost forgotten. An unspeakable awe that cannot be described creeps over the mind at first noticing the twilight of the northern latitudes; it excites the feelings most powerfully. The pale eclipse—the dead light—as it seems to those who have for many years beheld night's spangled veil drawn in a few brief minutes over the heavens so lately bright in sunshine, seems at first revisiting it unearthly, awful, and portentous. Conversation falters, the mind anticipates home, or religious impressions hallow the hour, subdue the most boisterous spirits, and cause the most careless to think deeply. It is sometime before the eye becomes accustomed to this light, and night after night will it be watched for by all on board, and weeks will pass, perhaps, ere these feelings subside, and the twilight hour is met as an old familiar friend. Even the most sublime scenes lose their influence by being often seen—so it is with the attractive twilight.

It was in one of these most lovely nights, so frequently seen in this latitude, that we made St. Helena; the moon was shining in the heavens, the air was balmy, not a cloud to be seen over the steep mountains around, their summits looking rugged and bare, and rendered still more so to the eye by the dazzle of the moon-beams. The water still and beautiful, so that the hills and mountains reflected in it brightly, and Cynthia shining so softly and sweetly over the whole, formed a most romantic scene. The thought, too, that we were nearing England, our home, and the many endearing and throbbing ties that bind the heart so strongly to the land of our birth—to the island of the great—the free—the brave—the beauteous—threw over us an indistinct melancholy-happiness, perhaps I may call it. The anchor had been some time down, and all the noise and bustle had faded away, most of the passengers had gone to their cabins for the night, and all the men, save the watch, had turned in. It had been my general practice to sit on deck, on moonlight nights, till the second watch, enjoying the cool breeze, for my cabin, being below, was excessively close, and listening to the tales and tough yarns of the officers on watch, which was most liberally spun for my amusement.

We remained only twenty-four hours at St. Helena, and but few of us went on shore, the only object of attraction being the tomb of Napoleon, and as

that was situated at some distance in the middle of the island, many were prevented from landing who would otherwise have visited the spot. Other, and more near and dear feelings, shortly succeeded, as we held on our course. The heart-stirring sound of "land in sight," (British land, too) makes the heart bound with delight. How rapid are our thoughts! Is King William alive?—is old England at war with any nation?—what are France, Spain, Russia, Turkey, about?—perhaps another Napoleon is desolating Europe!—oh! friends, how are you all? How few there are, and how little to be envied, who can visit the scenes of their childhood, after a long absence, without emotion! and whether these scenes are in towns, or in the secluded valley amidst hills and dales, they equally bring forth the same feelings. The heart swells as busy thoughts pass over the mind of times past. They speak to us of the happy, careless days of our youth, of its gay dreams and fickle pleasures; they speak to us, perchance, of parents now sleeping in the silent tomb; of play-fellows settled in another land, of summer friends that know us not again, of love that has proved false; they speak to us, perhaps, in self-reproach, of neglect of those dear to us in infancy, of leaving parents, brothers, sisters, in want, while we have revelled in all the luxury of India, and of disappointment to ourselves, occasioned by the neglect of their warning voice. We may view many scenes, and perhaps fairer, but none that will call forth the feelings of the heart so much as the sight of English land to the exile of many years. How much of solemn thought there is, too, in returning to a father's house, whether he be alive to welcome back the long-absent child, or whether the eye that would have beamed with pleasure, and the tongue that would have blessed us, are mouldering in the grave? These feelings, however, that agitate the mind on a near approach to the English shores, diminish sociability among the passengers; and as the time of landing draws near, each is absorbed in his own thoughts; and when the anchor is dropt, and the foot once more presses British ground, hasty adieus, uttered by tongue or waved by hand, announcing the final separation of the varied groups whom the charities and sociabilities of our nature had linked together for several months as one happy family.

ANECDOTES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

When Alexander was advancing to attack Darius, the latter, wishing to intimidate Alexander, wrote to him, "Verily, Darius is at the head of eighty thousand men;" to which Alexander wrote in reply, "Verily, the butcher is not frightened at the number of the sheep."

When the King of Abyssinia drove Saif ibn Zi 'lyazn, who was King of Yemen, out of that country, he took refuge with Núshirván, and asked succour of him. Núshirván granted him three thousand men. He said, "O Kasrá, how can three thousand oppose fifty thousand?"—"A little fire," said the monarch, "suffices for a great deal of wood."

A rich man said to a philosopher, "I have a hundred dinárs of gold, which I think of bestowing upon you. What is best to be done?"—"If you give them," replied he, "it will be best for yourself; and if you give them not, it will be best for me;" meaning that he would be free from the debt of obligation.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons, during the thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain, which met in May 1768 *and was dissolved in June* 1774; *commonly called the Unreported Parliament.* Drawn up from the Notes of the Right Honourable Baronet, Member for Lostwithiel in that Parliament, and now first published by J. Wright, Author of the Parliamentary History, &c.—Parts I. and II. London, 1840.

The recovery of these debates is an event of no slight political and historical importance. At the meeting of Parliament in May 1768, the standing order for the exclusion of strangers was rigidly enforced, and continued in force during the rest of that session; consequently, no authentic report of the debates (which comprehended matters of vast public moment, the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, Controverted Elections, Law of Libel, Affairs of the East-India Company, America, the Quebec Government Bill, &c., &c.) has hitherto appeared. It was known that Sir Henry Cavendish had, with a most magnanimous sacrifice of his own ease to the public welfare, diligently taken notes of these discussions in short-hand, and Mr. Wright, the able editor of the Parliamentary History, has been for many years vainly endeavouring to discover in whose hands the collection was deposited. In the beginning of last year, he found it amongst the Egerton MSS., in the British Museum, filling no less than forty-nine small quarto volumes, some of the speeches having been corrected by Sir Henry, some exhibiting little more than the skeletons of speeches, and some still remaining in short-hand, which, being the system of Mr. Gurney, can be easily read. From this treasury of materials, Mr. Wright, to whose zeal and good fortune the world is mainly indebted for this valuable discovery, has prepared this work, which will consist of four or five volumes, published in monthly parts, enriched with copious notices, illustrative of the biography of the speakers, and of the foreign and domestic history of the time.

Sir Henry says of these notes: "My original design was to take down the heads only of the several speeches; but finding by practice even my inferior skill adequate to something rather more extensive, in the subsequent sessions of this Parliament, the debates will be found more at large, except in the case of a few members, whose rapid delivery outran my ability to keep up with them." This is apparent in the earlier speeches, which are brief and desultory; but even in these we have occasional glimpses of the fancy of Burke, the sarcasm of Barré, and the temper of Lord North.

The recovery of the "lost books" of Livy would excite more sensation in the literary world than this resuscitation of so valuable a portion of our parliamentary history, but it would be of less practical utility and importance.

Outlines of China—Historical, Commercial, Literary, Political. By Robert Bell, Esq. London, 1840.

These "outlines," which appeared in the *Atlas* newspaper, contain a collection of information respecting China, extremely creditable to the industry of Mr. Bell. They are superficial, it is true, but they aim at nothing more. Upon the subject of "British relations with China" he is not to be trusted. Like most writers upon his side of this question, he is a partizan, and a warm one. In his eagerness to vindicate the measures taken against the Chinese, he overlooks some of the most obvious considerations of natural equity, and he has been induced to venture this assertion, that "all the writers, who have recently undertaken to vindicate the Chinese, are opposed to the present Government, and that not one of them has ever set his foot in China; while *all* those who have lived in China, or visited it—missionaries, soldiers, seamen, ambassadors, and merchants—looking only to the national honour, and uninfluenced by factious motives, *unanimously* agree in representing the conduct of the Chinese to be perfidious, and derogatory to the dignity of the British Crown, and such as renders the war not only justifiable, but unavoidable." This passage is printed in italics and capitals, as if the propositions involved in it were incontrovertibly true; whereas there is scarcely one that is correct. If all the writers who have an interest,

direct or indirect, in upholding the opium trade, and whose testimony, according to thfe common rules of evidence, ought not to be received, were excluded, there would be few persons indeed, who have visited China, prepared to justify, or even palliate, the measures we have pursued towards her.

The Chronicles of a Traveller; or a History of the Affghan Wars with Persia, in the beginning of the last Century. Being a translation of the *Tareekh-i-Seeah*, from the Latin of J. C. Clodius. By George Newnham Mitford, Esq. London, 1840. Ridgway.

The *Tarikh-i-Seeah* is the work of a Polish Jesuit, named Krusinski, who was a missionary in Persia, where he witnessed the revolutions in that country and its conquest by the Affghans, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. His account of the revolution is esteemed to be very accurate, and is universally regarded as an authority. He published a Turkish translation of it, under the title just mentioned, at Constantinople, in 1729, which was re-translated into Latin by J. C. Clodius, the Arabic Professor at Leipsig, in 1731. Mr. Mitford has translated this translation into English.

Krusinski's "History of the Revolutions in Persia," by Du Cerceau (a Jesuit, who published a French version, at the Hague, in 1725), is neither a scarce nor a dear book. We have seen an edition in two volumes, printed in London, 1728, and another in one volume, printed at Dublin, in 1729, each of which cost a few shillings.

Letters on Recent Transactions in India. London, 1840. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Internal evidence convinces us that these letters are written by Col. Caulfield, who has taken a great interest in the recent political transactions in India. The subjects to which he calls public attention in these letters are—the policy observed towards the Court of Ava; the advantage that might have been expected to spring from an alliance with Dost Mahomed Khan, in preference to Shah Shooja; and the expediency of assuming, in our relations with certain states of India, "a permanent and controlling authority."

Extracts from Holy Writ and Various Authors, intended as Helps to Meditation and Prayer, principally for Soldiers and Seamen. By Captain Sir Nesbit J. Willoughby, R.N., C.B., K.C.H. London, 1839. Printed for gratuitous circulation.

Modest in its pretensions, humble in its aim, this little volume possesses more of the quality of usefulness than many didactic treatises. It is precisely what its title imports, a collection of extracts, without any attempt at arrangement or artificial order, from whence every grade of intellect may receive incentives to serious meditation. They are especially calculated to rouse the unthinking, and if a few hundred copies were judiciously distributed in soldiers' libraries in India and the colonies, and on board ship, they would do much good. Sir N. Willoughby's professional experience of the evils attending the want of such manuals amongst our soldiers and seamen seems to have prompted him disinterestedly to undertake this commendable and Christian work.

Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth. By William Hazlitt. Third Edition. Edited by his Son. London, 1840. Templeman.

Writings so well known and so much admired as Hazlitt's Dramatic Lectures are almost out of the jurisdiction of periodical critics, who may safely subscribe to the judgment which Lord Jeffrey pronounced upon them: "While they extend our insight into the causes of poetical excellence, they teach us, at the same time, more keenly to enjoy and more fondly to revere it."

Sketches of Country Life and Country Matters. By One of the Old School. London, 1840. Rivingtons.

These sketches are comprised in three chapters, "Country Life," "The Country

Gentleman," and "The Peasantry." They are very pleasingly written, and the last especially abounds with truths of practical utility.

Hints, Theoretical, Elucidatory, and Practical, for the use of Teachers of Elementary Mathematics and of self-taught Students. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D., F. R. A. S. London, 1840. Whittaker.

Dr. Gregory has applied his leisure, after retiring from his official engagements at the Military Academy, to smooth the path of teachers and self-taught students of mathematics. This little book will prove to such persons a valuable help.

A Course of Exercises, progressive and entertaining, for learning to Write and Speak correctly the German Language. Second Edition.

A Practical Guide to the Attainment of a correct Pronunciation of the German Language. Third Edition.

The German Manual for Self-Tuition. Third Edition.

By Wilhelm Klauer-Klattowski. London, 1840. Simpkin and Co.

These works, together with some excellent tables of conjugations and declensions, are constructed upon the principle of simplifying the acquisition of correct German, even without the aid of a master—an aid, however (*experto crede*), we should not advise the student to dispense with.

College Examination.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

General Examination, June 1840.

On Tuesday, the 30th of June, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal, as to the discipline and literature of the past term, and the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by a numerous assemblage of visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place, *viz.*—

A list of the students who had obtained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. F. B. Pearson read the Prize Essay on the following subject:—"The Artificial Distinctions of Society are conducive to the Happiness of Mankind."

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Wm. Butterworth Bayley, Esq.) according to the following report, *viz.*—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College.

Fourth Term.

Mark Bensley Thornhill, highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal in Political Economy, and medal in Law.

John Edward S. Lillie, highly distinguished.

Third Term.

Patrick Alex. Vans Agnew, highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in History, 2d Essay Prize, and prize for General Proficiency at the Easter Examination.

Wm. Molle Cadell, highly distinguished, with medal in Teloogoo, prize in Law, and prize for General Proficiency at the Easter Examination.

Joseph John Fitzpatrick, highly distinguished, with prize in Persian.

Wm. John Rivett Carnac, highly distinguished, with prize in Hindee.

Henry Dundas Maconochie, highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics.

Wm. Agnew Goldfinch, highly distinguished.

Chas. George Hillersdon, passed with great credit, with prize in Persian.

Chas. Forbes, Chas. A. Lushington, Astley C. Travers, passed with great credit.

Second Term.

Francis Boyle Pearson, highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy, and 1st Essay Prize.

John Peach Macwhirter, highly distinguished, with medal in Hindee.

Wm. Hodgson, highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.

Major H. Court, Wm. Grey, Hon. F. Drummond, highly distinguished.

John F. D. Inglis, John H. F. Stewart, passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Second Term.

Edw. C. Bayley, highly distinguished, with prize in Law, Essay Prize, and prize for General Proficiency at the Easter Examination.

James Farish, highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.

Andrew Wedderburn, highly distinguished, with prize in Teloogoo.

Sam. Wauchope, highly distinguished.

Geo. Grant, passed with great credit, with prize in Persian.

Arch. D. Robertson, Thos. A. Compton, John F. Shepherd, Rob. James Scott, passed with great credit.

First Term.

Monier Williams, highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in English Composition, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for General Proficiency at Easter Examination.

St. Geo. Tucker, highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.

Vernon H. Schalch, highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.

John Strachey, highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and English Composition.

Wm. J. Bramley, Edw. W. Bird, Jas. D. Sim, Pendock Tucker, were highly distinguished.

Wm. Ford, Jas. W. Dykes, John R. Hutchinson, Alonzo Money, A. J. Arbuthnot, passed with great credit.

The rank assigned to the Students leaving College (June 1840), was then read, being as follows, *viz.*—

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. Thornhill.
2. Lillie.
3. Agnew.
4. Maconochie.
5. Fitzpatrick.
6. Pearson.
7. Macwhirter.

Second Class.

8. C. A. Lushington.
9. Hillersdon.
10. Grey.
11. Court.

Third Class.

12. F. Drummond.

MADRAS.

First Class.

1. Cadell.

Third Class.

2. Hodgson.

BOMBAY.

First Class.

1. Carnac.
2. Goldfinch.
3. Forbes.

Second Class.

4. Travers.
5. Stewart.

Third Class.

6. Inglis.

It being previously announced that the certificates of the Principal were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct;* and that this latter consideration had always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would only take effect in the event of the students proceeding to India within *six months* after they were so ranked; and that "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Chairman then addressed the students in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen Students:—The successful progress of this institution, during the last term, has been manifested by the satisfactory result of the recent examinations, and by the consequent award of those honours and distinctions which it has just been my pleasing duty to distribute. It has been a source of sincere gratification to myself, and to those of my colleagues who are present on this occasion, to learn that the conduct of the students in the diligent and laudable observance of their prescribed duties has, in general, been very creditable to them. Under the peculiar circumstances of this institution, I consider it to be a subject of just congratulation to all who are interested in its success, and especially to the learned and excellent person on whom this important charge more immediately devolves, and to whose exertions, firmness, and judgment, the result is chiefly

to be ascribed, that its discipline, in all essential points, has been so honourably and so efficiently maintained. Of late years, we have not in truth enjoyed the full advantages derivable from our own proper resources. By the operation of the system under which the elder students have hitherto been allowed to quit the College so soon as by their diligence and talents they had attained a certain degree of proficiency, the senior terms have been necessarily reduced, not only in numbers, but in weight of character, and have latterly comprised those students only who have been detained in College, either in consequence of their youth, or by a comparative deficiency of attainments. The alteration which has recently taken place in that system, and which will in the course of the ensuing year be carried into full effect, will, I am persuaded, be attended with most beneficial results —results beneficial to the individual students, by enabling them to secure the advantages of this institution for a longer period, and to the institution itself by the powerful but natural influence of a respectable body of seniors, willing and able to encourage, by their own example, the maintenance of a regular and honourable course of conduct on the part of their younger brethren. To the Principal and Professors of the College, the Court of Directors have found constant occasion for the expression of their respect and gratitude. The present examination has afforded one more such occasion, and I rejoice that it is my most pleasing duty to be the organ of conveying to them the renewed and earnest assurance and the sincere thanks of the Court of Directors, for the zeal, ability, and success, with which they have devoted themselves to their very arduous and responsible duties.

It has been usual, gentlemen, on the part of my predecessors, to urge upon you, from this place, certain topics and admonitions, immediately connected with your present studies and duties, and with your future prospects and obligations. The importance of those topics demands that they should be enforced upon every seasonable occasion, and you will perhaps give them a more willing attention, a more cordial reception, if I employ for that purpose the eloquent language of a nobleman, to whom British India is mainly indebted for its glory and its security, and to whom the civil service of India especially is under the deepest and the most lasting obligation. In advocating, forty years ago, the establishment of a collegiate institution in Calcutta, the Marquess Wellesley thus described the British empire in India, the nature of its institutions, and the character and qualifications which ought to distinguish those to whom the administration of its affairs might be entrusted. His lordship observed:—

" 'The empire of Great Britain in India must, indeed, be maintained in some of its relations by the same spirit of enterprize and boldness which acquired it. But duty, policy, and honour, require that it should not be administered as a temporary and precarious acquisition; as an empire conquered by prosperous adventure, and extended by fortunate accident, of which the tenure is as uncertain as the original conquest and successive extension were extraordinary; it must be considered as a sacred tie, and a permanent possession. In this view, its internal government demands a constant, steady, and regular supply of qualifications, in no degree inferior to those which distinguished the early periods of our establishment in India, and laid the first foundations of our empire. The stability of that empire (whose magnitude is the accumulated result of former enterprize, activity, and resolution) must be secured by the durable principles of internal order; by a pure, upright, and uniform administration of justice; by a prudent and temperate system of revenue; by the encouragement and protection of industry, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce; by a careful and judicious management of every branch of financial resource; and by the maintenance of a just, firm, and moderate policy towards the native powers of India.

" 'The civil servants of the East-India Company are the ministers and officers of a powerful sovereign. They are required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations, and under peculiar circumstances, which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravate the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world, with no other characteristic differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, by a foreign language, by the peculiar usages and laws of India, and by the manners of its inhabitants. Their studies, the discipline of their education, their habits of life, their manners and morals, should, therefore, be so ordered and regulated, as to establish a just conformity between their personal consideration and the dignity and importance of their public stations, and to maintain a sufficient correspondence between their qualifications and their duties. Their education should be founded in a general knowledge of those branches of literature and science, which form the basis of the education of persons destined to similar occupations in Europe. To

this foundation should be added an intimate acquaintance with the history, languages, customs, and manners of the people of India, with the Mohamedan and Hindu codes of law and religion, and with the political and commercial interests and relations of Great Britain in Asia. They should be regularly instructed in the principles and system which constitute the foundation of that wise code of regulations, enacted for the purpose of securing to the people of India the benefit of the ancient and accustomed laws of the country, administered in the spirit of the British constitution. They should be sufficiently grounded in the general principles of ethics, civil jurisprudence, the law of nations, and general history, in order that they may be enabled to discriminate the characteristic differences of the several codes of law administered within the British empire in India, and practically to combine the spirit of each in the dispensation of justice, and in the maintenance of order and good government. Finally, their early habits should be so formed as to establish in their minds such solid foundations of industry, prudence, integrity, and religion, as should effectually guard them against those temptations and corruptions which will surround and assail them in every station, especially upon their first arrival in India. Their early discipline should be calculated to counteract the defects of the climate and the vices of the people, and to form a natural barrier against habitual indolence, dissipation, and licentious indulgence. The spirit of emulation, in honourable and useful pursuits, should be kindled and kept alive by the continual prospect of reward, of profit, and of distinction. Without a constant succession of duly-qualified men in the several branches and departments of the Government of India, the wisdom and benevolence of the law must prove vain and inefficient; and whatever system of discipline and study, and salutary restraint, may be deemed requisite in England, to secure an abundant and pure source for the supply of the public service, the peculiar nature of our establishments in the East demands that it should be enforced with a degree of additional vigilance and care, proportioned to the aggravated difficulties of the civil service, and to the numerous hazards surrounding the entrance of public life in India.

"Gentlemen:—A period of thirty years passed in that service, upon which you are to enter, enables me to confirm, in the strongest manner, and from my own personal experience, the truth and justice of the observations so forcibly expressed in the passages you have just heard. I will not weaken their effect by any remarks of my own, but will conclude by assuring you, in the language used by the same distinguished nobleman (a nobleman to whom India is indebted for her greatest honour and reputation, and her present security), on an occasion nearly similar to the present—

"'That the most eminent and brilliant success in the highest objects of study will prove an inadequate qualification for the service of the Company and of our country in India, if the just application of those happy attainments be not secured by a solid foundation of virtuous principles and correct conduct. In estimating that conduct, there is no quality more essential than that of a vigilant attention to the order and regularity of your private economy. On this vital principle of the service depends, not merely your protection from embarrassment and distress in the exercise of your public functions, but the preservation of your most urgent interests and your most sacred honour.

"'The advantages provided for you under this institution are most extensive and valuable, and your gratitude will be manifested if you shall employ them to the advancement of your own reputations and interests, by pursuing that course of diligence and regularity which will conduct you to the faithful accomplishment of all your duties, and enable you to promote and perpetuate the prosperity and honour of the British empire in India.'

"Gentlemen:—In the name of the Court of Directors, I bid you cordially farewell."

The next term will commence on Thursday, the 10th of September.

All students returning, must be in College in the course of Monday, the 14th of September, *at the very latest*, on pain of forfeiting the term, unless they can produce to the Principal the most satisfactory reasons for their absence beyond that day.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL OF THE SERVICES OF GUNGADHUR SHASTREE,

RECEIVED FROM HIS EMPLOYERS SINCE HIS ENTERING INTO THE SERVICE OF THE BARODA RESIDENCY, FROM 1802 TO THE PERIOD OF HIS ASSASSINATION AT PUNDERPOOR IN 1814.

FURNISHED BY HIS SON, VENACK GUNGHUDEN SHASTREE.

No. 1.

A letter to Colonel Walker, Resident at Baroda, from the Bombay Government, transmitting the sunnud or deed (No. 3), to deliver to Gungadhur Shastree a grant of the village Dindola in the district of Chawrasy, and the copy of the order (No. 2) to the collector of Surat, to put the village in possession of the Shastree.

To Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda.

SIR: The Honourable the Governor in Council directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st instant, with its enclosures, and to transmit to you a copy of the order issued on the subject of it, under this date, to the collector of Surat, together with an English copy of, and the original sunnud or grant, which is therein referred to, that you may deliver the latter to Gungather Shastry; and instruct him to enter on possession accordingly; expressing to him, at the same time, the reliance of Government on the continuance of his unremitted efforts to prove himself more and more worthy of this signal mark of the Honourable the Governor in Council's approbation of his conduct hitherto, and of their confidence in his future zeal and attachment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1803.

No. 2.

To Edward Galley, Esq., Collector of Surat.

SIR: In transmitting to you the accompanying translation of a sunnud executed under this date, I convey the Honourable the Governor in Council's directions, that you put Gungather Shastry in possession accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1803.

No. 3.

Translation of a Sunnud or Grant to Gungather Petwerthen Shastry.

Whereas Gungather Petwerthen Shastry has, in his employment in the transaction of the Honourable Company's affairs at Baroda, under the orders of the Resident, Major Walker, evinced the most approved zeal, diligence, and fidelity, in the observance of which he will no doubt continue to afford every day fresh marks of his good conduct, the Governor in Council of Bombay has therefore been pleased to confer on him, and his heirs, from the beginning of the mergsaul year 1859, or June 1803, the village of Dendolee, in the pergunnah of Chowrassee, in the Surat Attaveesy, as an enam; the same being valued at 5,000 rupees per annum, which he and his heirs, in succession, are to collect the fair rental of, be it more or less, and apply the same to his and their future support, containing for the rest duly obedient to all the orders of the English Government and to the process of their Courts of Justice, according to the regulations.

Dated at Bombay, the 18th November 1803.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN.

No. 4.

A letter to Colonel Walker from the Government, by which he (the Colonel) was authorized to pay 4,000 rupees to the Shastree, for performing the ceremony of his daughter's marriage.

To Major Alexander Walker, Resident, Baroda.

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d of October last, and to observe that, notwithstanding the disposition which has been already evinced on the part of Government to pay attention to, and to requite the services of Gungather Shastry, the Governor in Council cannot give countenance to a condescension in his favour, which is susceptible of being drawn hereafter into a very exceptionable precedent. Were the payment of the Sookree Chandla Chit in question to be sanctioned, the amount of it would, I am desired to remark, be raised by the Patells from the country, which is already sufficiently burthened; besides that it is of the first consequence to discourage all extra collections not entering into the avowed Jummabundy, or not otherwise established by long and settled usage, which last class of payments should also be kept within as narrow bounds as possible, and be, as soon as

practicable, altogether abolished. On these principles, the Sookree Chandla offer in question must be declined, and the notes for it authentically and publicly cancelled; but willing, at the same time, to afford some assistance to the Shastry on the occasion of the expense of his daughter's marriage, and as a further proof of the Governor in Council's regard to your sense of that person's merits and probity, in which Government place also great confidence, you are authorized to pay to him the sum of four thousand rupees on the part of the Company, to be charged to the head of contingencies in the revenue department at Broach.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT,

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1805. Secretary to Government.

No. 5.

A letter from Colonel Walker to the Government, in which he reported the integrity, abilities, and devotion of the Shastree to the service and interests of the Honourable Company.

Extract of a letter from Major Walker to the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor in Council. Dated 1st January 1806.

4. Your Honourable Board have had frequent occasion to express your approbation of the zeal and talents of Gungather Shastry, but the integrity, abilities, and devotion, of this person to the service and interests of the Honourable Company will be more eminently and conspicuously exhibited to your notice in the accompaniments to this despatch.

The following parts of this address will offer to your Honourable Board the observations which have occurred to me on these productions of Gungather Shastry, but I am forcibly called upon previously to point out to your consideration the energy, research, and address, which has enabled me to lay before you documents of such extensive and important utility. In compiling this report the Shastry has followed the order of a memorandum which I furnished him, and it accordingly consists of seven articles, each embracing a distinct subject of information, with explanatory remarks, and notes of reference to subsidiary documents; the whole forming as accurate a view of the state, condition, and resources of the Guicowar affairs as is possibly procurable from any channel whatever.

No. 6.

A letter from the Government to Colonel Walker, in reply to the report, by which he was authorized to confer on the Shastree the grant of a Palankeen.

Extract of a letter from the Honourable the Governor in Council to Major Walker. Dated 15th May 1806.

1. We have received, and had under consideration your letter of the 1st January, with its voluminous and valuable appendix, the formation of which does credit to the application and discernment of Gungather Shastry, and affords a satisfactory proof of his zeal and assiduity in the employment which he holds under your Residency.

38. In the first part of this letter we have expressed our sense of the capacity and zeal of Gungather Shrastry; in testimony of which, you are authorized to confer on him the grant of a palankeen, meaning to defer the further consideration of your impressive recommendations of this native agent till the conclusion of the important measures now in progress; having, in the mean while, to desire, that the expense incurred by his journey to the Presidency may be defrayed at the public expense.

[True Copy.]

(Signed) A. WALKER, Resident.

No. 7.

A letter from Colonel Walker to the Government, desiring that the sunnud of the grant to be sent from the Government, marking the sense of the Honourable the Governor in Council of the Shastree's merits since his engagement in the service of the Honourable Company.

Extract of a letter from Major Walker to the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, dated 28th January 1807.

Para. 11th. At this juncture the interests of the Honourable Company would derive considerable assistance from the honorary gratification of a Palankeen, as directed in the Board's letter of the 15th May 1806, being publicly conferred upon that faithful and active adherent of the Honourable Company, Gungather Shastry.

This honour would be more grateful, and derive additional dignity, from coming direc ly from the Honourable the Governor in Council.

The Palankeen can be prepared at Baroda, but I beg leave respectfully to suggest, that the sunnud may be sent from Bombay, and in order more fully to mark the Honourable the Governor in Council's sense of the Shrastry's merits since his engagement in the service of the Company, that the allowance for its maintenance may have

such a retrospective operation as the Honourable the Governor in Council may deem expedient.

No. 8.

To Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda.

SIR: I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the original grant, conferred upon Gungather Shastry, in compliance with your suggestion in his favour, and to inform you, that the allowance is to be drawn by the Shastry from the beginning of the present year of account, the Honourable the Governor in Council relying on the zeal and good services of the Shastry in acknowledgment of this distinguished mark of attention and of the other public benefits which this officer has derived during his present employ.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) G. C. OSBORNE,
Sub. Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1807.

No. 9.

Whereas Gungather Putwurthun Shastry has, in his employment, in the transaction of the Honourable Company's affairs at Baroda, under the orders of the Resident, Major Walker, evinced the most approved zeal, diligence and fidelity, in the observance of which he will no doubt continue to afford every day fresh marks of his good conduct; the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, accordingly, with a view to mark more particularly his sense of the merits and services of the said Gungather Putwurthun Shastry, do hereby confer upon him the grant of a Palankeen; in order to maintain the necessary expense of which, he is further pleased to direct that he shall receive from the Honourable Company the monthly allowance of Rupees 100. Dated Bombay, the seventh day of February 1807.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN.

No. 10.

A letter from the Government to Colonel Walker, transmitting for his information copy of a letter (No. 11) the Government had received from the Secretary (Mr. Edmonstone) to the Supreme Government, approving the grant which was bestowed on the Shastree.

To Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda.

SIR: I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information, copy of a letter from the Secretary (Mr. Edmonstone) to the Supreme Government, dated the 5th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1807.

No. 11.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Goodwin's despatch under date the 11th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the grant conferred on Gunghadhur Shastry, in compliance with the suggestion of the Resident at Baroda, and to signify to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the grant appears to the Governor General in Council, to have been bestowed with great propriety.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 5th March 1807.

No. 12.

A letter Colonel Walker had sent to the Government from Camp Gootoo, soliciting the concurrence of the Government to allow the Shrastree to receive the reward which the Guicowar desired.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor in Council, Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR: 1. It is with a considerable degree of reluctance that I feel myself under the necessity of submitting to your consideration, some circumstances connected with the situation of a zealous and valuable servant of the Honourable Company.

2. The person to whom I allude is Gungather Shrastry; whose merits it is unnecessary in this place to recapitulate. From the personal knowledge which you, Honourable Sir, possess of this native agent, you would have discerned him to be a man of superior education and abilities, and who possesses enlarged sentiments of liberality and intelligence, which would do honour to any nation.

3. The Shrastry is, moreover, a Bramin, of respectable birth and family, and accustomed from his infancy to the society of the first company in the Maratha empire.

4. It was a man of this description which the course of our policy in Goojraut required, and the Honourable Company were fortunate in obtaining the services of an agent who to a zeal for their interest united talents that have been faithfully exerted.

5. The continuation of an extensive and useful intercourse, for a series of years, with the chief officers and members of the Guicowar Government and family was not to be effected by the Shastry, considering the rank of the parties with whom his duties obliged him to associate, without incurring an expense beyond his means.

6. The consequence of which has been a proportionate accumulation of debt, a circumstance which, I can assure you, Honourable Sir, has afforded me much uneasiness and anxiety.

7. I should not, however, have presumed to have brought this subject under the notice of your Honourable Board, had these debts been the consequence of imprudence and extravagance ; but they have actually arisen out of the circumstances of his situation, and been the result of that zeal which has induced him to forego all private considerations in pursuit of those objects which have been entrusted to his agency to effect in the native Durbar.

8. Although these objects have ever had in view the immediate interests of the Honourable Company, yet the benefit of the Guicowar Government has also been a primary consideration.

9. Since the current reforms in the Guicowar State have commenced, in particular the share and interest which the Honourable Company have taken therein, and the intimate knowledge which the Shastry possesses of the interior details of this Government, has caused his assistance to be at all times required by the administration, as necessary in the transaction of public business.

10. Ever since, however, the Shastry entered into the Company's service, he has been under the necessity of maintaining an intercourse with the members of the rajah's family and the officers of his Government.

11. His former habits of intimacy also, combined with his official intercourse, involved him in expense much beyond the means he possesses to defray.

12. A similar remark is equally, if not more, applicable to his family. It could not be expected that the Shastry or his family should have relinquished his former society ; nor could he have performed this sacrifice without losing the ability to render his services so useful as they have been.

13. While, however, I reveal the necessities which have been incurred by this faithful agent, in consequence of his situation in the service of the Company, it is not done with a view to solicit their liberality to be exerted for his relief, although he gratefully acknowledges the generosity he has already experienced.

14. Considering, however, that the exertions of the Shrastry in the service of the Company's Government have ever been subservient to the chief object of our policy, the re-establishment of the efficiency of the Guicowar State, and that during the course of the current reforms, he has produced in many instances a direct and positive saving to the Native Government of very considerable sums, I am induced to express a respectful hope, that the Government of the Honourable Company will not be disinclined to allow him to receive the just remuneration for services actually performed.

15. During every period of the Guicowar administration I have received pressing solicitations for the Shastry to be permitted to receive from that Government a testimony of their sense of the assistance which he has afforded them on many occasions.

16. These offers have often been repeated and often rejected, nor could any motives have ever induced the Shastry to receive this consideration unless with the concurrence of the Company's Government.

The period, however, has now arrived when these offers need no longer be declined, and the concurrence of the Honourable Company's Government will remove the only objection that the measure appears liable to.

17. The Guicowar administration have proposed various ways, however, to discharge their sense of obligation, and these propositions were renewed with so much earnestness when I left Baroda, that I have been at length induced to trouble you, Honourable Sir, with this address.

18. Sometimes they have wished to give him an enam village, at others, to offer a sum of money ; but a mode has occurred in the course of the current reforms to which a preference may justly be given, as it deprives the State of nothing, and only transfers to the disposal of the Shastry, an emolument, which would otherwise be derived by persons less entitled to this advantage.

19. The customs of Native Governments allow a certain per centage or brokerage to persons who transact any pecuniary business, or who produce to the State any benefit or advantage.

20. By the result of the late scrutinies into the accounts of the military, a considerable saving has been effected by his vigilance and enquiry, and the State have derived

credit in the military account for sums discharged, and abatements which, but for his assistance, would most probably have been lost.

21. The administration are justly desirous that the brokerage of this saving should be received by the person through whose medium it was effected, and that the Durbar perquisites on this occasion should be relinquished in his favour.

22. To this proceeding I see no further objection than arises from the unwillingness of the Shastry to receive this mark of the Guicowar Government's consideration of his labours in their behalf, without its receiving the previous concurrence of the Honourable Company's Government.

23. It is with a view to obtain this concurrence that the preceding observations are submitted to the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council, respectfully observing, that could any expression of my interest in the welfare of this valuable agent add any weight to the object of this letter, it should not be withheld ; but I cannot refrain from observing, that the Shastry has a large family to maintain, and provide for ; and unless under the liberal interposition of the Honourable the Governor in Council in his favour, I see no mode of removing the serious difficulties under which he labours, and which must continue to press for ever on the small resources he possesses.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. WALKER,

Camp at Gootoo, 28th August 1807. Resident.

No. 13.

A letter from the Government to Colonel Walker in answer, transmitting, for his information, copy of one addressed (No. 14) to the Supreme Government on the subject.

To Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda.

SIR : I am directed, by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, respecting Gungadhur Shastry ; and to transmit, for your information, copy of one addressed to the Supreme Government on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1807. Secretary.

No. 14.

To the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor in Council, at Fort William.

MY LORD : The Government General are so well acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the late reforms in the expenditure of the Guicowar State, and have made such honourable mention of the meritorious part borne therein by Gungadhur Shastry, the chief native servant of the Residency, that nothing of prefatory recommendation on our part seems necessary to induce your Lordship to bestow a favourable attention on the subject of the accompanying letter from Major Walker, of the 28th of August ; suggesting that the Guicowar Government may be allowed to remunerate the Shastry for all his personal trouble in its affairs, and the expense to which it has exposed him, by assigning to him a commission on the late reductions, as Major Walker states to be fully allowable under the rules and customs of that State ; but as it has been the general practice of this Government to conduct the British intercourse with Guzraut, under the privity and approbation of the Supreme Government, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to extend our sanction to the proposed reward without the concurrence, previously obtained, of your Lordship in Council, the more especially as the pecuniary consideration in view for Gungadhur Shastry is, in this instance, derivable from the funds of a native State ; for otherwise, the Government has already marked its attention of the antecedent instances of Gungadhur Shastry's zealous and able services, by having conferred upon him an enam grant of land, in the pergunnah of Chowrassy, to the annual amount of Rupees 5,000, as long ago as the month of June 1803, as per copy of the sunnud herewith transmitted.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN,
LEWIS CORKRAN,

Bombay Castle, 15th Sept. 1807. THOS. LECHMERE.

No. 15.

A letter from the Government to Colonel Walker, transmitting copy of a letter (No. 16) from the Supreme Government, expressing their sense of the services of Gungadhur Shastree, and their entire concurrence in that proposition for rewarding him.

To Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda.

SIR : I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for

your information, copy of a letter from the Supreme Government, dated the 19th ultimo, respecting your suggestion in favour of Gungathur Shastry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1807.

No. 16.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, recommending a compliance with Major Walker's suggestion in favour of Gungadhur Shastry, and to express to you our sense of the services of Gungadhur Shastry, and our entire concurrence in that proposition for rewarding them.

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) MINTO,
G. HEWETT,
G. H. BARLOW,
J. LUMSDEN.

Fort William, 19th October 1807.

No. 17.

A minute of the Honourable the Governor on Colonel Walker's report of the revenue embezzlement of the Guicowar's State.

Minute of the Honourable the Governor, on Colonel Walker's Report of the revenue embezzlement of the Guicowar State, dated 5th September 1808.

The zeal, energy, and perseverance by which these manifold and gross irregularities and embezzlements have been brought to light, reflect the greatest credit on the Resident, and evinces also in a very satisfactory manner the zealous co-operation of Gungadhur Shastry, who will, it is hoped, be able (supported by the British local authority) to conduct this great and salutary work to its termination, and hereby to recommend himself on grounds the most obvious and irresistible to the permanent esteem and favour of both the Governments of the Honourable Company and the Guicowar.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN.

[True Copy.]

No. 18.

A letter from Colonel Walker to the Government, mentioning that the subject of the Guicowar reforms being now brought to a conclusion, he conceives it proper that the final reports on that subject should be accompanied with his respectful intimation of his having permitted Gungadhur Shastry to avail himself of the approbation conveyed in the letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council (No. 16) to receive from the Guicowar Government a reward suitable to the important benefits which it has derived from the Shastry's zeal and exertions, and accompanying the translate of the letter (No. 19) which the Guicowar Government had addressed to him, and to which he had replied (No. 20).

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor, &c. &c. &c., Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR: 1. The subject of the Guicowar reforms being now brought to a conclusion, I conceive it proper that the final reports on this subject should be accompanied with my respectful intimation of my having permitted Gungadhur Shastry to avail himself of the approbation conveyed in the letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, under date the 19th October 1807, to receive from this Government a reward suitable for the important benefits which it has derived from the Shastry's zeal and exertions.

2. The accompanying is the copy and translate of the letter, which the Government have accordingly addressed to me, and to which I have replied in the terms of the accompanying enclosure.

3. The repeated occasions which I have had of submitting the zealous exertions and services of Gungadhur Shastry to the notice of Government, supersedes the necessity of repetition in this place; but I have no hesitation in declaring, that it has been solely owing to his discernment and labour, that by penetrating into the inmost secrets of this Government, the numerous abuses with which it abounded have been disclosed, and proper remedies have been applied. The important result has been the saving this State from bankruptcy; its finances have also been retrieved, and its solvency secured.

4. Fully impressed myself with the value of the services of this faithful adherent, I only feel anxious to convey the same conviction to the minds of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and beg to express my respectful confidence that the measure which I have now the honour to report may meet with the approbation of your Honourable Board.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Baroda, 26th November 1808.

No. 19.

(Shree Mahlsah Kaunt)

Translate of a letter to Lieut. Colonel Walker from the Rajah Anund Row Guicowar.

A. C.: Gungadhur Shastry Putwurdhun having exhibited various proofs of attachment and zeal in promoting the welfare of this Sirkar, and being confident that the said person will continue his endeavours in promoting the friendship so happily existing between the two States, it is, therefore, my wishes that the incumbrances which he has unavoidably sustained in the discharge of these duties, should be removed by my Sirkar. The source, however, whence this expense should be defrayed, arises from a per centage on the savings which the zeal of this person has caused to this State, equalling 40 lacs in one year; and a reduction of expenses having been effected, to the amount of 19 lacs annually. I also wish to give him an enam village of 5,000 rupees per annum, in the Surat Attavecsy, but he, being a servant of the Company, consequently can neither receive a public or private reward.

The intention of this letter is therefore to request permission to this end, that he may be relieved from his incumbrances, and live happily hereafter with his family. Done, 29th Ramzan 1209. (19th November 1808.)

Soor Sun Teesa Meyaten wu Aliff,

(Mortubsood.)

No. 20.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Walker to the Maha Rajah Annund Row Guicowar. Dated 15th December 1808.

A. C.: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's letter dated the 29th Ramzan (recapitulate the contents), all which has been perfectly understood.

The liberal proposal which has been made by your Highness, for rewarding the services of Gungadhur Shastry, has been the source of much pleasure to me, and your Highness could not have requested a more agreeable act of duty, than that of soliciting the sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council to this proposal for remunerating the exertions of that trusty and faithful adherent.

The Honourable Company, being equally sensible of the value of his exertions, will, I am confident, readily extend their approbation to this proposal; and it is under that confidence that I with much pleasure communicate to you that I have permitted Gungadhur Shastry to avail himself of your favourable intentions towards him.

(Signed) A. Walker, Resident.

No. 21.

A letter from Colonel Walker to the Government, submitting copy of the certificate or testimonial (No. 22) given by him to the Shastree at the time of his leaving Baroda, testifying his private sense of his useful services, and copy of the letter (No. 23), addressed to him from the Shastree, to increase the revenue of the districts under Broach, Kaira, and Surat, without oppression or using any improper means.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor, &c., Bombay;

Honourable Sir: 1. Upon leaving Baroda, I conceived it but proper to give into the hands of Gungadhur Shastry a certificate, testifying my private sense of his useful services, with a view to entitle him to the friendly attentions of any English gentleman who might hereafter come to Baroda.

2. It occurs to me, however, that it would be proper to submit a copy of this certificate to the notice of the Honourable Governor in Council, which I have accordingly the honour to enclose, and it might prove useful, as it certainly would be extremely gratifying to this valuable and faithful adherent, were this document to receive the approbation of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

3. I embrace this opportunity of submitting to the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council a copy of a letter which Gungadhur Shastry addressed to me as I was leaving Baroda, containing proposals for an improvement in the revenue resources of the Honourable Company, which he is so well calculated to introduce.

4. My personal knowledge of Gungadhur Shastry induces me with some confidence to pronounce that this proposal is not merely speculative, and would not have been made unless under pretty accurate data, and that, therefore, should the Honourable the Governor in Council deem the experiment worthy of trial, I have every reason to believe that they will not find their expectations disappointed in the result; should this ultimately prove the case, I am equally confident the liberality of the British Government will hold out the encouragement to which Gungadhur Shastry ultimately looks forward, that of ending his days under the protection of the Honourable Company at Benares.

5. In quitting this subject, Honourable Sir, I trust no apology is necessary for my frequent mention of a servant, who has deserved and will continue to merit the confidence and approbation of Government. In so doing, I conceive that I do but fulfil a duty which I owe to myself, and to the confidence of my employers, in noticing those

services, the utility of which deserve their approbation, and in submitting such proposals as will ultimately tend to an improvement of their interest.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

On board the Honourable Company's Cruiser *Charer*,
16th January 1809.

No. 22.

This paper is delivered into the hands of Gungadhur Putwurdhun Shastry, as a testimony of the many valuable, useful, and disinterested services which he has performed to the interests of the Honourable Company and the British nation in general during the time he officiated at the Baroda Residency as native agent with the Durbar of the Guicowar, and with a hope that it may entitle him to the friendly and cordial attentions of any English gentleman unto whom he may deem necessary to produce it.

Gungadhur Shastry entered the service of the Company in the year 1802. By a rare exertion of integrity, that induced him to reject every opportunity of improving his own interests, he was enabled to acquire an ascendancy and influence in Baroda, that tended on many important occasions to the interests and benefit of the British nation.

He possesses numerous authenticated testimonies of the value and importance which the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay and the Supreme Government have on many occasions attached to his services; but it remains with me to testify, that the conduct which has gained him these honourable testimonials has been uniform throughout, and that a long intimacy and acquaintance has tended only to confirm my opinion of his steady attachment to the interests of the British nation. This attachment is founded on principle, and is produced from ability to discover and spirit to avow the liberality of our measures and our conduct.

His abilities were in a particular manner manifested in the execution of the arduous reforms which have been recently introduced into the Guicowar finances and Government, which has entitled him to the signal gratitude of the Guicowar family. As, however, in the course of executing this duty he must have exposed himself, from the nature of the case, to the enmity of many persons ill disposed to these reforms, it is particularly requested that he may on all such occasions meet with the assistance, support, and encouragement of all British authorities.

The ultimate hope of Gungadhur Shastry is to retire to Benares, and there to spend the remainder of his days under the protection of the Honourable Company's Government.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Baroda, December 1808.

No. 23.

From Gungadhur Shastry to Col. Walker.

A. C.: In the course of my employment in the service of the Company, I have had cause to understand that the revenue of the districts under Broach, Kaira, and Surat, may be increased without oppression or using any improper means by the sum of 1 or ½ lacs of rupees.

The realization of this, however, will depend on certain inquiries which I propose to make, with a view to secure to Government their just dues.

Should the Honourable the Governor in Council approve of an attempt to disclose the source of this additional revenue, I will willingly undertake it, provided the Honourable the Governor in Council will allow me the services of a Purvoe, and furnish me with strong letters of support and recommendation to the judicial and revenue authorities of the three places. I will not ask any thing from Government during the progress, or until the conclusion of this inquiry, being well assured that Government will readily bestow on me a reward proportionate to the extent of the benefits which may ensue from this proposal; having already expressed their sentiments of me so favourably, I am induced to hope that I may in the end realize my ultimate hope of retiring to Benares under their patronage and protection.

It is during the intervals of leisure that I may expect to have at Baroda that I would purpose to pursue this inquiry.

Baroda, 12th January 1809. (Signed) GUNGADHUR SHASTRY.

No. 24.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Warden, in the political department, to Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Walker. Dated 19th January 1809.

"Nor that bearing reference to the faithful, able, and experienced services of Gungadhur Shastry, in whom the Governor in Council places great reliance for the maintenance, under the direction of the British local officers in charge of affairs, in their present progress, and for the ultimate realization of the several important objects com-

prehended in it, particularly of the financial arrangements delineated in your address of the 26th of November."

No. 25.

A letter from the Government to Colonel Walker, acknowledging his letter of the 26th November (No. 18), and informing him of the Supreme Government's approbation of rewarding the services of Gungadhur Shastry.

To Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Walker, Resident, Baroda.

SIR: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 26th of November, regarding Gungadhur Shastry.

The Supreme Government having already signified its approbation of rewarding the services of Gungadhur Shastry in the manner which you have now again brought forward to the notice of this Government, and the Governor in Council being also impressed with a similar sense of the Shastry's merits as the Government General has been pleased to express, have no longer any hesitation in adding their concurrence to the measure you have proposed, by which Gungadhur Shastry becomes authorised to receive the specified remuneration, after the amount shall have been reported by the Acting Resident.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,
Bombay Castle, 19th January 1809. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 26.

A kind letter of Colonel Walker to Gungadhur Shastree, from Bombay, at the time of his embarking for Europe.

Bombay, 20th January 1810.

MY DEAR SHASTRY: I shall recollect to the last day of my life our parting at Broach; but it is over, and should we meet again, I shall wish that there may not be another separation. I expect to embark this evening, and to bid adieu to this country, but my affections and prayers will ever be offered up for its prosperity. Since my arrival at Bombay, every thing has prospered according to my most sanguine wishes. Mr. Carnac is appointed Resident, Captain Greenwood 1st Assistant, Mr. Ballantine 2d., and Mr. Mac Murdo Postmaster. This provision for my friends affords me the greatest consolation, and I should otherwise have left this country unhappy. My pleasure, however, would have been imperfect had every thing also not been favourable to your views, reputation, and wishes—all are sensible of your great merits, and Mr. Duncan in particular entertains a just and liberal sense of them; these cannot be more strongly expressed than in the accompanying minute, which goes home in the same ship with me, and cannot fail to attract the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors. I recommend you to cultivate the friendship and esteem of Mr. Duncan by every means. He wishes you to correspond with him confidentially on every subject pending at Baroda. He desired me to mention this to you, and that you should write to him in the Maratha language, and he will answer you in the same tongue. There is much more to communicate, but I must refer you to Captain Greenwood. A very proper letter has been written by Mr. Duncan to Babajee, and it would be right that Futteh Sing should write a proper letter to the Honourable the Governor, and he will receive a very satisfactory answer. I have also enclosed a copy of my last letter to the Governor respecting your certificate and the revenue plan. Mr. Duncan will wish to see you at Bombay; but this meeting should not take place until every thing is settled with respect to Seetaram, and after you may have corresponded some time with the Governor, Captain Greenwood will explain every thing to you.

For the rest, my dear Shastry, I can only repeat what I have so often and anxiously done, that you would watch over the Guicowar reforms, and for your own reputation and mine, to take care of our affairs in Guzerat. The same friendship and unanimity between you and Mr. Carnac, I am assured, will always prevail, and Captain Greenwood will ever be ready to do all that may be in his power for the public interest and for your own advantage. I am pressed for time, and must fly on board of ship. Offer my last but fervent wishes to all your interesting family, and may that Almighty God who is the Father and protector of us all guard you and them. I shall write to you by every opportunity, and let none escape you, for this will be a great pleasure to me in my native country.

I am, my dear Shastry, your sincere and affectionate friend,
(Signed) A. WALKER.

P.S. Your enam village is passed in Council, and every other point, as you could wish, agreed to; but I must refer you to the public letters which Mr. Carnac will receive.

Yours,
(Signed) A. WALKER.

No. 27.

A letter from Colonel Walker to the Government, previous to his final departure for Europe in 1810.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c., Bombay;

HONOURABLE SIR: Previous to my final departure for Europe, I deem it my duty respectfully, for the last time, to notice to your Honourable Board the merits, services, and attachment of Gungadhur Shastry, with a view to solicit that encouragement and continued protection which he is so justly entitled to for his meritorious exertions and fidelity.

As a native of a part of India not subject to the Honourable Company, his attachment and devotion to their interests is the more remarkable, and without friends, it is only in the justice, the encouragement and protection, of the Honourable Company's Government, that he can look up to for support, against those enemies which the measures he has been so zealously engaged in may have raised against him.

I respectfully beg leave to add that the ultimate hope of this faithful adherent of the Honourable Company, is to retire to Benares and spend the remainder of his life under the immediate protection of their Government; and I trust, when this design shall be put in execution, that he may hope to receive from the liberal patronage of the Honourable Governor in Council of Bombay such notice of his services and attachment as may be creditable to our Government, and render his retirement happy and comfortable.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. WALKER,
Bombay, 31st January 1810. Resident.

No. 28.

An answer from the Government to Colonel Walker's letter.

To Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your letter under yesterday's date, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to advise you that whenever the Shastry shall retire to Benares, he will be furnished with a recommendatory letter to the Supreme Government, in which every mention of his meritorious services will be recapitulated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Bombay Castle, 1st February 1810. Chief Secretary.

No. 29.

Captain Carnac, the successor to Colonel Walker, had received an answer from the Government to his despatch regarding the appointment of Gungadhur Shastry to a situation in the Baroda Government.

To Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident, Baroda.

SIR: I am directed, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 26th ultimo, reporting the appointment of Gungadhur Shastry to a situation in the Baroda Government, and to acquaint you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has satisfaction in finding that your acquiescence with the desire of the Guicowar Government, in the employment of the Shastry, has been well received, and he is still more pleased in observing from what you have represented, that this arrangement is likely to be attended with benefits to the public interests.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,
Bombay Castle, 7th July 1813. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 30.

Captain Carnac had sent a letter to the Government, containing his communication to Futteh Sing Guicowar, being the substance of the 10th paragraph of the Government's despatch bearing date the 10th of April last.

To Francis Warden, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR: 1. Having communicated to Futteh Sing Row Guicowar the substance of the 10th paragraph of your despatch, bearing date the 10th April last, I have the honour to acquaint you that Gungadhur Shastry was appointed to a situation in this Government on the 11th of last month.

2. In submitting the accompanying copy and translate of a letter to my address in the name, as usual on all public occasions, of the Rajah, in answer to one from me to Futteh Sing, the English version of which is also forwarded, I have only to remark, that

the acquiescence of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the Shastry's acceptance of the Guicowar employ, appeared particularly gratifying to his Highness as well as the members of the family, and I am desired to communicate his great sense of the consideration which has thus been bestowed by the Company's Government.

3. His Highness has resolved, that in consequence of the responsibility which will now devolve on the Shastry, he shall be remunerated on a scale not less than one-half of the salary and emoluments of Wittoba Bhow, the Khasgee dewan; the policy of this limited compensation has fully impressed the civil members of the Government that the introduction of the Shastry is founded on no desire whatever to abridge the consequence or respectability of others, but on the advantage which his experience and abilities will secure to the Guicowar interests, and all parties appear satisfied with the justice and expediency of this arrangement.

4. The benefits of Gungadhur Shastry being a servant of the Native Government, while at the same time he holds the situation he has filled with so much credit, of our agent with the Durbar, require no elucidation in this place. The latter office in point of respectability is very important though in emolument trifling, but it secures to the Shastry a degree of weight of which Futteh Sing must see the value, and it capacitates us more effectually to interpose, which under any circumstances of prosperity will operate to the advantage and efficiency of this Government, if used when necessary with becoming discretion.

5. Considering the age of Futteh Sing, and that he will soon have all the allurements of power, the Shastry will doubtless have a serious task to perform; his own exertions will not be wanting to overcome the obstacles incident to the circumstances of Futteh Sing; but in the discharge of the important duties of his station, he looks forward with confidence in all just cases to the protection of the Company's Government.

6. Without meaning to anticipate any extraordinary deviations from a correct line of behaviour on the part of Futteh Sing, it is only natural to suppose from the principles in which all Native Princes are educated, that his want of experience may be imposed upon by self-interested persons, or others disaffected to the existing order of Government. Although well disposed, Futteh Sing cannot be considered as endowed with a considerable strength of mind, and instances have been apparent of his want of firmness, when his dissolute relatives courted his vanity. This description of people, or persons of his own caste, who arrive from the Deccan, are chiefly to be apprehended, for their interests will not allow them to concur in any system which precludes men of their low origin and habits from a large participation in the advantages of the Government. It will therefore constitute an object of no trifling importance to wean Futteh Sing from the intimate society of such people, who are ever prone to pervert any favourable bias in his mind; the Shastry alone, from his caste and habits of intimacy, is capable of discharging with effect this delicate duty, though in its progress he will perhaps encounter some impediments, from the operation of secret influence, which will only be counterbalanced by the encouragement of the British Government to his laudable exertions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. R. Carnac,
Resident.

Baroda, 26th July 1813.

(1.)

Translation of a letter from Anund Row Guicowar to Captain James Rivett Carnac, dated 9th Jummadi-ul-uwul, 11th May 1813.

A. C.: Your letter has reached me to-day, and I understand its contents. What I have to say respecting the services of Gungadhur Shastry is already known to you. I have great confidence in his well-wishes for my prosperity. Great benefit will likewise be derived from his aiding me with advice, for which reasons I have asked his assistance. In short, I must confess that he is an intelligent man, in whatever business, either relating to your or my Government. You may be assured that the Shastry will be a very faithful servant. We are both bound, in as far as our opinions are mutual, to bestow much favour upon him, in which there will, nevertheless, exist no difference. From you especially, justice is to be administered to his merits, because he has been entirely devoted to the services of the Government under which you serve. I am aware of the honour conferred by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay, and I request you will return thanks for the realization of my wishes respecting Gungadhur Shastry.

(2.)

English version of a letter from Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident to his Highness Futteh Sing Row Guicowar, dated Baroda, 9th May 1813.

A. C.: I have the honour to apprize your Highness, that the anxious wish so repeatedly expressed to me, both verbally and by the communication of letters, for the

advantage of the services of Gungadhur Shastry Putwurdhun, has received the favourable consideration of my superiors. It is with sincere pleasure that I give the orders transmitted in reply to my reference to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, who has been pleased to direct me to state that he has much satisfaction in meeting your Highness's request in the instance of the Shastry.

Having discharged this pleasing part of my duty, I proceed to offer to your Highness's mature deliberation some few observations, dictated as much from the justice due to the character of Gungadhur Shastry, as from a sentiment of friendship to your Highness personally, and for the interest of the Guicowar Government.

The respectable persons here are no strangers to the merits of the Shastry; they have formed, most laudably, the chief inducement for your Highness's selection of his service in preference of all others; it nevertheless becomes me to state to you, though the predilection for his merits in your Highness's mind is fixed and decided, that my Government entertain a high opinion of his talents and integrity, and of his attachment to the Honourable Company; with such impressions, the partial deprivation of his services, by being engaged in undertaking a share in the arduous duties of your Government, could only be reconciled by the sincere regard of the British authorities to enhance the interests of its ally, and from a willing attention to the personal wishes of your Highness.

The utility of the Shastry will not be limited to the exercise of those talents which so peculiarly adapt him to assist your Highness in the administration of the Guicowar affairs. His perfect acquaintance with the origin and progress of the intimate alliance of the Guicowar with the Company, and his thorough knowledge of the relations which should subsist for the improvement and consolidation of this alliance, constitute him a valuable resource for counsel on occasions of this nature, which your Highness, I am happy to observe, is quite conscious of being interwoven with the prosperity of the Government it will hereafter fall to your lot to govern and preserve.

In adverting with more than ordinary solicitude to this particular qualification of the Shastry, I should not allow it to detract from his other merits; by taking his advice, as your Highness proposes to do, you will ever find him (judging from past experience) a faithful adherent and a staunch advocate of all your just rights.

It will doubtless give satisfaction to the Company's Government to find that the object of the Shastry's employ are attained by your unreserved confidence, and so long as he conducts himself with propriety, the British Government will not withhold the confidence and protection which it has so long extended to this valuable public servant.

My verbal communications will have supplied whatever is deficient in this letter, and it only remains for me, in conclusion, to observe, that the just impression your Highness appears to have imbibed of the past value and future importance of the Company's friendship, cannot fail, I should hope, of being multiplied under the sentiments which have led to the adoption of the measure to which my superiors have given their concurrence, as I have had the honour to announce in this friendly communication.

What more I can write?

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident.

No. 31.

An Extract of a letter from Mr. Chief Secretary to Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident, by which he was authorized to extend the Honourable Company's Bhandary, or guarantee, to Bhimasunkur Gungadhur, the eldest son of the late Gungadhur Shastree, in the usual form.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Chief Secretary, to Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident, dated the 6th March 1816.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th of December last, and to acquaint you that the proceedings attendant on the ceremony observed by his Highness Futteh Sing Guicowar, on the appointment of the son of the late Gungadhur Shastry to the situation filled by his father under the Baroda Government, as reported in the first six paragraphs of your despatch, are highly creditable to the character of his Highness and to the memory of the deceased, and you are authorised to extend the Honourable Company's Bhandary to Beema Sunker Gungadhur in the usual form."

No. 32.

An extract of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in which they approved the intention of the Government to extend to Bhimasunkur Gungadhur the same protection which was afforded to Gungadhur Shastree.

Extract of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 26th February 1817, in the Political Department.

96 @ 128, on the subject of the proposed

18. We have duly considered the statement in the despatch to which we are now replying, and in your subsequent letter of

investigation of the pecuniary claims of the Guicowar and Peishwa against each other.

the 24th February 1816, respecting the deputation of Gungadhur Shastry by the Guicowar Government to the Court of Poonah, for the purpose of negotiating a settlement of the mutual claims of those States upon each other; the atrocious murder of Gungadhur Shastry, and the eventual surrender by the Peishwa to the British Government of his Highness's Minister Trimbuckjee Dainglia, at whose instigation the murder was perpetrated. Your proceedings, with reference to these transactions, appear to have been highly judicious, and we feel ourselves called upon to express in the strongest terms our approbation of the eminent ability, firmness, and judgment, displayed by Mr. Elphinstone in the course of those trying discussions with the Court of Poonah, which grew out of the circumstances above alluded to; as the negotiation for the adjustment of the pecuniary claims in question will probably be renewed, we shall have an opportunity hereafter of offering any observations which the nature of the case may appear to require from us.

19. We remark that his Highness Futteh Sing has conferred upon Beemasunker Gungadhur the office held by his late father, and we approve of your intention to extend to him the same protection which you had afforded to Gungadhur Shastree.

No. 33.

Extract of a letter from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay to the Resident at Baroda, dated 9th September 1830.

3. The nemnook or provision settled by the Baroda Durbar on the family of Gungadhur Shastree, of 60,000 rupees annually, was determined upon in concert with the Resident, Captain Carnac, as reported in his despatch of the 6th of March 1816, and in reply. he was directed to affix to the arrangement the Bhandary of the British Government, which measure was approved and confirmed in the Honble. the Court's despatch of the 26th February 1817.

4. From some causes, which at this period cannot be clearly traced, and from a change in the Administration, the arrangement agreed to by the Baroda State, approved by this Government, and confirmed by the Court of Directors, was not formally ratified by a written Bhandary, and the sons of Gungadhur Shastree have in consequence had their allowance reduced to Rs.12,000 a-year, while the representatives of all the other ministers have not been subjected to the same reduction.

5. The Governor in Council considers the sons of the late Shastree to have claim to the interference of the British Government for the restoration of their allowance to its former amount, whenever circumstances will allow of such a measure being proposed with a chance of success to the Baroda State, and he also considers that their family have a virtual, though, owing to circumstances imperfectly ascertained, not a formal guarantee, an occurrence which there is reason to believe arose from a resolution taken subsequently to the grant of the Bhandary, but before a written document was exchanged between the Guicowar and the Shastree's sons, to fetter ourselves with no other such engagements.

6. The records of Government abound with testimonials to the eminent services of Gungadhur Shastree from 1804 to the period of his assassination,. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, in his letter to Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, dated the 26th of November 1808, says, "the repeated occasions which I have had of submitting the zealous exertions and services of Gungadhur Shastree to the notice of Government supersedes the necessity of repetition in this place, but I have no hesitation in declaring that it has been solely to his discernment and labours that, by penetrating into the inmost secrets of the Government, the numerous abuses with which it abounded have been disclosed, and proper remedies have been applied; the important result has been the saving this state from bankruptcy, its finances have also been retrieved, and its solvency secured."

"Fully impressed myself with the services of this faithful adherent, I only feel anxious to convey the same conviction to the mind of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and beg to express my respectful confidence, that the measures I have now to report may meet with the approbation of your Honourable Board."

7. Every subsequent year, to the time of his mission to Punderpoor, in like manner, brought his merits and services to the special attention of the British Government.

8. Under these circumstances, and impressed with the strong claims which the sons of Gungadhur Shastree have to the support and interference of this Government, their case will be submitted to the consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with a recommendation that the fulfilment of the engagement entered into by the Baroda Government, through the Resident, be enforced, if requisite, under the guarantee of the British Government.

9. The stipend granted having been, in fact, approved and guaranteed by the British Government, no just ground for allowing it to be withheld can, in the opinion of the

Governor in Council, exist merely from a formal writing not having passed, and the temper of the Baroda Durbar having since rendered it objectionable to request one.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) CHARLES NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
9th September, 1830.

[True Copy]
(Signed) A. MALLET.

[True Copy]
(Signed) JAMES WILLIAMS,
Political Commissioner, Guzerat.

No. 34.

Translation of a Mahratta letter from James Williams, Esquire, the Political Commissioner in Guzerat, to his Highness the Guicowar, dated 20th July, 1833.

No. 179.

I have received a letter from Charles Norris, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, dated 30th May 1833, enclosing a copy of the 28th paragraph of the letter of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 31st October 1832, which contains matter regarding the reduction of the nemnook of the family of the late Gungadhur Shastree, made by the Guicowar Government: a copy of the same is herewith enclosed to you. Regarding this, I am directed to desire to intimate to his Highness that the said Gungadhur Shastree served the British and Guicowar Governments with the greatest zeal and fidelity, so that in justice the said nemnook settled upon his family can by no means be subject to reduction, and further, that the Honourable the Court of Directors has avowed that the British Government unhesitatingly stand a guarantee respecting the said nemnook of 60,000 rupees, settled for the maintenance of the Shastree's family; consequently the reduction of 12,000 rupees should be made good by you to the family of the said Gungadhur Shastree from the year 1826, corresponding to the Hindoo era 1883, and the British Government is security for the said nemnook being continued from this time hereafter.

I beg to send herewith for your information a copy of the order of the Honourable the Court of Directors, translated in the Marathee language, and request you will pay up the amount of the said reduction of 12,000 rupees, effected from the year 1833, to the family of the said Gungadhur Shastree, and continue the payment of 60,000 rupees every year without any further objection whatever. I request you to answer this letter as early as possible. Dated Shaheebag, 20th July 1833, A.D., corresponding to the Shravun Sood 3d 1889, Vikr majit.

(Signed.) J. WILLIAMS.
Potitical Commissioner, Guzerat.

[True Copy]
(Signed.) T. BURFORD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Political Agent at Baroda.

No. 35.

Translation of the Mahratta version of the 28th paragraph of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government, dated 31st October 1832.

We have approved and confirmed the measures you took in protecting those persons from mischievous practices of the Guicowar Government, who obtained Bhandaries or guarantees of the British Government. The nemnook or stipend for 60,000 rupees, which was made by the Guicowar Government for the support of the late Gungadhur Shastree, has been reduced to 48,000 rupees, so you should interfere in the matter; for though the said family has not written Bandary of the British Government, yet they have a perfect confidence of its being the guarantee in this matter, and owing to the late Gunghadhur Shastree's serving the British Government, was proper for this Government to become guarantee to his family.

[True Copy.]
(Signed.) T. BURFORD,
Lieut.-Col., Political Agent at Baroda.

A further summary of the character and services of Gungadhur Shastree is intended to be submitted for future publication up to a later period.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *April* 25.

Edward Hughes, a native of Dublin, was indicted for the wilful murder of Ootum Coormee. The indictment charged him on two counts; the first as the principal perpetrator of the crime, and the other as an accessory before the fact. The foundation of the whole was a robbery committed in the bungalow of the prisoner on the night of the 4th April. In consequence of this robbery, the following morning, the prisoner, suspecting several of the men employed under him on the road, ordered them to be confined. These persons, sixteen in number, were all suspended on a beam placed across two posts, erected for the purpose, and kept in that situation above fourteen hours, and all the time subjected to the most exquisite tortures, with a view to extort a confession from them. The deceased was one of the sixteen men thus confined, suspended, and tortured; and being most suspected, suffered the most severely, till the infliction ended in his death. The immediate perpetrator of these cruelties was a subordinate superintendent of the prisoner, named Nemye, moonshee, who has since been convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Mofussil authorities. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

In opening the case, the *Advocate-general* said, that the prisoner was an assistant-overseer on the Hazareebag Road; that his house was robbed in the night of the 4th April, and that, in consequence of this robbery, he directed the confinement of a number of persons. There was one man brought to the prisoner on suspicion, and on this man's hands being tied, he gave certain information about the deceased. In consequence, the deceased was sent for, confined with his hands tied together, and made over in charge of Nemye, moonshee, along with fifteen others, who, instead of being handed to the police, were kept in illegal custody. It would be proved that these sixteen men, thus illegally imprisoned, were not only bound, but suspended and tortured; that posts were erected for this purpose, and a beam placed across, and these men suspended on this beam; that these persons were suspended with their legs off the ground, and beaten and tortured; that all this was done in the compound of the prisoner's bungalow, and was continued from the afternoon of the 5th to the morning of the 6th, and that the prisoner was in the bungalow at the time; that, during the whole of this illegal confinement, the deceased was once taken down to discover some property, which failing to do, he was again suspended, and the torture resumed; that, on the deceased a second time promising to discover the locality of the property, he was taken down, but again failing, he was again tied and again tortured; that, the following morning, Nemye, moonshee, in the presence of the prisoner, thrice kicked the deceased on the side; and, lastly, that under all this punishment, the deceased died, on the morning of the 6th. The Advocate-general admitted that there might not have been any deliberate intention on the part of the prisoner to deprive the deceased of life, but death had ensued from a course of illegal confinement and infliction of cruelties imposed by the sanction of the prisoner, which was enough to convict him as the accessory to the deed.

Athmaram, examined.—The deceased, who was my brother, died in Mr. Hughes' bungalow, about eight months ago. After his death, when the thannah people came, I saw the body. The day preceding his death, I saw him when he was taken hold of, and pinioned, by four or five bearers, by the prisoner's order. The deceased was taken to Mr. Hughes' bungalow. I followed and remained in ambush at the distance of about sixty paces. Three men were taken at that time and bound, namely, my brother, the deceased, and two others, who, on entering the boundary of the bungalow, were beaten by the prisoner with the flat of a sword. Afterwards, I observed three posts erected, and a beam placed across them, on which I saw sixteen men suspended by the hands. I remained in this ambush till night, and hearing the report of a gun I went away. I did not return again, because from the lashing of canes and korahs, I had no hopes of the deceased, my brother, surviving. While this infliction was being made, I heard the men calling out for mercy. At the time I first reached the ambush mentioned, I saw the posts erected. About the same time, I observed the prisoner pacing up and down. The posts were ten paces from Mr. Hughes' bungalow; and from this distance it was not possible for a person in the bungalow not to know what was going on in the spot where the posts were erected. After the death of my brother, I saw on the body a great number of marks as of burning, lashes, blows, &c.

Cross-examined.—The ambush is about sixty paces from the bungalow. I could not see Mr. Hughes all the time, on account of the fence round the bungalow. The posts were inside this enclosure. During the whole time I lay concealed, I saw the prisoner from time to time. The bungalow has a verandah, which is on the south, not towards the road on the north. My position was near the road. All I have described took place within the fence. In consequence of the trial of Nemye, moonshee, I went to Hazareebag; he has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Newun Lohar examined.—The deceased was suspended with me. I was tied up before him. The prisoner got my hands tied by one of the bearers. On that day, at the time my hands were tied, the posts were also put up. I saw the prisoner at that time, who was present when my hands were bound. When the deceased was brought I do not remember, as I was insensible, being suspended myself. During the suspension, I could not see Mr. Hughes, as my face was up; but I heard he was going in and out. There were sixteen persons suspended, who all remained in that state from mid-day to the end of the night following. Blows were dealt out on us, and I could not observe any thing. But after I was taken down in the morning, I saw Ootum Coormee lying dead near a post. The beating I have alluded to was kept up from mid-day, and the whole of the night. The area between the posts and the bungalow was about the breadth of this room. All of us were suspended with our feet off the ground, and during the time, we were all calling out for mercy. And these cries were loud enough to be heard by a person in the bungalow.

Cross-examined.—I am a blacksmith, and keep a shop in the road side. Nemye used to superintend the workmen on the road. I did not see the deceased brought. There was another gentleman also. Nemye was the party making the inflictions, and the people were complaining of him.

Soohpal Doss examined.—I knew Ootum Coormee. I also saw him suspended by his hands, which were tied, while his feet were off the ground. I saw Mr. Hughes pacing, and from his situation he could undoubtedly have seen the men suspended. I saw about three or four persons only, there having been a great crowd around. After the deceased expired, I was sent for by the daroga, who pointed out the body to me, which was close to a post. The posts were about ten paces from Mr. Hughes' bungalow, and any one in it could see the men suspended. I heard the lashing of whips and korahs, and the men crying out for mercy, all which certainly must have been heard by Mr. Hughes, from the situation he was in.

Golab Doss examined.—I knew Ootum Coormee. At about a musket-shot from the prisoner's bungalow, I saw the posts erected. On the day following, I saw deceased's body in Mr. Hughes' compound. Extending from the navel downwards to the legs, the body was continuously marked as burnt. The whole body was also covered over with marks, like those from whips, kicks, slaps and blows from the flat of a sword, leaving no space unmarked. I heard cries proceeding from the bungalow, appealing for mercy. I saw the prisoner also issue from the direction of his bungalow and again return. At the time I saw him come out, I heard very great noise of beating, &c., which could not but have been heard by the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner sent intimation to the darogah the following morning. I do not know when the darogah was sent for by the prisoner. I do not know who went for the darogah, or how he was sent for.

Mathabar Ally examined.—I know the prisoner, and was in his employ in Bhadur last. I went to Mr. Hughes to inform him of dinner being ready, at which time I observed sixteen persons suspended in the compound. I laid the dinner-table, which was placed on the north side of the bungalow, in the compound, about half a dozen yards from the place where the men were suspended. At seven o'clock the prisoner came and ate his dinner; before this time I heard no cries; but while at dinner, the prisoner asked the peons who had suspended the men; they answered, that Nemye had done it. The prisoner ordered them to be untied and kept in the bungalow, giving orders at the same time, that if the men restored the Government papers stolen, a hundred rupees should be given them. A theft had been committed on the previous night; and in the morning, these men being suspected, were taken up by the prisoner. At eleven no posts were there; but when I came back in the evening, I saw the posts erected. I did not know the deceased; but on the following day I saw his corpse, and discovered numerous and extensive marks of burning, &c. on the body. When I left the house at night, I saw the men still suspended, and the following morning I also saw all the men suspended, except one man, the deceased, who was lying on the ground.

Cross-examined.—They were not taken down nor fed. I left the place immediately after my master had done dinner. I did business for Mr. Nicholls as well as Mr. Hughes; and Mr. Nicholls was staying the whole of the day with my master. On the following morning,

when I went to the place, I heard my master inquire who had burnt the deceased, when Nemye said he had done it. Shortly after, by the consent of a native doctor, some gin was administered to the deceased. The prisoner also gave orders to prevent the escape of Nemye. I have been nine months with the prisoner, and never saw him even violent with the people.

Nuneeah, the widow of the deceased, called.—This witness appeared altogether oblivious of every circumstance, even that her husband had died. The Advocate-general resorted to various forms of interrogation to elicit something from her, but to no purpose. She was at length requested to retire.

Bedasee examined.—I was in the employ of the prisoner. A robbery took place in the bungalow of the prisoner. I was in consequence sent for from where I was on duty; on arrival I was asked if any one came to me during the night; on my answering in the negative, I was dragged by the leg by Nemye, moonshee. Afterwards, I did mention that Ootum, the deceased, and two others, had come to me. This was at about two o'clock, and no person was tied up; though subsequently I observed several tied. I saw, also, Ootum brought; and I was one of the persons sent to bring him, as well as the two others already alluded to. On my return, I saw several persons tied and suspended to a cross-beam. That was the first time I saw the posts. Nemye, moonshee, gave me orders to bring the deceased; at this time I did not see the prisoner. After Ootum had been tied up, water was poured on him, and he was beaten with bricks, &c. and burnt with torches. At night he was taken down to discover a certain spot, and then brought back again, and again beaten and tortured. Nemye also gave him three kicks, which quite disabled and exhausted the deceased. The beating commenced at about candle-light, with severity; and during the whole time the deceased cried out. I was also suspended, and did not observe Mr. Hughes, having become insensible; and I, also, cried out. The beating and burning was kept up till midnight, when the deceased was taken away; but when he was brought back, the punishment was resumed.

Cross-examined. — I was then employed about ten months under Mr. Hughes, whom I never saw ill-treat any one. The cruelties I have described were all done by Nemye. Nemye, moonshee, was employed by Mr. Hughes, and the property stolen was Mr. Hughes's. I never before saw persons suspended in Mr. Hughes' compound. I never knew of Nemye, moonshee, punishing people in Mr. Hughes' compound without his leave.

Beenup Lohar examined.—I was one of those suspended. I was brought away tied by Mr. Hughes' bearers on that day to Mr. Hughes' compound, when, on the arrival of Nemye, moonshee, I was suspended. This was afternoon, and about this time I saw the prisoner going in the bungalow from the compound. I was not acquainted with the deceased, but I saw him after his death. While I was suspended, I did not particularly observe the deceased, who was also suspended behind me. There were sixteen of us suspended, of whom one is dead. While suspended, we all cried out aloud for mercy, which must have been heard in the bungalow, and might have been heard at the distance of an arrow-shot.

Cross-examined. — I have been employed under Mr. Hughes about a month and a half. Before the occasion of the suspension, I never was ill-treated by Mr. Hughes.

Buddye, doctor, examined. — I saw Ootum Coormee suspended when I went to the place in the evening. I saw Nemye, moonshee, beat the deceased, and also burn him with a torch, as well as others of the men suspended. When he was taken down, he made an application for the tying of his wrists to be slackened. He was at this time not able to walk, but was carried by the bearers. He was then brought back, and delivered in charge of the moonshee. The following morning, I saw him lying on the ground, apparently much hurt, and in a state of insensibility. Nemye was there, and said that the deceased was shamming. Mr. Hughes consulted me if spirits would do good. I recommended it, and some gin was given, but the deceased could not take it. On the morning, before the death of Ootum, I saw an inquiry, conducted by Mr. Hughes, about a robbery that had been committed in Mr. Hughes' bungalow. At this time, Nemye, moonshee, was not present. The whole of this day the prisoner was in his bungalow, and during the day I saw no beating. The beating I saw about a *ghunta* after nightfall. Ootum Coormee died from the beating he got. The tying up was calculated to exhaust him.

Cross-examined.—The moonshee himself was the person to report, and he went backwards and forwards to Mr. Hughes. In the morning, when Ootum was lying exhausted, Mr. Hughes asked how those burnt marks came on his body; upon which Nemye supplicatingly addressed Mr. Hughes, saying, that he had only once or twice burnt the deceased.

The case for the prosecution ended here.

Mr. *Prinsep* then rose on behalf of the prisoner, and delivered an elaborate speech for the defence.

The two following witnesses were called and examined:

James Erin Crommelin.—The prisoner was under my charge in the years 1834 and 1835, as overseer of convicts. There were probably about three hundred prisoners under him. I did not know him personally; but from his suggestions, thought him rather humane than otherwise.

Thomas Jones.—I have known Mr. Hughes since 1830. I have had frequent opportunities of judging of his character, and can speak of him as being generally of humane and unexceptionable character.

The jury then retired, and in half an hour brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner was detained in custody, to be tried on a charge of assault, of which he was subsequently convicted. In passing sentence, Sir Henry Seton delivered himself as follows:

"Edward Hughes, you have been proved guilty of an aggravated and disgraceful offence. If not by your express orders, under your authority and with your concurrence, no fewer than sixteen persons were, during several successive hours, subjected to tortures of the most revolting kind, and which were only put an end to by the death of one of them. During this time, you were not restrained by the sight of their sufferings or the hearing of their cries, from your ordinary indulgences; ate and slept in all the carelessness of confirmed inhumanity. If such a case needed aggravation, it would be aggravated by the relation in which you stood to these parties, not only as an European to natives, but as yourself being in the employment of Government, and having these persons immediately subjected to your control. To you, therefore, they had a right to look for protection and support; but found only tyranny and oppression. It is due to common humanity, it is due to public justice, it is due to the native community, whom you have thus cruelly outraged, to inflict upon you a severe punishment. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for two years in the common gaol of Calcutta."

Fouzdarry, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, *April* 18.

The chowkedar of the Tarda village appeared at the police thannah at Patterghotta, and reported that one Ramcoomar Bissas and Gooroopershaud Mittro, having caused the apprehension of a villager named Ruttun Paramanick, for arrears of revenue, desired Bhujjahurree and Premchand, peada (in the employ of Ramcoomar Bissas) to assault him, which they effected in so cruel a manner that the poor man died instantaneously. The chowkedar further reported, that he had adopted measures to prevent the removal of the body, and succeeded in securing the perpetrators of the deed. Whereupon the darogah proceeded to the spot, and found that violence had been used towards the deceased, there being two marks of bruises, as if inflicted by blows, one on the right side, the other on the left shoulder. On examining the witnesses, he learnt from deceased's son, that his father was led away captive by Premchand, peada, and Bhujjahurree, and on arriving at the cutcherry of Ramcoomar Bissas, who is a zemindarry gomashta, this individual, together with his deputy Gooroopershaud Mittro, desired Premchand and Bhujjahurree to beat him; that Premchand first struck the deceased, and then Bhujjahurree, at the bidding of his employers, inflicted a severe blow on deceased's right side, and that deceased immediately fell to the ground and died.

The gomashta, his deputy, and the two other defendants were examined, and denied the charge *in toto*. They alleged that, on the night in question, between eight and nine o'clock, they were seated in the cutcherry, engaged in transacting the duties connected with their office, when their premises were entered by about a hundred persons, most of whom charged them with the murder of Ruttun Paramaniek, under the circumstances above stated, and introducing the corpse, laid it at full length in the cutcherry premises; that, having abused them, they proceeded to secure them with cords, and having lashed them to the stanchions of the house, assaulted them in a cruel manner, and, plundering the place, decamped with cash to the amount of Rs. 400, and other articles. They further alleged, that deceased had been ailing for a long time, and in all probability expired from a severe attack of asthma, besides which he was aged and infirm.

The darogah, in bringing the above facts to the notice of the magistrate, observed, that he had sent the body to the hospital for *post-mortem* examination, and forwarded the prisoners, four in number, to take their trial for the offence with which they are charged, together with the prosecutor and witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OVERLAND DAWK.

Since we last wrote upon this subject, we have been assured that pains have been taken by a dawk contractor to accelerate the rate of travelling between Calcutta and a post-office three hundred

miles off, and that the following was the plan he adopted. Contractors have a premium on accelerated speed. The contractor gave the bearer of the last stage in, say four annas, if the dawk was two hours before time; eight annas if four, and so on. This last man, to ensure some receipts to himself on account of accelerated speed, used to give the bearer of the last stage but one in, half his profit; the last but one did the same to the last but two, and so on, till every one's interest was involved in the speedy transit of the mail, and the contractor's increased premiums, on account of this increased speed, allowed him funds sufficient both to keep the bearers' interest in the early arrival of the mail alive by these remunerations, and to obtain a decent profit himself.

Another means this same contractor found most materially effective in accelerating speed was, having each bearer make one three-mile run with the up-mail, and one three-mile run with the down mail, daily, instead of one six-mile run down only. The bearers found it physically easier, and ran the three-mile stages like lightning; besides, they have the prospect of two remunerations, one on account of the up, and one on account of the down-mail daily, instead of but on one account only. This plan is, no doubt, a very good one, and we dare say it has been found to work well in the transmission of the expresses. But of what avail is this to the public at large? Of what use is a little extra speed upon one part of the road with a light packet, if the snail's trot is still the pace along the rest of the distance, and with the bulk of the mail in which the public is so much concerned? We must penetrate to the bottom of the evil, and endeavour to bring about a greater degree of expedition from St. Martin's-le-Grand to the Calcutta post-office, or we shall certainly find the annoyances to which we are now subject fearfully increased in a few months, in a corresponding ratio with the augmentation of overland communication, and the continuance of our own supineness.

The first thing, then, that strikes us as essential, is an alteration in the mode of making up the packets at the General Post-office in London. Looking at the great commercial importance of Calcutta and Madras, and considering how large a portion of the letters come to them alone, we do not see why the Court of Directors should not be requested to move Col. Maberly to have the letters for these presidencies packed up in small boxes, and separately directed to the respective postmasters, so that, on their arrival at Bombay they may be at once sent on, leaving it to the officers at the two presidencies to weigh, mark, register, &c. (a form every letter now goes through after passing the Bombay ordeal), and therefore involving no extra consumption of time either here or at Madras. The boxes (or wallets), each of which should be of such dimensions that one man might bring a single one along at five or six-mile speed, should be numbered; so that, in the event of its being impracticable to forward the whole by one dawk, the most important (numbered 1, 2, and so on) might come on first. This would get rid of the delays now caused by the process of sorting, packing, &c. at Bombay. The next delay to be guarded against is that of the commanders of the steamers. A considerable fine for every ten minutes' delay after dropping the anchor, and a letter of censure from the Government, would probably cure that mischief; while a repetition of the offence on the part of the same individual might be punished with summary dismissal.

But how to remedy the grand evil—the irregular transit from Bombay? The mail-cart system, we hear, is nearly impracticable, owing to the prevalence at certain seasons, between Midnapore and Sumbulpore, of a wind which destroys horses, by suddenly affecting them in the loins, and thereby rendering it impossible for the contractor to keep up the supply. Bullocks and asses might perhaps be tried; but in the mean time, we should be tolerably content with the speed of man, if he could be procured in sufficient numbers. Our question as to whether a deficiency of population in some of the districts, or a limitation of the allowance for dawk purposes, causes the delay, has not yet been answered. If the former constitute the difficulty, we should think it susceptible of easy removal. A liberal monthly stipend would surely bring hundreds of people into the districts ready to fly with the speed of the hare, and to bear any fardels consistently with their strength.—*Englishman, April* 30.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A special general meeting was held, 21st April, to consider the resolutions proposed by the requisitionists who signed the advertisement officially notified under date the 7th of March last: present, Messrs. R. H. Rattray, C. Davidson, J. H. Patton, D. C. Smyth, C. Tucker, H. M. Parker, J. P. Grant, J. Curtis, J. G. B. Lawrell, J. S. Torrens, T. C. Loch, J. Pattle, G. A. Bushby, T. R. Davidson, H. Moore, T. P. Biscoe, T. Taylor, J. F. Hawkins, F. J. Halliday, J. Millet, J. H. Young, J. Lowis, Richard Walker, J. F. M. Reid, and H. V. Bayley. Mr. Rattray was unanimously called to the chair.

Several amendments to the resolutions were put and negatived.

There appeared on the 1st resolution, *viz.* "That the operation of the rules, articles 35 and 36, shall cease from the 1st of May 1840:"—

	Present.		Proxies.	Total.
For	17	..	58	75
Against ..	7	..	9	15

Carried by a majority of .. 60

On the 2d resolution, *viz.* "That the subscribers will accede to any proposal that the Honourable Court may be pleased to approve, with reference to the memorial of the 7th of April 1838, for the grant of annuities in terms more favourable than half-premium, provided that the full number of nine annuities prayed for in the said memorial be thereby available; and provided further, that the system of refunds be thereby discontinued;" the votes appeared—

	Present.		Proxies.		Total.
For	18	..	58	..	76
Against ..	4	..	8	..	12

Carried by a majority of .. 64

On the 3d resolution, *viz.* "That the present circumstances of the service are such as to render it unadvisable for the subscribers to alter the original rules of the Fund in any manner which shall not provide for the two points mentioned in the foregoing resolutions;" the votes were—

	Present.		Proxies.		Total.
For	18	..	55	..	73
Against ..	4	..	8	..	12

Carried by a majority of .. 61

We have been informed, on good authority, that the civil service annuity is to be allowed for two years more, at quarter rate—that is, a payment of Rs. 25,000; and all beyond that sum, that has been paid by an annuitant taking the annuity, to be refunded to him, in order that the Hon. Court may obtain from this country more information before deciding finally in respect to the memorial of the service sent home in April 1838.—*Hurk., Apr.* 25.

FRAUDULENT MORTGAGES.

Our attention has been drawn to a decision of the Supreme Court, which turned upon the defects and illegalities apparent in a common Bengalee mortgage of landed property. We are informed that Bengalee mortgages generally are not only for the most part invalid by their terms, even according to the provisions of Hindu law, but are very frequently neither more nor less than documents prepared with a fraudulent intent. It appears that, when a native's property is seized and put up for sale by the sheriff, to cover the debt of the proprietor, a party almost invariably steps in and claims the property, upon the ground of its having been mortgaged to him long previously. The deed of mortgage is called for in substantiation of the claim, and straightway a document is produced, which wears such an air of validity and respectable antiquity, that the sheriff's auctioneer puts his hammer in his coat-pocket and walks away, leaving the debtor's estate in the hands of the supposed mortgagee. These fraudulent mortgages are prepared on old pieces of stamped paper (for which double and treble the real value is often paid), dated upon a date long anterior to that on which the debt was contracted which forms the ground-work of the sheriff's attempted sale, and witnessed by parties no longer living, or by some interested relative. A confidential friend is always at hand to take upon himself the character and responsibility of pseudo-mortgagee, and to restore the property to the debtor when the whole of the ceremony of making good the claim and getting out of the sheriff's clutches has been gone through. We understand that these frauds are so common, that the sheriff's register of claims exhibits them in almost every instance of an intended sale.—*Englishman, May* 11.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Among the latest arrivals may be mentioned that of the adjutant of the first detachment, who reached Calcutta this afternoon, and took up his quarters at Government House, where he may be expected to be at home every evening during the season. This was the headquarters of a select few of these official scavengers last year; and it is said they do not only understand the advantage of "living in Calcutta," but are wide awake to the importance of keeping themselves constantly before the Great Eye. They are probably better acquainted with the "state of the city," as regards its want of cleanliness, than the whole squad of respected commissioners, to whose report it is probable they will add "wings," and certainly bring in "bills," as they have hitherto annually done, for the removal of filth and the cleansing of all open drains. It is worthy of consideration whether they might not be formed into an efficient police force; for thorough "beaks" it would be difficult to match them, and they have a natural aptitude for "taking up," which would make the predatory vermin of the city look about them. Among the earlier arrivals of the week may be mentioned a small body of eccentrics, called Jacks, who have made evening appearance on the course, to the infinite enlivenment of its hum-drummery. They say, "Put a beggar on

horseback and he'll ride to the devil," but no one has ever ventured to suggest where a sailor will ride to under similar circumstances. There have been several examples of naval eccentricities on the course lately. Two or three evenings ago, three jolly dogs were taking the air in a buggy, when, having fanned their Rosinante to a dead stand-still, a council of war was held to determine how it was possible to go a-head. One was for "cutting the animal adrift," and doing the work himself; but in this he was overruled. The result was, that he placed himself "athwart *horse*," and, taking the poor brute's tail in his brawny fist, exemplified the working of the patent screw, showing that it may be successfully applied to other sterns than those of steam-boats and hackery-bullocks. Jack was unquestionably proud of the discovery, and by dint of an occasional haul on the head-braces, made a tolerable course from the fort to the Governor's ghaut.—*Eastern Star, May* 10.

UNIVERSALITY OF INDIGO.

A writer in the *Englishman*, May 12, has promulgated a discovery which would yield an unlimited and cheap supply of indigo. He says: "There is not a plant in the vegetable world that does not, if we except the *fungi* and a few other orders, in a greater or less degree, contain indigo. This at least cannot be disputed, that there are but three primitive colours in nature, and that blue is one of them; it is present in every tree, shrub, and herb. Why then should the *indigofera officinalis* alone be regarded as capable of yielding the blue dye? It is not the plant that is most impregnated with it, or that yields to the process of fermentation; there is hardly one in the vegetable creation that would not, by proper attention, be made to pay tribute to the chemist, and enrich the many who depend on the manufacturer. I really think, judging from the colour, that there is as much of the blue substance in a cabbage-leaf as there is in the common indigo; it would certainly ferment sooner, but it contains a large quantity of mucilaginous matter, which it would be difficult, though not impossible, to separate from the grains of dye ultimately composing the *feculæ*. I am only alluding here to the fact of the blue colour being found in other vegetable productions besides the indigo; and the green we see to be that of all plants, is nothing else than a compound of blue and yellow, varying in depth according to the quantity of each in the specimen we may examine. There is more of chance than certainty in the production of indigo from the present plant, under existing circumstances. If some other plant could be discovered, or those known made to yield the blue dye also (and all plants could to a certain extent), such as might be cultivated or grown, and would thrive in localities the productiveness of which is independent of the quantity of rain and extent of irrigation, the advantages of such a discovery would be incalculable. There could be no difficulty in procuring lands, for centuries to come, for the purpose of cultivating indigo; and there would be little danger of suffering from bad seasons. Do the forest trees perish for want of rain, or are they ever subject to be overflowed? You may crop *ad libitum*, and manufacture every day in the year; only strike out the mode of extracting the blue from their leaves by separating the yellow from it. Why, a despised banyan tree would certainly yield indigo, and probably more of it than the spot of ground its branches overspread would do by growing the common plant! therein—plant once and crop for a century!"

This nonsense is hardly worth the space allotted to it, except to show the absurdities which may pass even at Calcutta.

THE KIDNAPPED EDITOR.

Sreenath Rae, the kidnapped editor of the *Bhaskur*, has at length been liberated. He called upon us yesterday, and made the following statement. That, in the afternoon of the 28th inst., Raja Rajnarain Rae, after compelling him to swear that he would refrain from all legal proceedings against him, and taking from him a written promise to that purport, set him at liberty. That he had been in close confinement in the raja's house, in Andool, ever since his capture, imprisoned in a room from which the daylight was excluded, and the floor of which was damp and unhealthy in the extreme, and which room he had only left for a short period, on one occasion, on which he had been brought to the garden of Chatoo Baboo, *alias* Aushootos Day, from which, in consequence of his refusing to conform to the terms proposed by Raja Rajnarain, he was conveyed back again to Andool, and replaced in the prison from which he had been taken. That, on his first being captured, Raja Rajnarain had directed his minions to convey him to some secret place, beyond the scrutiny of any one who would give information, and there to decapitate him and secrete his body; but that the raja's men were afraid to carry his orders into execution. That the men then, at the instigation of the raja, pounded his (Sreenath Rae's) right arm with an iron bar, till they broke it at the wrist, and then proceeded to apply fire-balls to different

parts of his person, and tying his arms behind his back, introduced the iron bar between them, and, by twirling it about, endeavoured to wrench his shoulders out of joint. That this treatment, coupled with the innumerable kicks and cuffs he received from the raja, and from others at his instigation, nearly deprived him of life, and that he certainly would have fallen a sacrifice to the ill-treatment he received from the raja, if the press had not taken up his cause, and, by frightening the raja, induced him to afford him better treatment. That, on his case coming on in the Supreme Court, the raja endeavoured, by the offer of large bribes, to induce him to forego his complaint, and got *cooberajees*, or native doctors, to attend him, and would not consent to his liberation till almost all his wounds had been healed. Sreenath Rae further exhibited before us sundry marks about his person, which he said were caused by the fire-balls that had been applied to it.—*Hurkaru, April* 30.

His narrative of sufferings endured, and the exhibition of his cicatrized wounds and maimed hand, should be animadverted upon by us in the tone which we believe would find a response in every unbarbarized heart, if he had not assured us that his oppressor is to be criminally indicted. We leave him, therefore, to be dealt with by the Supreme Court, in perfect confidence that there the injured rights of society, and the English justice and power which have been defied, will be fully vindicated.—*Cal. Cour., May* 2.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE IN NATIVE CORPS.

The *Englishman*, April 27, announces the receipt of information of a violent religious disturbance in one of the corps at Neemuch, between the Hindus and Musulmans, which, it is apprehended, may have a serious effect throughout the native army. The principal facts are, that a sepoy was ordered into confinement for blowing a *sunk* (shell, or horn, used in religious rites), contrary to a regimental order; that almost the whole of the Hindus in the corps accompanied the prisoner to the guard, where they sat down, all the efforts of the officers to get them to return to their lines being unavailing; that the general proceeded to the parade, and the drum beat to arms, when the corps fell in, with the exception of between twenty and thirty, who remained till the general ordered them himself; that five or six of these were selected as ring-leaders, and sent as prisoners to the quarter-guard of another corps, where they are still confined. Thus ended this particular disturbance; but it is said that there is so much bitter blood between the Hindu and Musulman sepoys, that harmony is not likely to be restored. The official version of the affair is said to be this; that complaints were first made by the Musulmans against certain idolatrous practices of the Hindus, and particularly of their blowing the *sunk* when the Moslems were assembling by the call of the *eyzan* to prayers; whereupon, the former were prohibited from blowing the *sunk*, and the latter from calling the *eyzan*, in the regimental lines. A Court of Inquiry had been held; but the writer of the information charges the Court and certain "magnates" with partiality towards the Musulmans, which, he says, is calculated to alienate the affection and respect of the Hindus.

We do not place much reliance upon the fidelity of this information.

INDIAN MILITARY CODE.

It is scarcely an exaggeration of the real state of the case to say, that for at least five years, the native army has been governed, as it best might, without any articles of war. The code so called has been in so many respects superseded by general orders, that its most important provisions are absolutely dead letters; while those that still remain intact seem to be so rarely referred to for practical purposes, that they are almost in desuetude. This interference with them proves that, even in the eyes of those from whom they emanate, they are not deemed worthy of very much respect; but we think that the legality is somewhat questionable of issuing general orders, which contravene the more formal code; it is assuredly not good policy to make it appear of so little significance. As it exists, the code in question was formed by the local Government (or each of the three codes by the Government of each presidency, respectively), under the authority of an act of Parliament, and when any portion of it was held to require amendment, there ought to have been, so far at least, a formal abrogation of it, and a substitution of the new law, as part of the article instead of the amendment standing by itself as a mere order, while the other remained unabolished. We defy any officer in command of a regiment to define the exact line, in the present confused state of things, between the articles of war and the general orders of Government or the Commander-in-chief; and indeed it becomes a question whether the Indian army had not be better without any articles of war, than with a code which, in legislative practice, is never much respected, nor is taken to stand at all in the way of any counter-orders, which even secondary authorities may think it fit to issue. It seems, however,

from an allusion made to the subject in a recent general order of the Commander-in-chief, on the subject of desertion, that there is some intention of at last completing and enacting new articles of war, under the power conferred by the charter act, and we trust that some system and regularity will then be introduced into the military jurisprudence of the Company's native army, and that, after the enactment, pains will be taken to make all orders on the same subjects tally with its principles and spirit, instead of contravening them.—*Englishman, May* 12.

DEYRAH DHOON.

A letter from a respectable settler in the Deyrah Dhoon conveys the unsatisfactory intelligence, that agricultural prospects there are anything but flattering. As regards indigo, the speculation has, after repeated trials, proved a total failure, principally on account of the uncongeniality of the climate. It appears that applications for land by Europeans and East-Indians have been made, for grants comprising a culturable area of about 31,000 acres; while natives have forwarded applications to the extent of about 40,000 acres. The land now available for intending settlers may be fairly presumed to amount to 90,000 acres, comprising some of the most desirable localities in the valley. Although unfortunately affairs have hitherto proved most discouraging, and all agriculturists have sustained a heavy pecuniary loss, it would appear that the settlers are resolved to persevere until all hopes of ultimate success vanish. To this praiseworthy determination they may have been stimulated, in a great degree, by the liberal proceedings of Government, in spontaneously meeting the wishes of the settlers, by remissions of revenue and other ameliorating acts.—*Comm. Adv. May* 1.

INSUBORDINATION AT THE MEDICAL BOARD.

There is a somewhat novel state of things, regarding the members of the Medical Board, at present under the consideration of the higher authorities, and which, immediately relating to the question of military uniform, involves the higher one of military authority. We shall relate one of several accounts (not substantially varying) which we believe to be the most correct. Not very long since, an order came out from the Court of Directors, decreeing that the relative rank of members of the medical board should be that of brigadier-generals in the army. Soon after this, the senior member, Dr. Sawers, considered that, as there was a uniform for the medical staff, that uniform should be worn at all meetings of the board, and he mentioned this desire to the other two members, Drs. Smith and Campbell, and said that, at the end of a fortnight (allowing that time for the uniform to be prepared), they should appear accordingly. They, considering this as a proposition rather than as an order, voted against it, and intimated to Dr. Sawers that his motion was negatived by the majority of votes. He made no remark whatever upon this result, and such meetings as next ensued were attended in the old way,—plain cloth coat, or white jacket, according to the "warm feelings" of the respective members,—until the first meeting occurred after the expiration of the fortnight's law, when, on Dr. Campbell's entering the office in a white jacket, Dr. Sawers, who was himself in undress uniform, ordered him to go home and consider himself in arrest for disobedience of orders. Home he went accordingly, and there he has remained in arrest ever since, and charges have been sent in against him by Dr. Sawers grounded on his recusancy. Those charges are before Government and the Commander-in-chief, and we believe it is not found to be easy to decide how they should be dealt with.—*Englishman, May* 5.

ASSAULT OF HAZAREH FORTS.

A letter from Bamian contains the following narrative of the assault and capture, by a detachment under Capt. Garbett, H. A., of a mud fort, about six miles distant from that place. It appears altogether to have been a work of sad, but inevitable butchery. Every thing practicable was done towards an honourable avoidance of the conflict, but the Hazarehs were obstinately bent upon resistance, laughed all our threats to scorn, and brought death upon themselves by their insolence and contumacy.

"Bamian, March 16.—Branching off from this, in a S.W. direction, is another valley, that of Fouladi, running to the foot of the snowy hills. At about seven miles distance, are a number of mud forts, the majority situated on some table-land at the base of the mountains. These forts belong to two chieftains, Meer Moheb and Shah Nusser Beg, of whom the former is nominally supreme. The valley of Fouladi is well cultivated, and from it we have lately obtained a considerable quantity of forage. The inhabitants had previously shewn themselves very willing to supply our wants; but, on the 13th, as our Commissariat agents were, as usual, employed in the purchase of forage, and a few sowars attached to the mission had gone to a fort belonging to Shah Nusser, to procure a small quantity of grain, the Hazarehs not only refused to supply them, but, having assem-

bled in considerable numbers, commenced stoning them, and finally drove them off. To a threat from one of our men, their only answer was, 'that we were *kaffers*, and might bring our *fouze* and guns, as soon as we pleased.' The political agent immediately sent to Shah Nusser Beg, to inquire what his intentions were, and to ask whether he wished to be considered a friend or foe; in the mean time, however, troops were held in readiness to march against the refractory Hazarehs, should it prove necessary; and about noon, the next day, no conciliatory answer having been received, the party marched out. The detachment consisted of two six-pounder guns, horse artillery (under Lieut. Mackenzie), twenty-five horse artillery troopers, as cavalry, fifty Affghan sowars, and four companies 4th Light Infantry (under Capt. Hay); the whole being under the command of Capt. Garbett. The political agent accompanied the detachment.

"The first fort we reached was 450 yards from the base of the table-land, the summit of which was crowned by men, armed with matchlocks. The inhabitants of the fort immediately shut their gate; and, on Lieut. Rattray (assistant to the political agent) advancing to parley with them, refused either to open or to come out. All attempts at an amicable arrangement having thus failed, the political agent requested the commanding officer to try what he could do; and, accordingly, the guns were brought up; one was placed in position to bear upon the gateway within twenty-five yards, covered by flanking parties of infantry, and the other gun opened a fire of shrapnell at 400 yards, on the party crowning the heights in front. Unfortunately, the entrance to the fort was directly opposite to this table-land, so we were exposed to fire both from front and rear, and soon after we had commenced, a third fire commenced on us from some heights on our left. Those in front, at first, cheered and seemed inclined to come down, but they contented themselves with keeping up a fire from matchlocks and jinjauls, while they blazed away from the loopholes in the lower bastion. For a short time, the fire was rather warm; but some few rounds of shrapnell and round-shot soon cleared the heights in front, while a party of infantry and Rattray's Affghan horse, charged up those on our left, and drove the Hazarehs before them. Meantime, Lieut. Mackenzie had succeeded in breaking down the fort-gate, and had likewise fired several rounds into the lower bastion, from which the defenders kept up an annoying fire. As soon as the entrance was clear, Lieut. Broadfoot led in the storming party; and in less than an hour, from the commencement of operations, the fort was in our possession, but the Hazarehs still held out the tower with the most determined obstinacy. The quartermaster-serjeant and some of the Goorkahs made several attempts to force an entrance; but from the narrowness of the door to the upper story (in which the defenders were), they were unable to accomplish this. Yield they would not, but continued to fire on our men, till at last we were obliged to have recourse to the dreadful expedient of setting fire to the *busa* in the lower part of the tower; but even this failed to have the desired effect; they still continued resolute. At length, their fire ceased, and we sent an Hazareh to them to tell them to come forth. The answer was, that not a man was living; none but women and children. Such was the case; the obstinate fools had resolutely suffered death, and from among the defenders of the fort, only one man lived to tell the tale; this one, was taken prisoner in one of the houses. The women and children, driven up by the fire, seated themselves on the top of the tower, and with considerable difficulty we at length succeeded in getting them down in safety. In the meantime, the men, who had been driven from the hills on our left, were pursued by the Affghan horse, until they sought refuge in some forts on the table-land. These were the property of Meer Moheb, and on Lieut. Rattray meeting that chief, he declared that the men were not acting under his orders, promised that we should receive no further molestation from his forts, and vowed, that Shah Nusser was a fool, and that he would bring him in himself—by force, if necessary.

"Although the capture of the fort scarcely occupied an hour, yet, before the works of destruction and of saving were completely accomplished, the day was so far advanced, that it was determined that nothing further could be attempted that day. In order to reach those forts of Shah Nusser situated on the heights a-head, we should have been obliged to haul the guns by manual labour up an exceedingly steep hill-side; this would have occupied so much time, that it would have been nightfall before we could have opened on any of the forts a-head. Such being the case, and Bamian being but little more than six miles distant, the detachment returned to the lines, to await the result of some further endeavours, which the political agent wished to make, to put an end to the business without moer bloodshed.

"The troops behaved very well throughout, and the steadiness of the young Goorkah sepoys did them infinite credit. They were for some time exposed to three fires, while they could do but little in return; indeed, with the exception of the flanking

parties, who were employed in checking the fire from the fort, they were obliged to remain inactive for a considerable time. As for the Hazarehs, those within the fort displayed the most resolute courage; it is difficult to find any reason—any motive for the obstinate resistance which they made. Dr. Lord had, previous to our moving out against them, made every exertion to settle affairs amicably; wishing to investigate into the cause of the quarrel, and promising that justice should be dealt to the offender, of whichever party he might prove to be; but every attempt was fruitless; they were resolutely bent upon resistance, and actually sent to say, that if we wanted *busa*, we must send our guns! Perhaps the fancied security of four walls gave them confidence. However, they have now learnt their mistake, and by all accounts, they are in great consternation, and ready for flight to the hills, should we again make our appearance. Meer Moheb has come in, but Shah Nusser has not yet shewn himself; he thinks his head in jeopardy at present, and is, they say, waiting till our wrath shall have cooled a bit.

"Considering the short time that this affair lasted, and the small number of men engaged, our loss has been rather severe. Killed—Artillery.—1 European laboratory man (gunner 4th company 2d battalion.) Wounded—Horse Artillery. —1 trooper, 1 syce, 1 horse (since dead.) Goorkah corps.—14 privates (2 since dead.) Affghan horse.—1 sowar. The European was shot through the head by a jinjaul-ball from the hill in our front, while trailing the gun directed against the fort. All the wounds are gun-shot, and most of them severe; two more of the Goorkahs are expected to die. It is difficult to gain any accurate information as to the loss sustained by the enemy; one account says, that they have lost 46 men, *viz.*, 10 killed in the fort, 1 killed and 4 wounded by the Affghan horse, on the heights to our left, and 31 killed and wounded by shrapnell on the hill in our front. Another account states their total loss at 53."

A private letter, which we have seen, fully vouches to the unwillingness of Dr. Lord to proceed to extremities with these wrong-headed and unfortunate Hazarehs, whose obstinacy was equally astonishing and distressing. Had our detachment gone on, the work would, in all probability, have ended in the entire extermination of the inhabitants of the parts in the vicinity of Bameean; but, as it is, we trust that the lesson, though terrible, will be salutary in its effects, and that no more opposition will be met with. The European artillery-man, whose name was Brennan, was shot at a distance of about 450 yards, and was buried on the following day in the lines, every European attending. The shrapnell practice is described as having been very effective; the third shell burst right over the heads of the enemy, and killed or wounded about fifteen men. Little or nothing was found in the fort—the entire property was sold for about 400 rupees!—not much in the way of prize-money.—*Hurkaru.*

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

We are extremely sorry to report the return from sea of the *Nusruth Shaw*, which left this port about three weeks ago with the first portion of the Volunteers for Singapore and China—she experienced the hurricane on the 28th ult., off the Andamans, where it appears the worst of the gale was blowing, and in it the *Nusruth Shaw* was seriously damaged, lost all her sails, masts, boats, &c. and was obliged immediately to put back under jury-masts. We hope the ships that preceded the *Nusruth Shaw* were sufficiently far on their course to be out of reach of this calamitous gale.—*Cour. May 6.*

THE NAGA MENDICANTS.

A writer in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, for May, has furnished the following detailed account of the Nágás, a class of religious mendicants, who appeared at the *Mela* at Allahabad:

"Previous to the 20th January (the *sakránt*, when the sun enters a new sign), people began to encamp in large numbers on the beach. Several sects of religious mendicants began at an early period to fit up quarters for themseves. Among these were two sects of Nágás, who came only once in six years. One of these sects is called Nirbáni, meaning, 'without speech or language': an epithet which they apply to the Supreme Being, seeming to imply that He is 'without speech.' The other is called Niranjan, meaning, 'invisible.' It is also applied to the Divine Being, expressive of his invisibility. Both parties tell us that they are 'sons of one father,' *viz.* intimately connected. They are divided into two sects rather for sake of convenience in their begging peregrinations, than from any difference of opinion among them. Members of the former sect told us, that they at present number in their fraternity about 5,000 persons, and of the latter that they number about 2,000. The present Param Mahant (principal Abbot) named Lál Gíri, is a man of ordinary appearance, but rather of a friendly disposition. The two sects make regular tours to several different shrines, *viz.* Allahabad, Gayá, Jagannáth, the Godávari, Rámeshwar, Ságar, Hardwár, and a few other places. They complete their cir-

cuit in six years. They believe, or rather affect to believe, that they are portions of the Divine Being. They consider themselves as having obtained high privileges by the force of fasting and other penances and works of merit. They assert that they possess His attributes and property as fully as He does himself. That God eats, drinks, sleeps, &c. just as all others do. When appealed to in a calm and impressive manner for some proof of their possessing Divine attributes, or when God gives the command for their Mahant to die, if they can arrest the approach of death for a moment; if they are not too much excited, or have no especial motive for maintaining their consistency, they will admit frankly that they cannot do any such thing, that it is absurd. They profess to be worshippers of Mahádeo, *i. e.* Siva. They perform their worship sometimes alone, sometimes in company. They make but little use of images. They pride themselves in going without clothes, yet many of them have not yet attained that degree of merit that they can dispense with all dress. Yet a sufficient number have attained this point. They have their heads covered with a large mass of shaggy, unshorn hair, which is covered with cowdung, and everything that can make it look abominable. Their faces are generally smeared with a white composition, prepared for the purpose; their bodies are covered with ashes. Thus they go strolling about, in companies of 20 to 50, in a state of grotesque and hateful nudity. No pen in earthly hand can adequately describe the mingled feeling of disgust, sympathy, and sadness which fills the heart that has to come into daily contact with crowds of human beings in such a state.

"They marked out for themselves ground in a somewhat tasty style; on this they erected, in two lines, little grass huts, facing each other, at a distance of about 50 paces. These were built in neat rooms. In front of each hut is a mound of earth, about four feet high, having a little parapet or wall of a few inches high, extending all round the top. This is neatly smoothed over with cowdung. On the top of these *chalwertrás*, or mounds, they bask in the sun during the day, and read their sacred books, or talk, or sleep, as they feel inclined. Near the centre of each encampment, they have a rather splendid flag, suspended on a very high bambu, which waves with all the beauty and grace of nature over their heads. Alongside the flag-staff is erected a kind of pyramid of earth, about 20 feet square at its base, and 15 feet high, ascended by flights of steps on the four sides. On the apex of this are placed a few seashells, a dish of flowers, a small image of Mahádeo, and a few rather elegantly-polished brass candlesticks. Over it, at a well-adjusted distance, is a large awning, suspended by the four corners. It consists of four separate awnings of beautifully fringed pink silk and crimson velvet; each one diminishing in size as its place is lower in the series, so as to suggest the idea of an inverted pyramid, and to form a pretty good counterpart to the platform below. All this, if it could be viewed apart from the unearthly appearance of the occupants, would leave rather a pleasing impression.

"When they go out on public days, &c. the principal men of the Nirbáni sect go paraded on seven large and splendidly caparisoned elephants, over which are spread a number of splendid flags. Others are mounted on the finest horses and camels, some of them armed. The whole is preceded by macebearers, carrying enormous silver sticks, and much of the insignia of royalty; then all this is followed by the mass of the sect, in their uncouth, ashy, and odious nakedness, strolling along like what no man ever described, and surrounded on all sides by an almost innumerable multitude of men, women, and children, all rushing to get on the highest places, and even trying to get upon each others shoulders, to obtain a good view of them. Thus they go, and the other sect follows them in about equal parade, to the river-side, where they all bathe. As we stood by their flag-staff, they pressed us to make an offering of a few rupees on their shrine, assuring us that a few days ago an English gentleman of high standing in the civil service did make an offering of a gold mohur on the same shrine, and thought if he did so, we, who are 'smaller folks,' might with all safety do so too. They gave his name, his office and his place of residence. I suppress the name: would that the curtain could be drawn over the deed and its results, as I draw my pen over his name!

"Both parties of the Nágás prepare, at certain intervals of time, or on certain occasions, what they call *Hom* (burnt offering); in this they burn incense, with various rather unmeaning ceremonies, and reading shlokas from their sacred books. The incense is composed of ghí and various kinds of grain and flowers, &c. all vegetable substances, except the ghí. The ceremony of burning is performed by the Param Mahant, aided by others high in rank. But the ceremony is not worth detailing. They were either unable or unwilling to give us any intelligent account of the object of the *Hom*. How far the idea of sacrifice enters into their *Hom* I could not learn.

"Among them a very important personage was paraded about during nearly the whole of the *mela*. This was a man

who has one of his legs cut off, and its place supplied by a wooden one. He has held both his hands at full stretch above his head until they have both become stiffened and indurated, so that he cannot take them down. Nature, after bearing long, had come to his aid by forming large protuberances under his arms inside his elbows, to sustain his arms in their new position. Thus, with both hands projecting far above his head, and in a state of entire nudity, he was paraded nearly every day past our tent on the shoulders of others, who seemed to esteem it a high honour to carry such a holy man upon their backs. He was usually followed by a vagrant crowd of admirers; and although he professes to have perfectly subdued, by the power of devotion and penance, every earthly emotion, it was very manifest that he felt flattered if we noticed him by looking at him as he passed, and that he felt disappointed if we did not notice him as he rode in triumph past our tent."

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund have published a communication received from the Managers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at home, apprising the Committee of the measures adopted by the Company, and requesting the Committee's suggestions towards effecting an arrangement which "will lead to the so-long desired establishment of steam communication direct with Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon." Two papers were enclosed in this communication; one details the principal heads of a plan submitted by this Company to her Majesty's government for an improved conveyance for the Indian mails between England and Alexandria, which plan and proposals had, it is stated, been readily adopted by government; the other is a copy of a letter and written memorandum, transmitted to Mr. James McKillop, for communication to the leading parties at home who have taken an active part in advocating the establishment of what has been termed the Comprehensive Plan of Steam Communication with India.

The following is the substance of the first paper:—

The departure and arrival of the mails to and from India by the respective routes, *viz.* the overland one through France *viâ* Marseilles, as at present established, and the proposed accelerated sea route *viâ* Gibraltar, are shewn in the following table:—

OUTWARD-BOUND.

By Calais and Marseilles.	By Falmouth and Gibraltar.
Leaves London, evening, 4th.	Leave London, evening, 1st.
Reach Calais about 11 A.M., 5th.	Leave Falmouth 8 A.M., 3d.
Reach Marseilles, afternoon, 9th.	Reach Gibraltar 7 A.M., 8th.
Leave Marseilles immediately.	Leave Gibraltar 1 P.M., 8th.
Reach Malta, evening, 13th.	Reach Malta 8 A.M., 13th.

Both mails to go forward to Alexandria in the Peninsular Company's vessel before noon of the 14th, as fixed by the printed scheme for regulating the overland conveyance. Should the Marseilles packet not have arrived, the Company's Alexandria packet to wait at Malta such reasonable time as may be agreed upon, starting from Malta at noon of the 14th. The mails will reach Alexandria at noon of the 18th. The vessel after delivering the outward mail is then to wait until the 23d for the homeward mail, and should it not arrive at Alexandria, to wait for it beyond the 23d, as follows:—Two days in February; four days in April, June, September, and November; five days in the remaining months, and longer in case a telegraphic communication should have reached Alexandria, that the mails have been despatched from Suez across the desert.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

By Marseilles and Calais.	By Gibraltar and Falmouth.
Leave Alexandria, noon, 23d. Reach Malta, noon, 28th.	
Leave Malta immediately.	Leave Malta, noon, 29th.
Reach Marseilles, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, when the preceding month has 31, 30, 29, 28 days.	Reach Gibraltar, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7 A.M., when the preceding month has 31, 30, 29, 28 days.
Reach London, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th.	Reach Falmouth, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th.

The only difference in time between the sea route and the overland one on the homeward passage being that required to transmit the letters from Falmouth to London.

N. B. The distances reckoned for the above estimates are,

	Naut. Miles.
Falmouth to Gibraltar	1010
Gibraltar to Malta.....	988
Malta to Alexandria	816
Total distance from Falmouth to Alexandria	2806

The average speed is taken at 8½ knots per hour, except for the passage from Alexandria to Malta, which is only estimated at 7 knots, on account of the prevalence of westerly winds in that track.

It is proposed that each vessel shall

carry a medical officer to be appointed by government, the Company finding an accommodation and a table. That no enumerated goods shall be taken at Alexandria. Under this provision and restriction, it is presumed that the vessel would be placed on the same footing in respect to quarantine as her Majesty's vessels.

The "Memorandum" states that this Company is formed by the junction of a considerable portion of the Proprietary and Directors of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company with the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company; that its capital is to be one million sterling, of which about £300,000 is already invested in the vessels and establishments of the Peninsular Company, and in the vessels intended to form the new line of communication between England and Alexandria; that "the objects of the Company are, to carry on the present line of steam-packet communication between England and the Peninsula—to establish at once an accelerated and otherwise improved conveyance for mails and passengers between England and Alexandria *viâ* Gibraltar and Malta by means of vessels of 1,400 tons and 450-horse power—and eventually to carry into effect the comprehensive plan of steam communication with India by the establishment of a line of large and powerful steam-vessels between Suez and the three Indian presidencies, Ceylon, &c." The plan of communication for the India mails between England and Alexandria submitted to and adopted by her Majesty's government, proposes to transmit these mails from London to Alexandria in *fifteen* days, and from Alexandria to London in *sixteen* days, each vessel to perform the whole trip out and home, performing any quarantine which may be imposed in England. The vessels intended for this service are in a state of great forwardness, and will be ready to start a very short time after the conclusion of the pending arrangement with Government. Besides the £300,000 already paid up and invested as before-mentioned, it is intended to raise the further capital by the issue of shares to the public from time to time as the money may be required. It is added that the parties who have formed the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, so far from entertaining any views of rivalry or opposition towards those who have taken a leading part in advocating the comprehensive plan of steam communication with India, are ready and willing to co-operate with them in carrying out that long contemplated enterprize to its full extent: either by the Peninsular Company working the passage as far as Alexandria, leaving to the East-India party or Company to work in concert there with the passage between Suez and India; or by the comprehensive party forming a junction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, by becoming shareholders of that Company and appointing some individuals of their confidence to be directors in it, and to represent them in its management.

It is further added, that the vessels for the Alexandria line will be ready to commence running by the end of the month of May; that the quarantine on arrival in England, if any, will be but for a very few days under ordinary circumstances; that in order to enliven the outward passage as much as possible to those passengers who may have leisure and a desire to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal, in their route, arrangements will be made by which parties, on taking a passage to Alexandria, will be free to proceed by any of the Company's weekly mail steamers to the Peninsula, and join the Alexandria vessel at Gibraltar; by this means, travellers to India may visit Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon and Cintra, Cadiz and Seville, and Gibraltar, staying longer or shorter at any of these places, according to their pleasure and the time they may start in advance of the Alexandria Steamer.

This *fourth* plan* is looked at with suspicion by some parties at Calcutta, chiefly because it does not come recommended by Mr. Mc Killop (whose reply to the letter addressed to him, although dated 14th February, had not been received when the plan was despatched to India by the overland mail), and also because it tends to distract the friends of steam-communication. The *Friend of India*, where this subject is always most reasonably and sensibly discussed, considers this communication "a document of the highest interest." It is of opinion that it is the preferable plan for the Bengal Steam Company not to coalesce with the Peninsular, but to work the Asiatic side of the isthmus and leave the European to the Peninsular. "The proposal of the Peninsular Navigation Company to occupy the European route," it continues, "by extending their steamers to Alexandria, removes even the remotest necessity for the Comprehensives to touch it. Why Mr. Mc Killop did not condescend to reply for nineteen days,—had it been only out of courtesy,—to the proposal of Mr. Anderson, it is difficult to say. Either Mr. Anderson and the Peninsular Company are intense *humbugs*, or Mr. Mc Killop is a great Indian Bahadoor. One of our contemporaries seems to consider Mr. Mc Killop's silence as a proof that the Company is a bubble. Looking at

* The others are, 1, the Precursors; 2, the Unionists; 3, the out-and-out Comprehensives, under the indefatigable and undaunted Mr. Greenlaw.

the fair and above-board proposals of the Company, we should rather found a presumption upon their statements against the conduct of our old Calcutta agent, than take the deportment of Mr. Mc Killop as an index to the character of the Company. If there be anything substantial in this Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, we trust that an alliance will be formed between it and our Precursor Company, if the London Comprehensives should refuse to co-operate with it."

By the very mail which brought this communication from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the N. B. Steam Fund Committee received a letter from Messrs. Curtis and Larkins, the Chairmen of the E. I. S. N. Company at home, dated March 4th, not only making no allusion to the plan and proposals of the Peninsular Company, but containing the following paragraph:—"The Board have received a memorandum signed by Major W. N. Forbes (a copy of which is annexed), upon which they observe, that, the sixth paragraph, in reference to diverting the funds to other than the expressed original purpose, should be strictly adhered to; that the fourth, in regard to the effects to be anticipated, and the results obtained by the partial measure, is entitled to especial attention; as, indeed, they consider all the points alluded to in the document under consideration. The Board refer more particularly to these two paragraphs, because they are deeply impressed with the importance and necessity for unanimity, and for the undeviating pursuit of the one great object, the entire and comprehensive plan, which, it is their anxious wish and full intention to carry out. The Board do justice to the promoters of the partial scheme, in attributing their proceedings to the impatience naturally consequent upon the long period which has elapsed since the original consideration of the subject. The Board would refer to the circumstance as indicative of difficulties, which, hitherto existing, have been, by slow degrees and considerable labour, removed; and they would further desire the recollection on the part of your Committee, and of the Indian public generally, that, although the co-operation and support of the government is certain to be accorded as soon as the Company is prepared to convey the mails, in the organization and proceedings, the Directors have had to contend with the active and undisguised opposition of the East-India Company, as well as of more than one of the mercantile houses in this city, and, that under these circumstances more than ordinary circumspection and cautious measures became imperatively called for, and must be considered as the immediate occasion of any apparent or imaginary delay on the part of the Directors, whose only wish has ever been to conduct the operations they have undertaken, in such a manner as shall ensure the stability and ultimate success, in the fullest sense of the word, of the undertaking, and to confer upon the people of India the advantages they have, during so many years, unceasingly and unsuccessfully laboured to obtain for themselves."

A letter from Capt. Barber, of the same date, is equally silent as to any rival project, and encloses a list of subscribers to the East-Indian S. N. Company, to the extent of 2,080 shares, amounting to £104,000.

Since the foregoing was prepared, we received a communication, apparently from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in which some surprise is naturally expressed at the omission in the letters of Messrs. Curtis and Larkins, and of Capt. Barber, of "the slightest allusion to the substantial offer of co-operation which had been made to them by the Oriental Company, although by reference to dates, that offer must have been before them nineteen days previous to their writing the letters;" and "although they lament the difficulties they found in making progress with their scheme and earnestly appeal for support to the Indian public."

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—Extract of a letter from Caubul, dated 14th April:—"The king and minister return here at the end of the present month, and a cantonment is being laid out for three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery. Whether the regulars will occupy them or not is matter of conjecture. The Russian envoy has arrived at Bokhara, and will certainly effect a treaty with the king. Their army is powerful, and as they advance every good position is untouched. What they acquire they secure; unlike ourselves, who have done nothing to enable us to resist contingencies. The best thing that could happen to our cause would be the death of the present king and the elevation of his son Timour. The former is thoroughly hated and despised; the latter is, I have reason to think, liked, and is certainly a gentleman in address and behaviour."—*Englishman, May 7.*

The following is an extract from a late letter from Candahar:—"Since our arrival here, the whole town has changed its appearance, and shops are being opened daily in every corner. The commerce of the country also has increased greatly, and there are kafilas (caravans) arriving

constantly from Bokhara, Herat, Cabool, Bombay, Cashmere, and Peshawar, with merchandize of all kinds, particularly cloths, shawls and silk soojarees beautifully worked, and Herat carpets of all kinds, some so well made that they feel like velvet. All the chintzes, cloths, broad cloths, &c., now come from Bombay, and merchants are continually going backwards and forwards. When we first arrived, nearly every thing was of Russian manufacture, but the market now appears to be altogether supplied with English goods. The country is quite settled for miles around Candahar, and we can go to any distance with the greatest safety."—*Ibid., May 5.*

A letter from Jellalabad, of the 3rd April, confirms the report of the Russians being at Khiva and of their intention to march upon Bokhara, as well as the imprisonment of Dost Mahommed at the latter place. Every thing at Jellalabad, was tranquil, and officers were in the habit of riding from Candahar to Jellalabad, attended only by three or four horsemen. Captain Conolly in this way joined the envoy. The Shah and the mission were to have marched for Cabul on the 20th instant. Sir W. Cotton with the 2d light cavalry and 2d and 37th N. I. on the 25th; the European regiment and 48th N. I. proceed to Kussu (in the hills), about twenty-five miles from Jellalabad.

A letter of Jellalabad, mentioning the arrival of the grand convoy, adds, "the 2d regiment is now attached to Sir R. Sale's brigade, and he will march for Cabul on the 25th April. Sir A. Burnes continues to report the approach of the Russians."—*Hurkaru, May 5.*

A letter from Quetta, dated 24th March, states, that the country around is perfectly tranquil, and the pretty valley of Shawl is putting on its mantle of green. The political agent is introducing, through the assistance of Dr. Talker, all kinds of European vegetables, especially potatoes. More land has been brought into cultivation this year than has been known for years. The climate is extolled by every one, the thermometer never rising four degrees in the twenty-four hours, and in a house the warmest period seldom above seventy-five. The Bolan rangers are spoken of as a very useful body of men, always conveying their charge in safety through the pass. So little danger is now apprehended, that officers form small parties, and go on fishing excursions, in the neighbourhood of the pass.—*Ibid., April 21.*

The following are extracts from a letter dated Meerut, 19th April 1840:—

"Some sepoys, I believe as many as eleven, have been lately thugged near Haupper, and Lieut. Mills has gone to inquire into the matter. The poor fellows were on their way to their homes, and came, I believe, from Loodianah and Kurnaul.

"The 31st arrived here last Friday (the 10th), from Khelat *en route* to Mynpoorie. The generaale Dr. Sahib gave an entertainment that evening to the heroes of Khelat. They had also invitations from H. M. 16th Lancers, the 33d N. I. &c. They continued their march on the 13th.

The *Delhi Gazette*, April 22, states:—"We learn from Ferozepore, that the 2d N. I. are to go on to Cabul, much to the satisfaction of the 38th N. I. who will not have to give up their lines for the present. The *Snake*, steamer, left the station about the 9th inst., and the *Comet* was daily looked for on the 16th; two treasure parties were shortly to leave for Sukker, and it was supposed that the experiment would be tried of sending a portion by the *Comet*. It is generally believed that Ferozepore will, ere long, become the head-quarters of the division, and that two cavalry regiments will be cantoned there; it will, however, be a matter of difficulty to support the horses, for the want of forage is very much felt. At any rate, we may look forward to Ferozepore becoming a station of great importance at no very distant period; it will always be a terrible eyesore to the Lahore Court, which at present throws every impediment in the way of the transit of goods, and more especially of timber, which in fact cannot be obtained for building purposes, except at an enormous duty, amounting almost to a prohibitory one, being upwards of a hundred, and sometimes one hundred and fifty per cent. All is said to be quiet in the Punjaub."

Capt. Conolly had gone on an expedition to Khaferistan, a dangerous undertaking, but from the reported disposition of the kaffers to unite with us, holding out prospects of advantage. They are very inimically disposed towards the Mussulmans, at whose hands they have received the most cruel persecutions, and this may dispose them to a friendly reliance upon us, who, by the followers of Mohumud, are likewise styled kaffers.

The *Delhi Gazette*, May 6, mentions a report of six new regiments being about to be raised, and a large increase to the artillery; and that orders have been received for the formation of a strong army of observation, which is to remain in Affghanistan.

The *Delhi Gazette*, April 29, publishes the following account of the progress of the grand convoy, which was at Jellalabad on the 16th April.

After leaving the Indus, regular marches were made, and the journey continued as pleasant as heretofore, until within eleven miles of Peshawur, at a place called Pubbee, when the convoy was overtaken by a storm, with heavy rain, which continued with little intermission for thirty hours, overflooding the surrounding country and the greater part of the camp, and doing great damage to private property; but, through the great care taken, all the public stores, and, fortunately, the ammunition, escaped. The 37th and 48th regiments, encamped in the vicinity, also suffered a good deal. The inclemency of the weather detained the convoy for four days, as the roads had been rendered impassable for cattle, when it marched to Peshawur, where Gen. Avetabili, with his wonted hospitality, gladly welcomed the officers. The general is mentioned in high terms of commendation; his efforts to put down the plundering Khyburies are unceasing, and, to some degree, very effective, as he uses strong measures; he is making great improvements in the town, by building new and very spacious bazars, and the shops and houses are represented as well and neatly built upon one uniform plan. The convoy was met there by Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, and joined his camp at Jumrood, thirteen miles towards Jellalabad. The whole force then moved onwards and got safely through the Khybur Pass in four days, arriving at Jellalabad on the 18th April, when Col. Wallace gave over his charge and the convoy was broken up. Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton then published the following order of the day:—

"The Major-General has much pleasure in noticing the services of Lieut.-Col. Wallace, in having conducted the duties of the valuable convoy entrusted to his charge, in a manner highly to the Major-General's satisfaction. Lieut.-Col. Wallace reports the zeal and attention with which the officers attached to the convoy have executed all the duties required of them on this long and arduous march, and the Major-General has much pleasure in acknowledging their services on the occasion."

The force were to proceed to Cabul in two divisions, one on the 27th, commanded by Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, and accompanied by the 2d N.I., under Col. Wallace, in charge of the ammunition, and the second division would follow on the 29th. Both officers and troops are well, in good spirits, pleased with their trip and future prospects. The troops have shewn the greatest discipline and readiness upon all occasions, and have given another proof, if any were necessary, of the reliance to be placed upon our sepoys.

Khiva.—Capt. Abbott reached Khiva in safety, and was at first well received by the khan, but at the first interview, made a sad boggle of the business, and has since been thrown into prison. At the audience, the khan asked him what terms he had to propose. Abbott stated the liberation of the Russian prisoners, we paying for them; then a treaty offensive and defensive, and not to allow a single Russian to remain in his country. The khan, fancying we were afraid of the *Russe logue*, immediately rode the high horse, asked what he was to get for doing this, and told Abbott to show his authority: he unfortunately had none, and what was worse no money; so the khan kicked him out, and threw him into prison, where he now lies. The Russians are within seven miles of Khiva; on their approach, the khan sent out his army to wait their opposing one (which amounts to 24 000 men and 72 pieces of cannon), but at the first fire they all took to their heels. The khan then sent out word that he would deliver up the captives amounting to 80, and requested the Russian general to retire, who replied that he was very comfortable where he was, and far from retiring, thought he should do the reverse, as he had something to do with the Bokhara chief, and ended by asking how he would like the air of Siberia? The Russian general demanded the person of Col. Stoddart, and the Bokhara man was willing enough to free him, but Stoddart refused, saying that if his own countrymen would not liberate him—he would not be liberated by strangers: he is now at large, and save doing penance as a Mussulman, is comfortable enough. This has come from an authentic source.—*Englishman, May* 12.

A despatch from Capt. Abbott, at Khiva, states that the Russians, mustertering 24,000 strong, and 72 pieces of ordnance, were met a few miles from Khiva by the khan's army, when the latter was routed by one round of artillery. The khan offered to give up all the prisoners (slaves), on condition of the withdrawal of the troops, but the Russian general announced his intention of making Khiva a permanent post. The Russians were met by an embassy from Persia, and another from Bokhara. Col. Stoddart was demanded by the Russian general, but refused to proceed to the camp, alleging that he must be given up to the agent of his own sovereign. Capt. Abbott, unfurnished with either funds or credentials, was asked by the Russians what he was doing at Khiva, and the answer being unsatisfactory, he is mean-

while regarded as a spy. The Russians intended to march upon Bokhara.

A letter from Cabul states:—"The latest intelligence from Khiva reaches to the 5th of March, being less than two months, which may be considered quick, as, owing to the hostility of the king of Bokhara, the letters come round by Herat. The Russians, in consequence of the great depth of snow upon the ground, were still in their entrenched camp, and were not expected to resume their march before April, so that we shall not hear of their arrival at Khiva till June. Some thirty thousand Usbecks, who attempted to carry off camels, and even attack the camp, were so severely handled, that Abbott thinks they will not attempt to offer further opposition to the Russian advance."

Bokhara.—One of our correspondents says:—"The king of Bokhara has liberated all the Russian slaves and formed an alliance with the Russians, and it is asserted that he intends advancing with them to Bulkh. The chances are, therefore, that we may come in contact with them sooner than we expected, especially as the envoy talks of sending two or three of the Shah's regiments across the Hindoo Kosh. Burnes writes that he had received numerous letters from Bokhara, Khiva, and other places, and that his correspondents all agree on the subject of the strength of the Russians. The gallant knight places the utmost confidence on these statements, and concludes a letter I have seen with these words: 'Is it to be believed that so large a force has merely come to Khiva to liberate some slaves and defend themselves against the attacks of a few bands of undisciplined Toorkmans?'"—*Delhi Gaz., April* 29.

By our last accounts from Bamean, Colonel Stoddart was still detained by the king of Bokhara, as was also an elchee or ambassador from the Orgunje. It was supposed that Dost Mahomed would be detained by his majesty of Bokhara so long as he had any property to be disposed of; his sons had been sent away, and one had arrived at Khooloom, attended by only a single horseman. Nawab Jubbur Khan had sent his son to Dr. Lord, and it was supposed would in a few days himself come in, with Dost Mahomed's family. Many of the petty Turkistan chiefs had been holding aloof until they should see what course the king of Bokhara might take, but seeing his indecision, and fearing that, before long, we would be at their very doors, several were beginning to come in.—*Bomb. Times, May* 6.

Bajour.—Sadut Khan, and another chief, have persuaded the people at Bajour to rebel against Meer Allum, who lately came in to pay a visit to Sir W. Macnaghten, and are now in possession of the fort and city. The rebels muster strong, and have twenty guns in the fort. It would take some time to subdue them, their country being difficult of access, mountainous, and intersected with deep and rapid rivers and ravines. Meer Allum, the ex-king, is perfectly independent of Shah Soojah, neither have the kings of Bajour ever paid tribute to the kings of Cabool; yet, notwithstanding this, and although we have no right to interfere, if Capt. E. Conolly cannot amicably arrange matters, troops will most probably be sent to Bajour, which is some twenty miles beyond Pushoot. A campaign in the Ghilzie country is talked of, which would be pleasant enough, as there is a good climate, no unfordable rivers to cross, or high rocks and snow hills to scramble over, like those that divide the Bajour country from Jellalabad.—*Agra Ukhbar, May* 7.

Herat.—The position of affairs at Herat is decidedly bad, and they have been mismanaged. Thousands have been thrown away and no equivalent received. Indeed, we pay first and ask afterwards: if this system were reversed, it might be conducive of good. Yar Mahomed, the minister, indeed king there, the man whose vigour defended the place against Persia, has no idea of tasting of "British moderation and forbearance." We have had a noble season, and a full harvest must ensue, but at present grain is dear, and much misery has been induced, which of course the people have contrasted in his favour with the time of Dost Mahomed. That man was certainly a just, good ruler, and highly popular.—*Englishman, May* 7.

EXCERPTA.

The *Weekly Examiner*, May 2, states: "There is at present, we understand, a strong spirit abroad among the native community, in favour of that tender sex, which hitherto has been rated by them as totally unworthy of consideration or regard. The disgusting practice of Coolin Bramins appropriating to themselves scores of victims, who, under the name of wives, are subsequently left to solitude and sorrow, has often been exposed and condemned by the best portion of the native press; while the growing body of intelligent Hindoos, we have every reason to believe, not only deprecate such infamous polygamy, but are extremely desirous that their country-women should be plucked from the thraldom and degradation in which they have so long been held, and instructed and elevated so as to be enabled to become joint and fellow members of the human family."

The *Bhaskur*, April 28, mentions an

extraordinary instance of maternal affection. A Mussulman boy, the only son of a widow who lived at Annundboyra, in zillah Mymensing, died, when his mother shut herself in her house, and setting fire to it, burnt herself with the remains of the boy.

The act for the abolition of pilgrim taxes (No. x. of 1840) passed on the 20th April, in the words proposed in the draft. (See p. 101).

The magistrate at Pubna having lately applied to the chief magistrate for a Chinese interpreter, to assist in the proceedings connected with the outrage lately committed in that zillah (see p. 197), the latter engaged a Chinaman on a salary of 50 rupees per month: but the poor man was obliged to relinquish the appointment, for fear of his countrymen in Calcutta.

The administration of oaths to Hindoos and Mussulmans has been abolished at the Court of Requests, and solemn affirmations are substituted; yet, notwithstanding this, the prejudice in native minds has not been altogether removed. A Brahmin, named Prankissen Mookerjee, a witness in a case, refused to repeat the words "I solemnly affirm," &c., previous to giving his evidence; he said he would, without repeating those words, speak the truth. Commissioner Russomoy Dutt, who presided on the occasion, after warning the man, finding him still obstinate, directed him to be imprisoned.

The *Probakhur*, May 5, says:—"A friend of ours, residing at Hummeerpore, has written to us to say that cholera is making great havoc among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and daily carrying off numbers of people. Such medicines as the native physicians prescribe have proved efficient only to a limited extent, the number of cures being very few. The wealthy portion of the inhabitants of the place, thinking it no longer safe to rely upon the medical skill of their countrymen, thought proper to raise a subscription among themselves for purchasing English medicines, a quantity of which has already been sent from Calcutta; and, it is hoped, they will prove beneficial."

The number of shares taken in the East-India Steam Navigation Company, up to April 15, was 530, on which the instalments paid and remitted home, amounted to Rs.68,500.

The following is the result of the opium sale, held April 20:

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average
Behar.....	2500	555	520	539
Benares.....	853	515	490	503
Ditto 1837-38	1147	500	475	482

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Hindu College on the 20th April, was attended by a large assembly of European ladies and gentlemen, besides the usual number of natives. Lord Auckland, Lord Jocelyn, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Millet, Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Grant, and other gentlemen of the Education Committee, and also the Rajah of Burdwan, the patron of the college, were amongst the visitors. A prize essay on moral courage, by Baboo Dogal Chunder Roy, was read by the principal of the college, the youth being too ill to read it himself. The essay excited surprise and admiration on account of the accuracy of its diction, and the excellence of its sentiments.

A proposal, submitted by Capt. R. A. Macnaghten to the subscribers to the Military Fund, is in course of circulation, the object of which is to place officers who have retired from the service on the same footing with those on the efficient establishment, with regard to the option, now given to the latter, to subscribe after a certain number of years in a higher grade than that of the actual army rank which they may have attained. Thus, in accordance with a regulation only a few years old, an ensign or a second lieutenant may, at any time, subscribe as a lieutenant; a subaltern, after twelve years may subscribe as a captain, and so on, through the superior grades, thus placing all officers, whether fortunate or unfortunate, on an equality with respect to the advantages of the fund, and at once benefitting the subscriber and the institution.

On the 27th April, the Governor-General paid a visit to the jail of the Supreme Court, inspected the evening meal of the convicts, and expressed his approbation of the state in which he found every thing appertaining to the management of the institution. Having completed his inspection, his Lordship proceeded to the great jail at Alypore, where he was equally gratified with every thing relative to its discipline and arrangement. It is said that several visits were made to zillah jails during the course of Lord Auckland's journey, between the periods of his leaving and returning to the Presidency.

A criminal indictment has been filed in the Supreme Court, against seven of the leading native officers of the police, for robbing and plundering the property of a respectable zemindar of Dacca, at present located in Calcutta, and beating and assaulting his servants so severely, that the ribs of one of them were broken by the infliction.

Of the nine Civil Service Annuities available May 1, under the old rules, viz., at half-premium rate of purchase, only two have been taken up, Messrs R. P. Nisbet and C. Phillips (both in England),

are the two gentlemen who have been declared by the managers successful in obtaining annuities of 1840-41. The sixth and last annuity of the season 1839-40 accrued to Mr. Archibald Trotter of Patna, who, as also Mr. M. H. Turnbull, (who obtained the fifth annuity of 1839-40) resigned the service from the 30th April.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, April 21, states that "Mr. Downing, a member of a respectable firm of lawyers, and who hitherto professed the tenets of the sect called Baptists, on Sunday morning last, at St. Xavier's College, in the presence of a numerous and respectable congregation, underwent a religious emigration from his former faith to that of the Roman Catholic Church: we understand, that since the arrival of the Jesuits, several conversions of this kind have taken place in Calcutta."

That indefatigable friend of native education, Mr. James Muir, has published two works, compiled and printed under his direction; a Sketch of the History of India in Sānskrit verse, and a Description of England in that language. These are but the precursors of other works which we are to expect from him.

Messrs. Barrett and Co.'s camel-vans, it is said, are likely to answer the proposed end in every respect, and to become of the greatest public utility.

A writer, in a letter (authenticated), published in the *Englishman*, May 2, states as follows:—"Having *luggaged* my boat at a ghaut opposite the town of Ghazeepore, on the night of Tuesday last, I was about midnight startled from my slumbers by the noise of drums, &c., coming out of the boat. What should attract my attention, but torches, and an assemblage of upwards of 2,000 people, come at that time of the night, so I understood, to worship 'Hunoomanjee!' On enquiring, I ascertained that there is a kind of club or punchayet, formed by some of the Dewanny Omla, belonging to the Judge and Moonsiff's Cutcheries, for the purpose of redressing supposed grievances; that every night from 1,000 to 2,000 are gathered together, issuing orders and giving *Khetabs*. Whoever dares not to join this Indian 'Chartist' association (for, in the end, I dread it will prove one), are put out of caste for 20 years, and all persons are called upon not to associate with, or lend, or sell to the outcast: a tax is levied on each house of four times the amount each owner pays monthly as chowkeedaree tax."

The Advocate-General applied to the Insolvent Debtors' Court to direct the appropriation of the unclaimed dividends on the estate of Palmer and Co., (stated in the *Hurkaru* to amount to *fifty-two lacs* but which the *Englishman* reduces below *two lacs*) to the benefit of the other creditors.

Calcutta was visited on May 1st with a severe gale, which has occasioned much mischief outside, and in the Dacca district. The barometer began to decline as early as 8 A.M. on the 29th April, when it was 29° 74′, and continued to fall gradually on the 30th, with dark, gloomy, close weather, and drizzling squalls from the eastward, but little or no wind, and with calms at times, till the 1st, when the barometer was at 29° 52′ and the gale commenced with a heavy squall at S. E. It is probable, looking at the direction of the wind and the fall of the barometer, that this hurricane had traversed across the head of the bay from Akyab or Chittagong to about between Point Palmiras and Ganjam, where its greatest force had been felt. Reports from Diamond Harbour state that all the country about that station was flooded. Many villagers had been swept away, and much cattle destroyed. The villagers were deserting the whole country, as the gale was still continuing.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRRIGATION OF INDIA.

The *Spectator*, May 13, proposes a remedy for the defective irrigation of India, a country whose fertility depends upon artificial supplies of water. The writer observes that "the tanks of India, scattered in immense numbers over every tract of cultivated country, and often of great size and strength, occasionally even of skilful and elaborate construction and lined with masonry, present an interesting example of the powers of human industry in averting an evil incident to climate, and supplying that moisture to the soil of which it is deprived by nature during the customary and long continued droughts of a tropical region. Without these innumerable reservoirs which have been created by the labour of successive generations, India would speedily become a 'howling wilderness,' while in proportion as their number and efficiency can be increased, the breadth of cultivated land will be augmented, and incalculable advantages result to her inhabitants from a general increase of the wealth and productiveness of the country. Any great increase in the number or magnitude of tanks, according to the system which has prevailed from time immemorial, is, however, almost out of the question; the great expense of these works and the limited localities where an adequate supply of water can be obtained alike forbid the expectation. If our soil is arid and parched in the intervals of the monsoon, it is not that sufficient rain has

not fallen upon it, but that from the mountainous configuration of the interior, the great slope of the rivers, and the general occurrence of solid rock immediately under the soil, the rain passes off to the sea almost as soon as it falls, leaving merely here and there the limited supplies which our tanks are capable of holding. Could we partially dam up the rivers through which this vast body of water escapes, what immense supplies of water might we retain during the hot season, and what vast tracts of land, at present almost sterile for want of irrigation, would at once admit of successful and profitable cultivation! The rivers of southern India present no natural medium between broad and impetuous torrents and dry sandy channels, with scarcely a stream trickling through them, and in either form are scarcely available for any useful purpose. We are strongly inclined to believe, however, that, in many cases, an intermediate state might be introduced, by means of art, and that here and there, where local circumstances were favourable, large bodies of water might be arrested in their progress to the sea, forming new and spacious reservoirs available even at the dryest season."

FACILITIES FOR FACTORIES ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

Mr. Brunton, Engineer of the Porto Novo Iron Works, in reply to some inquiries of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, as to the practicability and expediency of turning the streams which intersect the Neilgherry country in all directions to general mill purposes, observes that all the waterfalls he had visited there can be employed for general mill-purposes at comparatively little expense, and from some of them a power equal to 30 to 50 horse can be obtained through the whole year; that there is every reason to believe that cotton spinning and weaving factories would yield a handsome remuneration, for the power required to drive them could be obtained by a trifling outlay; besides, on the hills, there are all degrees of climate, so that a factory could be erected in a situation the temperature of which, suitable to cotton-spinning, would do away with the great expense they are at in England to keep up their factories to a high temperature, and which is so exceedingly injurious to the health of the people employed; that these natural advantages are much enhanced by the contiguity of the Hills to the Coimbatore District, where cottons grow abundantly, particularly the Bourbon; but the hills are not advantageous exclusively for cotton manufacture, but for many others, for instance, hemp and flax, which grow abundantly and of an excellent quality, as well as linseed, castor-oil seed, mustard seed, &c. from which valuable oils can be expressed, while the machinery for such manufactures, or any other, as paper mills, flour mills, malt mills, or for husking paddy, coffee, &c. can be erected, and worked at a very cheap rate, wages being only 3 annas (about 4½d) per day.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BANK.

We have at length to congratulate the public of Madras on a near prospect being at hand, of their realizing the formation of that valuable and useful public institution —an enlarged and well-founded bank. A requisition is in fact now in circulation for signatures at the Presidency, addressed to the sheriff, and calling on that functionary to convene a public meeting, at which this important subject may be taken into grave and final consideration. The measure comes before the public generally recommended by our local Chamber of Commerce: this has followed upon the consideration of a prospectus submitted to that body. The object now in view is, not to establish a rival bank to that of the Government—for which a field, it is conceived, is not yet sufficiently presented at Madras —but to procure an extension of the existing bank, upon the principles of the chartered banks of Bengal and Bombay, that is, by the admission of the public as shareholders, and a consequent change in the directorial management, together with an improved system in the conduct of the business. This object recommends itself to the public favour—1. Because of the defects of the existing banking institution— 2. That in the measure sought the true and full advantages of a bank promise to be realized—3. For its ulterior advantages to the Presidency—4. That to individuals it presents a safe and profitable medium for the investment of their capital—and 5. Because if we do not act promptly in the cause, there are those at hand who are ready to pounce upon the personal advantages, which it is now placed within our own reach to secure to ourselves.—*Spectator, May* 7.

It is said that the capital for the new bank will, in the first instance, be about 30 lacs, three lacs of which are to be held by Government. The shares will probably be fixed at Rs. 1,000 each. The directory, it is expected, will consist of nine gentlemen, six chosen by the proprietary, and three nominated by Government. — *Herald, May* 9.

A meeting on the subject was convened by the sheriff for the 18th May.

THE COTTON OF INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, writing from the Neilgherry hills, to the Agri-horticultural Society, observes: "As the Bourbon cotton grows on the red soils, of which 9-10ths of the surface of Coimbatore is composed, it will naturally be asked why,

with such remunerating prices, it is not more extensively grown?" He thinks it is owing to the circumstance of the cultivators only receiving a trifle more for it than for the common kinds and as the seed of the latter yields an oil that renders it extremely nourishing for cattle, an advantage which the Bourbon kind does not possess, it is the interest of the ryot rather to cultivate the bad than the good kind. "If the purchaser would give the ryot a fair share of his profits, there would be no reason for writing elaborate papers upon the best means of improving cotton. The want of adequate remuneration is the only reason why cottons for the European market are not grown."

"These remarks, explanatory of the hitherto almost insurmountable objection of the native growers to engage in the cultivation of foreign cotton," the committee remark, "seems so satisfactory, that the committee hope that, by directing the attention of the mercantile community to them, they will look more closely into the subject, and endeavour to ascertain whether the facts are as here stated*, because, if they are so, it must be evident to themselves that they are losers by the transaction, in as much as it is certain, that a higher gain on a small quantity can never equal a smaller one on a very large; and as it is well known that, in the districts of Tinnevelly, Salem, and Coimbatore, there are millions of acres of the kind of soil suited for the production of finer sorts of cotton, which are not now so applied, but which would be, were adequate encouragement given, it seems on every account desirable that the subject should be thoroughly investigated. The simple and well known fact, of India having been for ages not merely a cotton-producing country, but the manufacturing country of the finest cotton fabrics ever made, indubitably proves that the Hindoo knows as well as the American both how to rear and to harvest his cotton crop, and that the recent deterioration of India cotton originates not in ignorance, but in some cause much deeper-seated, and, when known, will probably prove much more easily removed, than ignorance of the mode of culture and collecting the produce of his fields. This it behoves the society not less than the commercial community carefully to investigate, which is the more necessary, as the subject is one of vast importance to this presidency, where cotton soils of every description abound to an unlimited extent, while those for the production of rice, the staple food of the native, are, on the contrary, very limited, and much of that formed by artificial means at an expense altogether disproportioned to their value, thereby exorbitantly raising the price of provisions forced from unsuitable and unwilling soils, while they might be procured at less than half, from Bengal, in exchange for our abundant crops of superior cotton."

* The following extract from a letter from Mr. Fischer seems confirmatory of the President's views:—"With regard to cotton, my Bourbon, I see, by the last account sales, from home, fetched from 8d. to 9d. per lb. I expected from 1,000 to 1,500 candies of this cotton in the ensuing season from the measures I had taken for it, had we got but a shower or two of rain during the monsoon. The natives are willing to cultivate this cotton to any extent that they may expect remunerating prices for, but not on the terms the Madras capitalists are trying to establish, as they insist on having cotton at the most wretched prices, to meet which the ryots cannot afford to spend either much time or labour upon its culture or picking and cleaning. This is the grand secret of the wretched quality of our cottons. The civilians of Coimbatore tell me that my operations in the Bourbon is the saving and great stand-by of several of the Talooks of that district."

BACKWARDNESS TO ENTER THE NATIVE ARMY.

The regulations of 1837 are prejudicial to the Native army, by rendering the service, and particularly the cavalry service, unpopular, even with the inhabitants of those districts whence we have heretofore drawn the greater portion of our recruits. More than two years ago, we stated the occurrences which so strongly exemplified this feeling in the 6th cavalry, as made known to government, by its then commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Sandys. Such a "change has come o'er the spirit" of our native youth, that in three regiments of cavalry alone, there are this month 120 vacancies, besides about four thousand men wanting to complete in our native infantry!—*U. S. Gaz., April* 28.

AFFRAY ON THE WURDAH.

Extract from a letter, dated Ellichpore, 14th April:—"A strong detachment, consisting of four companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a division of guns, marched in the latter end of last month to quell the affrays that had taken place at the Wurdah, and which originated in the Nagpore authorities wishing to lay a protecting duty on some grain that was passing into the Nizam's territories. It would appear that three bandies, loaded with grain, had succeeded in reaching the bed of the river, which is the boundary between the states, when one of them broke down, which enabled the police to seize it and demand duty on the whole. The bandy-man told them, if they would accompany him to Tullygaum, a village about seven coss on this side, he would settle with them; but on reaching that place, a dispute arose, when one man was killed. This so exasperated the Nizam's people, that they rose and expelled the Nagporeans; both parties then commenced gathering friends on opposite banks of the river. About fifty men had been thus collected on either side, when a Nagpore Naib Duffadar dashed across and cut down one or two of the Nizam's people, but was shot

in recrossing. This brought on a general fight between the belligerents, in which a few were killed on either side. One of the Nizam's subjects, who was killed, had a friend, who immediately raised and paid fifty men to avenge his death. This party, being hard pressed, threw themselves into a musjid, where they were determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible; but, as soon as the detachment arrived, they surrendered to the brigadier, when the chief and about twenty of his men were delivered over to the Nagpore authorities. The troops composing this detachment received great praise in D. O. for the zeal, good feeling, and soldier-like bearing they evinced during the march, but more especially the cavalry, who marched a distance of seventy miles between the evening of the 29th ult. and the morning of the 1st inst.

The party returned to the head-quarters of the force on the 12th inst., leaving the resident on the spot, with only a guard, under the command of Cornet Mayne.—*Ibid.*

KAMPTEE.

The troops at Kamptee are generally healthy, though the weather is now becoming intolerably oppressive. A gunner of the artillery was a few days ago found dead in the compound of an officer of H. M. 39th. Previous intoxication and exposure to a vertical sun, must, it is supposed, have brought on apoplexy. Here have we one more sad proof of the evils arising from the present system, under which each European soldier is allowed by government two ration-drams of arrack, said to be a most pernicious spirit, one of which he gets, we believe, on an empty stomach at about seven in the morning; he may further go to the Canteen and take another dram from 8 to 10 A. M., and one more at the same place in the evening. Thus every European soldier may, and many always do, legitimately drink half a bottle of raw spirits daily: this, as an experienced adjutant in her Majesty's service remarked to us the other day, "if it do not make a man drunk, is a famous foundation whereon he may get drunk at his early convenience, thanks to the facilities thrown in his way by the authorities, through the medium of licensed venders of liquor, and the close vicinity of toddy topes to most large stations."

The Protestant inhabitants of Kamptee make great complaints against the existing ecclesiastical arrangements, whereby that large station has been allowed to remain for many months without a chaplain, notwithstanding that it contains an entire regiment of European infantry, one troop of European horse and two companies of European foot artillery, besides the division staff and officers of four Native corps, with about 150 European and East-Indian serjeants, drummers, &c. Our correspondent remarks, that the Catholics are better cared for, inasmuch as they have a European priest resident at the station. The Protestant soldiery are, however, marched regularly to church, where prayers and a sermon are read to the congregation by Major Whynyates of the artillery.—*U. S. Gaz., April* 24.

GREAT STORM IN ORISSA.

A correspondent at Pooree writes:—"On the 30th April, one of the most violent storms ever remembered in Orissa visited the station of Pooree, and surrounding district. The wind blew very fresh from the N. E. early in the morning, and towards the middle of the day increased much. The surf was unusually high and roaring; out-offices were levelled and clouds of sand buried every thing. About six o'clock in the evening, the wind lulled, when it was hoped that the worst was over, but the disasters of the day were as nothing in comparison with what the night brought. The wind suddenly shifted round to west and south-west, and commenced in all its fury. Every one sat waiting for the worst, or running from one room to another, as the house gave way, and when the general crash came, it was fearful,—the wind and rain so boisterous that no one could stand erect exposed to them. Ladies then escaped to their palkees, anxiously awaiting the break of day. The darkness of the night totally prevented any communication of one house with another, and it was not until morning that the whole truth could be known. Alas! every bungalow in the station has been destroyed. One solitary puckha-house stood the buffetting of the storm. It was most providential that some families deserted their own houses during the afternoon, and took shelter in any secure place they could find, for, had they remained, they must have perished. Entire roofs and walls came to the ground, other houses went piece-meal, rafters and thatch coming down, and some have disappeared altogether. Some ladies were obliged to desert their bungalows, and remain in their palkees on the sands the whole night. In fact, no one has escaped, and many have lost every thing they possess. The drift of the sand was so great, that every thing was buried several feet in it, and a most difficult task it has been to recover property so embedded. The ruins of the houses are almost unfit for repairs, except under a cost equal to the original expense of building, and the whole coast presents one scene of destruction. The city has suffered to a great extent indeed; every house has been blown down, but the immortal remains of Juggurnaut lie undisturbed in his celebrated temple. The surrounding villages have

been equal sufferers, and a camp belonging to the revenue surveyor, about twenty miles distant, was totally destroyed. Large trees strewed the road, and many lives have been lost in consequence. One family, of eight persons, were crushed under one tree; but the loss of life has been much less than could have been expected. I have not heard of more than forty altogether; but accounts may be brought in hereafter. Altogether the scene has been one I never wish to witness again, for, independently of the great pecuniary loss, it has been an awful visitation, which those who have lived and experienced can alone comprehend."

A letter from Balasore, dated 4th May, says:—"We have just escaped a severe hurricane; it blew very hard on the night of the 30th, and the tide rose very high, but luckily the wind did not last long enough to drive the sea over the country. At Pooree they have felt the hurricane most severely. I hear that all the houses and the government cutcheries have been blown to the ground, and much damage has been sustained; great part of the native town has been destroyed, and several lives lost. When the circuit house fell, two men were buried and escaped with broken legs. The natives declare that Juggernauth's august presence alone prevented the sea from washing away the town. The storm was felt at Cuttack also severely, and I much fear it has been destructive on the whole line of coast."

EXCERPTA.

A new weekly publication, called the *Native Interpreter*, has appeared at this Presidency, of which the principal objects, as we learn from the opening address, are "the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the Hindoo community, through the medium of the English language, and the opening of a channel through which Hindoo claims may be urged on the notice of the Government."

The hon. Mr. Sullivan, writing from Ootacamund, to the Agri-horticultural Society, says: "I send a specimen of tea, made from leaves gathered at Kaity and Bellicul; they were gathered at intervals, exposed to the sun in a cloudy day, and dried in a frying pan; but I think, notwithstanding these serious errors and disadvantages, the specimen is sufficient to warrant the hope that, with proper apparatus and manipulation, we might produce as good tea as is furnished from Assam. The plants are coming into seed at Bellicul, which is nine miles north of Ootacamund; Kaity is four miles east, and as the plants are flourishing here at a considerably higher elevation, we have reason to conclude that the whole region of hills is applicable to the growth of this plant."

A public meeting of the inhabitants of this city, convened by the sheriff, for the purpose of preparing an address of congratulation to her Majesty, upon the occasion of her marriage, was held at the College Hall on the 4th May. "Were we to form our estimate of the loyalty of the second Indian presidency from the attendance and spirit of this meeting," observes the *Herald*, "we should be inclined to rate it rather low, for the gathering was scanty, and there was but little life in the proceedings; indeed, altogether, we may affirm with truth that it was about the tamest meeting of the kind we have ever attended." No address to the prince-consort was prepared.

By an act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, No. viii. of 1840, it is enacted that, "in cases where the minority of the members of a Punchayet, held under the provisions of the Madras Code, may decline to sign the award of the Punchayet, the signature or mark of the majority shall be sufficient to give legal validity to the award; provided that, in such cases, it shall be incumbent on such majority to admit the minority to record and attest by their mark or signature their reasons for declining to sign or mark the award passed by the majority."

Capt. Campbell, the assistant Surveyor General, writes in the *Spectator*: "It has been the fashion for many years past to call the mineral, found at Trevicary, near Pondicherry, 'petrified tamarind wood.' Some time ago, on being shewn a small specimen of it, I was of opinion that it was not wood, and no petrifaction. By the kindness of a friend, I have lately received very large specimens, one a mass of nearly two feet long, and from the examination of these, I feel certain, not only that the mineral is not petrified wood, but also that there is no evidence on which to suppose it possible to be such. In short, the mineral is a perfect hornstone." An intelligent correspondent in the same paper controverts the opinion of Capt. Campbell, observing: "The masses in which this mineral is found do not bear only a general resemblance to trees, they are the perfect shafts of fallen trees—rounded—some of them bulging out towards the roots, and tapering slightly upwards; some are 30 or 40 feet long—in many places are visible the knots from which branches have sprouted, and in many the bark is quite distinct—some are on the surface, others more or less buried—all are prostrate. Fragments of different dimensions cover the ground in the neighbourhood, some of which are no doubt splinters from the large trees already described; others are, I think, the *débris* of smaller trees of different genera."

We learn from Secunderabad that a serious attack was a few days since made by the villagers of Cokutapilly on the Jaulna

road upon a party of grass-cutters of the 1st cavalry. It seems that the grass-cutters, on reaching the neighbourhood of the village, had been warned off, but that no attention was thereunto paid, as they had orders to get their grass from that place, and in consequence the villagers in a body attacked them with spears, swords, stones, and clubs, which they used most unmercifully on the poor women, one of whom had her arm broken in two places, and four persons were brought into cantonment on the verge of death.—*U. S. Gaz., May* 8.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The *Courier*, May 23, with reference to the appointment of Sir J. W. Awdry, the chief justice, to be President of the Board of Education at this Presidency, to superintend and control the Government schools and educational establishments, condemns the appointment as not only dangerous as a precedent, but as in direct contravention of the Letters Patent establishing the Supreme Court, which declare "that no chief justice, or other justice of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the time of holding and exercising the said office, respectively, shall be capable of accepting, taking, or performing, any other office, place, or employment of any denomination whatever, on pain that the acceptance of any such other office, place, or employment, shall be and be deemed in law, *de facto*, an avoidance of his office." It observes, that the duties of a member and president of a Board of Education are not light in themselves. "Is there vested in that Board no influence, no patronage,—no power,—no dispensation of favours,—no administration of the Government funds? and are not these the snares, with which, as history tells us, public men have been sometimes caught? With respect to the utility of having a judge at the head of a Board of Education, it is far from being admissible, as there are dangers of the notorious system called jobbing;—but the charter at least in Bombay has wisely ordered that a justice of the Supreme Court should have none but that sole employment."

THE HUZARAS OF BAMEEAN.

The *Bombay Times*, May 6, gives some explanatory details respecting the affair at Bameean recorded in the Calcutta Intelligence, p. 305.

It would appear that the chief of one of the septs of a Huzara clan, Shaik Nuzur, beat some of the Commissariat servants belonging to the detachment under Dr. Lord, who is invested with full powers from Shah Shoojah, as Hakim or Lord Lieutenant, at Bameean. On Dr. Lord's sending for him, to account for his behaviour, he pelted the sowars, and told them the Feringees might come with their *topees*, for he would give no more grain. Having been on most friendly terms with these people all the winter, and having to trust to them chiefly for food and forage, Dr. Lord was much disinclined to use force. Still, situated as the detachment was, it would have set a dangerous example among the other chiefs, to have quietly submitted to this act of rebellion. Dr. Lord then selected some people, who were known to be friends of the chief, to bring him in to him, if possible, by every fair means. These also returned unable to effect their object, and one of them likewise had been severely beaten. When the detachment then sent against the fort appeared before it, and the officer demanded admittance, assuring the people that no violence should be used if he were admitted, and if refused they must take the consequences, they replied by a shout, which was echoed from the surrounding hills, covered with people, and commenced firing on our troops, wounding several. On this Dr. Lord immediately left further measures in the hands of the officer in command, who wheeled up two six-pounders and cleared the hill, also blowing open the gate of the fort. Still would the Huzaras not give in. One account says even when our troops were forming to storm, one man sat in the gateway, and with his matchlock wounded four of our men. On the troops entering, the Huzaras fled to a tower, refusing to surrender, and kept firing through loopholes on our men. As the entrance was dark as pitch, they had nothing for it but to set fire to the grass and *boosa*; still the Huzaras remained, and consequently were suffocated. One of our sowras carried up a rope to the top of the burning tower, and by this means saved 18 women and children. No one ever expected a shot would have been fired, as it was never contemplated that these men, who had always yielded to the Oosbegs, would have resisted our troops so desperately. It is said they conceived themselves so strong within their fort walls as to imagine that our troops would have run away.

A fine has been since levied on the clan, and as they have seen their fort, on which they relied so much, taken in two hours and a half, and every man killed, they are now very repentant, and though the lesson has been severe, there can be no doubt but the best effects will result on the other chiefs.

THE "VICTORIA" STEAMER.

A very great sensation was created here by the unexpected arrival of the *Victoria* steamer, from her first trip to Suez and

back again, which had been performed in the extraordinary short period of 36 days, all detentions included. The *Victoria* left Bombay at 20 minutes past 2, on the morning of the 1st April, and arrived at Aden at noon on the 9th. Here she remained 27 hours, and got under weigh at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 10th, and after a delay of four hours at Mocha, reached her destination at Suez at half-past 11 on the 17th; thus completing a voyage of 2,992 miles, with the wind almost all the way unfavourable, in 16 days 9½ hours, of which she was only 15 days 4½ hours actually under steam, making at the rate of 8¼ miles per hour, mean velocity. By the unlooked for celerity of the Alexandria mail, which reached Suez at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, the *Victoria* was able to get under steam for her return voyage the same evening, at 9 p. m., having till then been unable to communicate with the shore from the unusual violence of the Kam-Sein wind. She reached Mocha, where she was delayed four hours, at five o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and at half-past 10, the same evening, she came to anchor off the coal depôt at Aden, having enjoyed favourable breezes nearly all the way from Suez. In making the requisite detours to and from her anchorage, and working at half-steam, she was delayed nearly 38 hours at Aden, which she quitted at half-past 8 on the morning of the 29th. From this to Bombay, the weather on the whole was favourable, though the winds, light and gentle as they were now, were for the most part adverse. She came to her moorings here at half-past 9, on the evening of the 6th; the greater part of her passengers having immediately landed, the mail remaining on board till 6 next morning: having thus performed her return voyage of 2,992 miles in 16 days 9½ hours, on deducting detentions at Mocha and Suez, having been 321 hours actually under steam. For the return voyage this gives a rate of sailing of 9¼ miles throughout. Letters and papers of the 4th April have been received by her from London (32 days), and despatches from England of the 5th; while the mail carried by her to Suez, and which left Bombay on the 4th April, would in all probability be delivered in London by the 5th May.

The *Victoria* was launched here so lately as October last: she measures 800 tons, and is propelled by beautiful engines made by Napier of Glasgow, of 230 horse power, provided with copper boilers. She is entirely of teak, and cost about £50,000.—*Cour.*, *May* 23.

If unforeseen delays had not occurred at Aden, she would have brought the mail in less than a month from London.

ADEN.

At Aden all was quiet when the *Victoria* left: but a band of trusty hearts was collecting, all sworn to be revenged for the blood spilt in the last attack—so our garrison is in daily expectation of them. This, it is said, is to be the last trial of strength. The road is open and the place well supplied.

Major Powell, of Lord Keane's staff, unfortunately broke his leg by the kick of a vicious horse at Aden when the steamer was on the passage to Suez, and he was left there behind for the next steamer.—*Ibid.*, *May* 7.

MISERIES OF THE DESERT IN BELOOCHISTAN.

The following melancholy intelligence of the hardships sustained in the Beloochee territory has just reached us from Sukkur, 29th of April. The hardships of the desert, where water proves deficient,—terrible to the natives themselves,—occasion an amount of suffering which is frightful to contemplate to those accustomed to a cool and humid climate:—

"Yesterday an official arrived, stating that Lieuts. Clerk and Varnon, with a party of horse, went in pursuit of some Beloochees, but arrived too late. In returning, they lost their way in the desert, and after wandering about all day, in the intense heat, at last found the road. Lieut. Varnon was brought in delirious—28 men dropped in the desert, and those that came in with great difficulty saved their lives. As soon as the horses smelt the water, which was only a small muddy pool, they became quite mad and rushed into it, and both men and beast eagerly drank mud. This was near Pullajee, where the heat is truly awful—It is almost death to be out." *Bombay Times*, *May* 16.

EXCERPTA.

From the movements of regiments and other indications, suspicions are afloat that some active measures are in contemplation connected with the advance of the Russians upon Khiva.

Apprehensions of the plague prevailing in the towns on the Persian Gulf, or in the countries through which the mails are to be sent by that route during the monsoon (whereby delay might be occasioned from quarantine or fumigation), measures, it is said, have been adopted to have the letters conveyed, not in leather bags, as on former occasions, but in iron boxes, as they are now sent by the steamers to Europe.

The Superintendent of the Indian Navy has given notice of his being ready to receive tenders for the conveyance of ordnance stores, to the extent of about three hundred tons, to the Persian Gulf. It is supposed to be for the purposes of the troops now occupying Karrack.

The Indian Navy is said to be so short

of officers, that the Government are taking all they can get from merchant-vessels, as acting masters, and are sending them, instead of their own officers, in the steamers to Suez, for which they receive a salary of Rs. 195. The little iron steamers for the Indus are also officered in the same way.

Letters from Goa state that orders from the Portuguese Government came by the overland mail to the Governor of that settlement, to prepare a body of troops, and to send them, with all possible despatch, to Macao, in order to aid in the defence of that city.

The Bank have reduced the interest upon loans on Government paper from 6 to 5 per cent. The directors of the bank, finding their notes at a discount in the bazaar, offer to discount them.

A Marathee magazine, entitled the *Dig Durshun*, has appeared. It is conducted by Bal Gungadhur Shastree, an intelligent Hindoo, assisted by some of the leading pupils of the Native Education Society. The following are the contents of the first number : — Introduction—Advantages of Knowledge—Division of Science—on Geography (illustrated by a map) ; on the Cultivation of Flax ; on Chemistry—Alchemy ; History—Political instances of Shewajee ; Miscellaneous Chemical experiments ; Summary of news.

Colabah, having been pronounced by the medical authorities a most unhealthy station for European troops, is to be forthwith abandoned as a military station.

Cholera was prevailing at Panwell in May ; from the 4th to the 13th, the deaths were 310. On the 23d May, it had become prevalent in Bombay and its neighbourhood.

Active preparations are making for a strong demonstration somewhere on the coast. The *Victoria* steamer is to be armed with a long thirty-two pounder of 58 cwt., and two other thirty-two's of medium size, with two lesser guns on the poop. The preparations in the Arsenal to arm the other steamers are also most active.—*Bombay Times, May* 16.

A hail-storm occurred at Mandavie, in Cutch, on the 24th March, which lasted half an hour, during which stones or masses of ice fell measuring seven inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ oz., each.

Ceylon.

The Governor, since his return from Adam's Peak, had another attack of jungle fever. His excellency arrived at Colombo from Kandy on the 16th April.

The clearing of the Paumban channel proceeds rapidly, in consequence of additional means afforded to the work. Rules for the Port of Paumban, and rates of pilotage, are published.

The head-quarters of the 18th Royal Irish were to embark on board the *Rattlesnake* on the 27th April. A most alarming mortality prevailed amongst the troops at Trincomallee, whereby this regiment has sustained severe losses.

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, April 1, publishes the following letter from Capt. Neville, H. M. 63d regt. addressed to Lieut.-Col. Logan, commanding that regt. reporting the particulars of the melancholy fate which befel Dr. Woodford on the 18th March. The party consisted of Capt. Neville, Dr. Woodford, and Dr. Moreton, H. C. S. attached to H. M. 62d regt. which latter gentleman appears to have had an almost miraculous escape from meeting with a similar fate. The friends of Dr. Woodford must be grateful to Capt. Neville for his success in bringing his remains to town, there to be laid in consecrated ground. They were interred on the evening of the 22d March, with military honors, attended by Lieut. Col. Reid, commanding the troops in the provinces, the Commissioner, and all the officers of the station, civil and military, by whom he was very generally esteemed and respected.

"*Right bank of the Attaran River, March 20th.*

"It is with most deep and heartfelt sorrow, that I have to announce to you the melancholy death of Dr. Woodford, in consequence of being struck down by a tiger, while shooting in the teak forest here, the particulars of which are as follow :—I had just come in from fishing in the river close by where we dined, at about 6 p. m. on the evening of the 18th inst., when I saw Dr. Woodford stagger towards me ; he said, 'Neville, I have been struck down by a tiger, and am a dead man !' He then fell to the ground. I instantly had him removed into our boat, and called for Dr. Moreton, who had just before gone out. Dr. Woodford, on somewhat recovering himself, stated, that on seeing several peacocks close about, he took his gun and stole after them behind some jungle ; he heard a roar, and a tiger he saw, on turning his head, in the act of springing upon him : he turned his gun backwards on the instant, and fired, and was rolled over by the tiger ; but the monster, being frightened by the fire, dropped him and retired. Dr. Woodford was uncertain whether he hit him or not. Moreton not returning, I began to fear that he had shared the fate of our worthy comrade ; however, I assembled as many people as I could, armed them with what we had, and proceeded in quest of him, firing shots at intervals, to let him know assistance was at hand, but without avail, and I gave him up for lost,

as I myself had, from the river, seen two tigers, and hastened back to warn my friend. It was now quite dark, and seeing nothing further to be done, I set fire to the jungle, remaining as near as I could with any chance of safety; at half-past 10 o'clock, strange to relate, I heard a voice in the distance calling for help. With people I hastened towards the spot, and met Moreton uninjured; who stated that, in taking a walk, he had lost himself in getting as well as he could out of the way of tigers he heard about. He hastened to render every assistance to our lamented friend, but saw at once that he had got his death-blow. Woodford himself from the first said, he was sure to die, and he bore up with cheerfulness and firmness to meet the decree."

Penang.

The whole settlement has exhibited a scene of bustle and employment which has not been witnessed since the year 1811, when the principal part of the expedition destined for the conquest of the Island of Java sojourned for a short time here. The activity then prevalent in all the public departments, conducted by their respective heads, was conspicuously manifest. The Commissariat (and a very extensive one it was) had its own officers, who made their principal purchases without any reference to the government. The paymaster had only to draw as much money as he required to disburse, and account for it afterwards; yet in the present instance of the China expedition, with comparatively limited means, how much has been effected in the short space of a fortnight! Upwards of 1,100 head of cattle, with an abundant supply of other live stock, exclusive of bread, flour, fodder, and real requisites, have been purchased and collected for shipment to Singapore in several vessels which have been chartered for that purpose, one of which sails for that station to-day, and the rest are to follow. It is quite gladdening to perceive what an incentive these preparations have produced amongst our population, European as well as native, and to know that all are benefitting by their enterprise and industry.—*Gazette, April* 4.

The steamer *Diana* and gunboats *Pearl* and *Emerald* (the *Diamond* having some days before been despatched to Perak on particular service) entered the harbour last Saturday from the northward, after an unsuccessful cruize for that notorious marauder, Tuanku Mahomed Saad, who, it appears, left the neighbourhood of the Boonting Islands for Sungei Baggan Tiang, a place in the Perak territories, where he was seen on the previous Wednesday. The three gunboats (the *Diamond* having returned) proceeded thither in quest of him on Monday, followed by the steamer, but no accounts of their operations have yet reached us. Baggan Tiang, we understand, is approached by a creek or small shallow river, which can be entered by large boats only at high water, and as both its banks all the way up are thickly studded with mangrove jungle, and afford the readiest means of escape, we are not very sanguine of hearing of the capture of the Tuanku and his principal followers, although the destruction of all his fleet by our force might be reasonably calculated upon.—*Ibid.*

Depositions have been made at the police office by a Malayan inhabitant of Pulo Corab, that Tuanku Mahomed Saad landed at and took possession of that Island on the 11th inst., that he had burned all the huts and seized the whole of the birds' nests which had been collected, together with some people protecting the place. The latter, however, contrived to make their escape to Purlis, by swimming across, one of whom, having accidentally found a sampan, fled, and paddled off to this island, leaving his companions in a mangrove jungle, where they are reported to be still concealing themselves.—*Ibid., March* 21.

Malacca.

We have repeatedly expressed an opinion that the mineral products of this settlement only want the assistance of human agency for their full development. That there are many valuable fossils interspersed among the various districts over which the British Government extends, there can be no doubt; but they require the agency of labour and capital to convert them into sources of productive benefit to man. It has therefore caused us much surprise that the attention of capitalists has never been turned to this subject.

The following notes, sent us by an intelligent correspondent, fully bear out our foregoing remarks as to the mineral resources of Malacca. They were taken hurriedly on the spot, during a visit to some recently discovered mines in the interior.

"Durian Tungal, the seat of the tin mines, is about 18 miles from the town. We proceeded to Ching, a distance of about 6 miles. We then got into a boat, and had about two hours and 13 minutes' pull to the house of the Punghooloo, at Durian Tungal, and from the Punghooloo's house to Rambutan Gading, the last of the mines, about six miles, we went on foot. It is, I believe, in contemplation to make a carriage road from Pankalan Batoo to the spot. The first rivulet we came to

was Ayer Dookoo. The mine here is worked by 15 persons. It was 40 by 20 fathoms, and has yielded twenty-three piculs of tin. The next we came to is called Ayer Minha; it is 20 by 10 fathoms, and worked by 12 persons. From this mine in 4 months they have obtained 5½ piculs. The third is called Rambutan Gading; the mine is 9 by 7 fathoms, and worked by 6 persons, who have obtained 8 piculs in two months. This was the last we came to. But it has been reported to us that there was another worked by 8 persons, which has yielded, in about one month, 97 catties from an excavation of 5 by 5. The labourers informed us that they obtained 60 catties of very superior tin, preferred by traders even to that of Syngie Oejong, from a hundred catties of ore. This is more in proportion than that of Syngie Oejong, whose ore yields just half its weight of pure tin. Since the above visit, the mines have had an increase of about a hundred hands; and I believe there are about 15 mines now in operation. —*Weekly Reg., Mar.* 26.

Burmah.

Extract of a letter, dated Rangoon, April 11:—"The news of our expedition to China has created a deep sensation in this country, and is likely to operate as an incubus on the ambitious breast of Tharawaddee. The people are generally impressed with a belief that this port will be honoured by a visit of the British fleet, immediately after the successful termination of the affairs of China. Trade has never been in a more unsettled state at any other period than now. The seller is distrustful in effecting his sales, and the buyer is diffident in making his purchases, in consequence of the present political connexions of the court of Ava with Great Britain. Tharawaddee is said to feel a great interest in being acquainted with the contents of the newspapers published in Calcutta, and to devour greedily such news as relate to himself and the internal and external state of his country. Some of his confidential advisers are said to be subscribers to the English and Persian Calcutta papers, which are regularly sent to them by their agents from Calcutta. — *Calcutta Gaz., May* 7.

Dutch India.

Advices from Ternate, received at Batavia, report the total destruction of that island by an earthquake, on the 14th of February. All descriptions of property had been annihilated, and the island was to be totally abandoned.

Persia.

Extract of a letter, dated Bushire, 19th March:—Some French gentlemen, famed for their extraordinary literary attainments, have commenced travelling in Persia for the express purpose of making new discoveries in physical and medical science. The travellers, it is said, have succeeded in making a large collection of antique coins, from the ancient cities of Armenia and Persia. They are said also to be in possession of the fac-similes of inscriptions discovered on the walls of Ani, once the magnificent capital of Armenia, and celebrated in the pages of Armenian history. A French resident or consul is to arrive here, and the French are hereafter to have a factory at Bushire, in some respects similar to that of the English. The British resident is still at Karak, but it is now generally believed that the late difference between the court of Persia and the British Government will shortly be buried, and that the residency will, in consequence, be re-established at this commercial port, before the expiration of the present year. Karak, it is said, must be evacuated by the British troops, and this event is looked upon as the precursor of the adjustment of the existing differences. The late untoward affair of the admiral at the beach, is supposed by the Persians to have become stale and old enough not to claim any further notice from the British."—*Cal. Cour., April* 28.

The internal and external affairs of Persia are in a critical state; the shah, according to late intelligence, has arrived in Ispahan, where he has seized 400 persons, among whom is the son of the well known Moslem priest, Seyd Mehemet Baghir, who, during the absence of the shah at Herat, was involved in the revolt which caused the expulsion of the governor from that city. It is further stated, that few of those 400 are expected to escape mutilation, according to the present fashion, some by having their eyes torn out, others by having half of their tongues cut off, more by being skinned alive; such being the usual modes of Persian punishment.—*Bombay Cour., May* 16.

China.

The intelligence from China this month reaches to the 27th March.

The *Peking Gazette* announces the death of the Empress, and that in consequence of this mournful event, the whole nation is to go for one month into mourning, whilst the mandarins are not to shave for one hundred days. She has not been long married to Taoukwang, and bore him three children, the eldest of whom is seven or eight years old. She is allowed to have been a woman of singular beauty,

who, during the years 1835 and 1836, exercised great power over her husband, and exerted a paramount influence over public affairs; but though endowed with considerable intelligence and much admired, her sway was not of long duration. During the zenith of her glory, she sent many of her creatures into the provinces, where they held the highest offices. Since that, her servants have stood alone at the court. It was generally believed that she was at the head of a party.

The choice of a new empress, if Taoukwang in his declining years should choose another, will give rise to numberless intrigues. The emperor is, however, verging towards old age, and his exit, at this critical moment, might lead to a great revolution at the capital. Though a Chinese monarch is by no means obliged to choose for his successor a child of his own, yet the Manchoo emperors have always done this. In that case, a regency would be instituted, a rule which has invariably been fraught with great evils in the country. If, on the contrary, one of his brothers or nephews is nominated to hold the reins of government, there is every probability of a contest between a number of ambitious men, who have either in reality an equal claim to the throne, or think themselves entitled to wear an imperial diadem.

Great sacrifices had been prepared for one of the departed empresses, and the mandarins were all assembled to commence the ceremonies, when, on a sudden, the cry of fire was heard. On examining the cause, it was found that a coal fire had reached some rafters, but with some exertion on the part of the overseer in the temple, it was extinguished. Taoukwang is very indignant at this want of caution, and has given orders that the attendants should meet with condign punishment, and they are likely to lose their heads. From the frequent repetition of the same occurrences in the very centre of the imperial palaces, fears of the existence of some dangerous plot are entertained. This is already the fifth time that something was hinted of deep-laid plans for disturbing the public tranquillity, and that then such trifles as the burning of a few rafters, or the cutting down of a fire tree or a little fighting between the workmen employed in the building of the palace, were to be the signal to the conspirators. Time must shew whether the fears of the court are real or pretended.

One of the imperial princes, having behaved with great impropriety at the annual examinations, had been banished from the court, and sent to Manchopria, to serve in the army.

From one of the *Peking Gazettes* it appears that a long statement of complaints against the marine has lately been put before the Great Emperor. The whole navy appears to be in a deplorable state. No captures, as in the good old times, are any more made; and the worst of all is, that the sea, though swarming with pirates and affording many excellent opportunities for signalizing one's valour and gaining peacock's feathers, we had almost said laurels—no prizes are brought in. To make it still worse, there are a great number of men, the minions of naval officers, that go to sea without having the least knowledge of their profession, and in rough weather become entirely useless. When vessels are to be repaired, or new ones built, the naval officers pocket a great deal of the money, and the men of war are on that account always in a wretched condition.

Serious abuses have lately crept into the capital. It would seem that the high literary men, who repair to the capital, are fond of their ease, and pass off old essays for their own lucubrations. Though very ambitious and desirous of the emoluments attached to office, they disdain to obtain the necessary qualifications by hard labour, borrowing the exquisite literary treasures of worthy men who are long ago dead.

After the abortive attempt to introduce preaching as the best means of improving the morals of people, another reformer has started a new project. It is his firm opinion that the great mass of the natives must be taught in some way or other, as will be evident to all: but the majority of the men in power assert that this may be done by the innate goodness in the human breast, which will prompt intuitively a man to every excellent and laudable action in life; in fact every one carries his instruction with him. To give however some additional strength to this silent teacher, it has been thought necessary to put the Sacred Edict in rhyme, and now it is proposed to make the meanest villager learn the whole by heart, to enable him to practise the precepts. An edition of the said work in rhyme has already appeared, and others are to be published, so that every one may have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the maxims of the Great Emperor. Thus heresies will be suppressed, the morals improved, and the empire will turn towards renovation.

A high civilian, in the metropolis of Keang-se, was denounced for having smoked opium. He at first denied the charge, was tortured, and then confessed. When the case was brought before the tribunal, the customary punishment of

one hundred blows and banishment was considered too light, and he was therefore sentenced to be transported to E-le, in order to strike terror into evil-doers of the same description. Several officers in Shan-tung have been delivered over to a court of justice on a similar charge. Soldiers belonging to the eight standards, who were found inhaling the noxious vapour, have been banished to Chekeang.

The inhabitants of Kokonor have not yet ceased to disturb the frontiers of Sze-chuen. An army, that was sent thither to keep them in check, instead of fighting against these marauders, only preyed upon their defenceless countrymen, exacting heavy sums of money and contributions in kind, and were in fact acting like enemies. The commanding officer also endeavoured to deceive his superiors by giving in a list of double the number of militia actually under his orders. This has called forth a very spirited address from the governor, who denounces the guilty as unworthy of their calling. Moreover, during all the time of their campaign, the soldiers have sent in only a few heads of the barbarians, thereby shewing that they are by no means so earnest in extirpating the race. So forgetful were they of their duty, that one of the chiefs was permitted to stalk about in open daylight in the very camp of the Celestials.

The accounts from Canton and Macao comprise few matters of importance.

The Chinese, it is said, were still intent upon preparing fire-rafts to destroy the English shipping at Toonkoo. H. M. S. *Druid*, of forty-four guns, arrived at Macao on the 24th March, and had given much confidence to our countrymen. She sailed the next day for Toonkoo.

Some Americans are said to be still negotiating with the Chinese naval service in the approaching hostilities.

The Taoutae has posted a strong guard around his person, to protect him against any sudden surprise. The naval commander of Kowloon is to be created a nobleman for his heroic actions in fighting against the barbarians. The first officer of the admiral's staff has been invited to appear before the emperor, and then to assume a higher command in Fokëen.

Governor Lin has enlisted about 3,000 recruits, who are being drilled daily near Canton in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter weapon is peculiar to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which being knocked against each other, produce a clangour, which, it is thought, will intimidate the enemy.

His Excellency, in conjunction with the foo-yuen and hoppo, has issued a proclamation (March 6) for re-opening the Portuguese trade, to this effect: "Whereas, on a previous occasion, the English foreigners continued to reside at Macao, and would not submit to be expelled, and whereas the Portuguese foreigners dared of their own accord to harbour the said English (against our express commands), therefore it was that, at that time, we declared the place shut, and stopped their trade. But now it appears that the civil and military mandarins of Macao have petitioned us, stating that the Portuguese foreigners, after receiving our previous proclamation, were filled with penitence and fear, and that even now all the English are already driven out of Macao. And it further appears that the Portuguese 'barbarian eye' or Wei-lo-to (*i. e.* Procurador) has stated (to the mandarin) face to face, that after this they will never to all eternity dare to permit the English to enter Macao, or to harbour them there, thus opposing the laws, &c. Now this coming before us, we, having duly examined the same, find from what the civil and military native authorities have petitioned, that, from the dispositions and circumstances of the Portuguese, these foreigners still cherish some fear of the laws at heart, for which reason we ought to permit them to resume their commercial intercourse, as of old, thereby to manifest (Celestial) compassion, and we do issue this our proclamation, addressed to all the shopkeepers of Macao, to all the traders and people of the other provinces, and to all those employed in stowing and transporting cargo, &c., that they may thoroughly know and understand, all ye who are engaged in transporting up or down the cargo or merchandize of the Portuguese foreigners whether export or import, after the issuing of this proclamation, it is permitted you to carry on your intercourse as heretofore, in due submission to the fixed regulations, by which the said merchandize must be sent to the custom-house, there to be duly inspected and taxed for duty, after which it may be conveyed away for consumption: —but ye are not permitted clandestinely to convey any goods or merchandize belonging to the English foreigners, or illicitly mix them up with others to go in or out, thereby trying to deceive us, which will lead to a very severe investigation."

The *Water Witch*, opium clipper, had sold her cargo of opium on the coast of China, at an average of Drs. 900 per chest. A report had prevailed at Macao that she had been taken by the mandarins; but the last accounts state that the report

was groundless. Two other opium ships, the *Harrier* and the *Lyra*, were also selling their cargoes.

The following intelligence from China appears in the Singapore papers, derived from private sources:—

In a private letter, the following view is taken of foreigners at Macao, in the alternative of hostilities: "I have no doubt the first thing the Chinese will do, will be to take possession of Macao, and then the inhabitants will most probably have reason enough to lament that they did not in time allow the English to defend them. I cannot deny that I think we are here in a critical situation, as it is probable that the first sail of the squadron, or first steamer, arriving off Macao, will cause great excitement; nor do I think it impossible that the Chinese will insist on garrisoning the forts, and perhaps doing so by force; and the Celestial soldiers, being the refuse of the people, though they have no stomach for fighting, would probably give themselves up to robbery and all sorts of outrages, and with impunity too. If the Chinese do not intend some such project as the occupation of Macao, I can see no reason for their keeping so large an armed force in the immediate vicinity of Macao, which, they write from Canton, is still being increased."

There were indications among the American residents at Canton of an intention to move to Macao, consequent upon the reports which had reached them of the impending hostilities: one of their firms had issued a circular, intimating that they found themselves under the necessity of refusing further consignments of English property, or commissions of any description, and it was expected there would be a general withdrawal to Macao, as soon as they had managed to close their present business at Canton. It was expected that the retirement of the American firms from Canton, in conjunction with a new order, prohibiting vessels from going down from Whampoa with deck cargo, and the prospect of hostilities with Britain, would materially affect the export of tea, which some of our correspondents do not expect to exceed 23,000,000 lbs, for the season, should a force arrive; and a fall in the price of teas seemed to be confidently looked forward to, on the Chinese finding that it was the intention of the Americans to quit Canton.

The opium market was in a very unsettled state; some holders being willing to sell at Drs. 500; but the more extensive dealers were holding out for Drs. 650 to 700 for Patna. Freights still continued high, and first-class tonnage was all engaged at £7 and £8 per ton.—*Singapore F. P., April 9.*

A letter from Singapore, dated 13th April, states:—"You will doubtless have heard of the incarceration of Capt. Dunbar, of the *Cowasjee Family*, for shooting his chief officer. I give you a correct version of the affair, obtained not only from Capt. Dunbar himself, but from several respectable gentlemen. It appears, that both the captain and the officer were not in a state to restrain their passion; but the temper of Capt. Dunbar was exceedingly provoked by the insubordinate conduct of the officer, and his refusal to obey orders. In such a state of affairs, it was thought proper to put the officer under arrest; but he insisted on acting as he had commenced, and afterwards very deliberately went to his cabin, got out a loaded musket, and levelled it direct at the captain, who, fortunately, escaped, probably from the unsteadiness of the aim, and the almost total insanity of the officer. After this, he fired off one of the guns of the ship, and was very nearly blowing up the cuddy of the *Royal Saxon*, which vessel was laying just next to the *Cowasjee Family*, and which circumstance would have occurred had the gun been properly directed. On this, the captain was determined that affairs should be brought to a more decent bearing, and accordingly levelled one of his pistols at the officer, with words to this effect:—'If you don't go to your cabin, I shall shoot you,' and not a moment had elapsed, when the officer fell, crying out '*now*, I suppose, I must go.' This is the whole story, and you may guess what could have been the fault of Capt. Dunbar, when the officer himself acknowledged on oath, that 'he was in fault, and that his conduct was sufficient to provoke the temper of any man, and that he hoped nothing would be done to the captain.'"

Another letter from Singapore, dated 15th April, contains the following information:—"We have advices from Macao to 25th ult. The *Red Rover*, with the December overland mail, had arrived, and in consequence of the intelligence of warlike preparations by the Bengal Government, the Americans had all given notice that they would receive no more consignments of English goods nor orders for produce, being desirous of winding up their affairs and leaving Canton without delay. The Chinese were threatening to renew their attempt to destroy the English shipping at Toonkoo by means of fire-rafts. H. M. S. *Druid*, from Sydney 18th January, arrived at Macao on the evening of the 24th ult. and sailed the following morning for Toonkoo. Reports had reached Macao that the *Water Witch* had been cut off on the coast (at Chimoo) by mandarin boats, but it was

not generally believed at Macao, from which place it is said Chimoo is only two days' sail. A letter of the 25th ult. says—'No further accounts of the *Water Witch*; the Chinese again report her being taken on the coast.' She had little or no opium left, but a large amount of treasure on board."

The following is an extract from a private letter:—"We cannot close without once more adverting to a subject to which we have made only a passing allusion. We refer to the traffic in opium, one of the most appalling obstacles to our missionary exertions. After all the imperial edicts which have been issued, and the victims which have been sacrificed to public justice, and the costly, though no doubt injudicious efforts made by a high officer commissioned for this very purpose, this nefarious and ruinous trade is still going on in a manner, and to a degree, which can scarcely be credited. Vessels built for the purpose, armed and manned as ships-of-war, are continually forcing this drug upon the empire, and more effectually to gain their ends, are supplying with arms and ammunition the Chinese craft engaged to assist them. If this traffic continues, what is to prevent the whole coast of China from becoming a scene of ruthless piracy? It is gravely asserted by those who have resided in China, that opium, as used here, is a harmless luxury, and of course the supply of it a very honourable employment. As well might they declare, that there is no idolatry in China, or that what little may be practised amounts to a very innocent and useful recreation. The effects of opium encounter us, 'in the house and by the wayside,' in our domestic arrangements and in our missionary pursuits. Although we have made the most explicit regulations to debar from our service those who are addicted to this indulgence, and although those who have entered our families have bound themselves by these rules, yet notwithstanding their promises and the fear of expulsion, we have detected some of them yielding to the habit even in our houses. Some of us have experienced serious embarrassments from having the best teachers we can procure stupified and disabled by its influence. The sallow complexion and meagre appearance of hundreds and thousands in the streets betray its deadly inroads on their constitutions. The sufferings of families, from whose scanty support this expensive luxury is deducted, or from whose head its victim is torn away by death, can scarcely be imagined. Of all with whom we converse, those who are the least susceptible to serious impressions are opium-smokers. And yet nominal Christians, men of high worldly respectability, grow, prepare, and smuggle this deadly poison; nay, justify, and even commend, themselves for their benevolent services."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attempts were making by several enterprising gentlemen to establish a system of emigration between Sydney and the sister colonies, as also with remote districts in the interior, enjoying the benefit of water communication, and possessing first-rate agricultural capabilities; which, however, were comparatively worthless, in consequence of the few facilities for finding an available market for the produce. It is proposed to raise one-half of the required capital (£250,000) in England, and the remainder in Australia. There will be 5,000 shares of £50 each, 1,050 of which had been subscribed for in Sydney, and the half, it was confidently believed, would be disposed of in Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, and other settlements.

The revenue of New South Wales exhibits, for 1839, a very satisfactory improvement as compared with the preceding year. In consequence of the favourable state of the official income, the Colonial Secretary had given notice of the renewal of the bounty system, by the Government. For every man and his wife under 40 years of age, £30 will be given; for every child from 1 to 7 years old, £5; for each unmarried female, £19, where not under 15 or above 30; and £19 also for every single young man. The surgeon will receive 10s. 6d. a head, the master of the vessel 3s., and the two mates 1s. 6d., provided the emigrants are landed in a healthy and cleanly condition, to the satisfaction of the Government officers appointed to inspect them, who make out no case of neglect or privation against the parties sending or bringing them out. The provisions of this new regulation came into operation on the 1st of July.

The number of immigrants into New South Wales during the year 1839 was [illegible] to Sydney, 10,654; of these 4,130 were men, 3,114 women, and 3,410 children.

The *Sydney Herald* and the *Sydney Gazette* strongly oppose the proposal to admit emancipists into the jury-box, on the ground that it is impossible to distinguish between men of good and bad repute belonging to that class, and because the class collectively look upon the emigrants as "rogues and vagabonds, who have intruded upon their (the emancipists') land."

Col. Wilson, the first police magistrate, has been suspended from office by the Governor, until the pleasure of her Majesty shall be made known, in consequence of his failing to refute satisfactorily certain charges preferred against him before the executive council by Mr. Ryan, the chief clerk in the principal Superintendent of Convicts' office. These charges principally referred to alleged misappropriation of the public funds in drawing constables' pay for men employed in the Colonel's private service, in splitting shingles, for his new mansion on the North Shore, &c.; one or two of the charges had reference also to intrigues.

Daring outrages by bushrangers are said to be of daily occurrence in the vicinity of Parramatta, Liverpool, and Windsor. The *Herald*, January 27, states:—"Intelligence has reached town, that Mr. Hume, brother of Mr. Hamilton Hume, an old and respectable colonist, has been murdered by bushrangers. This fell deed was perpetrated in one of the southern districts. The assassins, when they stopped him, said they understood he had been active in procuring, and aiding in, the apprehension of a daring robber called the 'Gypsey:' and immediately shot him dead. The murdering ruffians named two other persons whom they had also marked for destruction. What a dreadful state of things!—The Goulburn district is said to be in a most alarming state, owing to bushranging and the insubordination of convicts; and what is worse, rumour has it, that some of the police are themselves in league with the bandits."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have received a French letter, containing a succinct account of the expedition of the two corvettes, the *Astrolabe* and *Zélée*, under the command of Commodore D'Urville. Our readers will be pleased to learn that the exertions of the French commodore have been crowned with success. On the evening of the 19th January, in lat. 66° S., and about 130° E. long., land was descried; and on the 21st the two corvettes approached to within five or six miles, and two boats' crews put off to collect specimens of rock from a point which was clear of ice. The land is described as stretching from the south to the W.S.W. as far as the eye could discern. Commodore D'Urville was desirous of continuing his discoveries, but was stopt on the 23d by a bank of ice stretching out from the land directly north to an immense distance, and was consequently compelled to alter his course. The following day the vessels encountered a most furious gale of wind, during which the *Zélée* very narrowly escaped being wrecked. Further progress was prevented by (*la banquise*) which hindered any further progress towards the south. Although not much will have been gained by this enterprise in point of utility, it will add greatly to our geographical and scientific knowledge. It does not appear that any living beings or animals exist in these cold and dreary regions; not even a seal was seen, nor any very useful kind of whale. Capt. D'Urville has, by this discovery, earned an additional title to the honors of his country, distinguished as his name has already been in scientific navigation.—*H. T. Cour., Feb.* 21.

The Chief Justice, Sir John Pedder, is removed from the Executive Council; the home Government has directed that Mr. Gregory shall be enrolled in the Executive Council, but Sir John Franklin declines summoning him. The undermentioned persons are directed to be of the Executive Council of this island and its dependencies:—The Senior Officer of the Land Forces; the Archdeacon; the Colonial Secretary; the Colonial Treasurer; the Chief Police Magistrate.

PORT PHILLIP.

Melbourne papers to the beginning of March indicate the continued prosperity of Australia Felix, but no event of particular interest is recorded. A ship of 500 tons had been chartered to take wool to England. Among the exports, were 220 bales of wool to Sydney. Ten vessels, some of them large ones, were in the harbour. A steam-packet company had been established, in order to keep up a constant steam-communication between Melbourne and Sydney. A vessel was announced to sail for the "new settlements in New Zealand." In the *Port Phillip Herald*, of March 3d, are 136 advertisements—one of them, a very long one, announcing a Government sale of lands; the price, 12*s.* per acre. Flour and dairy produce continued scarce, and high prices were maintained. At Port Phillip flour had been as high as 76*l.* per ton, and bread at 3*s.* the 4lb. loaf, owing to the extreme scarcity of corn.

Under an apprehension of an abstraction of workmen from the labour market of Port Phillip to New Zealand, it is proposed that the Legislative Council should pass a law, prohibiting persons who have been brought out at the public expense, either in Government or bounty emigration ships, from leaving the colony till after the expiration of such term of years as may be deemed sufficient to remunerate the colonists for the expenses of importation, or until they had refunded such proportion of their passage-money as may be decided on.

As the population of the province increases, a distribution of the inhabitants to other portions of the territory than the immediate vicinity of Melbourne seems to be taking place. At William's Town there are now two inns, and a very handsome store in the process of erection. At Geelong several storekeepers are flourishing on the gains of a healthy competition. To Portland Bay a body of experienced mechanics have lately resorted, trusting to view on its shores the rise and progress of another Melbourne; and at Western Point a population fitted to uphold the credit of a sea-port town will shortly be located.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This colony is at almost a stand-still for the want of labour.

The barque *Lancier* was wrecked between the Spazzas and Merritine, by striking against a rock in seven feet water, with such violence, that all hands were compelled to abandon her. About 7,000*l.* in specie was lost.

The Legislative Council had been assembled, and Governor Hutt had addressed them in a long speech.

The statement of the agricultural Society, given in 1839 was,—1471 acres of wheat, 24,000 sheep, 1,300 head of cattle, and 367 horses.

Two distilleries were at work at Freemantle.

The number of vessels that arrived during the past year, amounted to 3,703 tons, exclusive of eight American.

Captain Gaynor and Mr. Symmons are appointed protectors of aborigines.

Eight and a half per cent. was the declared dividend of the Bank of Western Australia for the past half-year.

The Governor, Mr. Hutt, had given notice of his intention to set apart, "for public recreation and amusement," a space of land near Perth.

Two American whalers had taken a large quantity of fish, one having 1,500 barrels of oil on board, and the captains of these ships expected from seventeen to twenty more vessels out there soon. In exchange for the provisions they took on board, they had given some coarse manufactures of the United States, and the apathy of the English in neglecting such an important trade is deservedly reprobated.

New Zealand.

Advices from the Bay of Islands are to the 12th of February. The Company's ship *Cuba* had arrived there from Port Nicholson. The emigrants were already showing symptoms of dissatisfaction, and fresh provisions were exceedingly scarce. The Wycatta tribe, in the neighbourhood of Kafia, had declared war against the tribe resident at Port Nicholson. The Company's ship the *Tory* was nearly wrecked in entering the harbour of Kaipara; a quicksand bank in the middle of the channel arrested the ship's progress, a moment after the man in the chains had announced eleven fathoms water. After remaining in great peril during twenty-four hours on the bank, the *Tory* rolled out of the bed she had formed in the sand, and forged into deep water. No life was lost.

A New Zealand Banking Company is projected; the number of shares are limited to 5,000, at £10 each, and these are all subscribed for.

The *Port Phillip Patriot* contains the account of an outbreak of the natives about eight miles from Capati.

Capt. Hobson is about to resign the government of New Zealand, in consequence of a severe attack of paralysis, from which, however, he is said to be recovering.

Cape of Good Hope.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* to the 15th May has been received. The only local intelligence of any interest is the prevalence and extension of the small-pox, which has attained to such virulence, that measures were at length taken by the authorities to check it. Vaccination does not prevent, though it moderates and modifies the disease, which has occasioned serious mortality.

The *Graham's Town Journal* publishes the following communication from a correspondent on the northern boundary: —

"The farmers between the Orange and Riet rivers are thrown into a state of commotion by reason of the Captain, Abraham Kock, having desired them all to quit his territory. It appears that the Bastards, who are an idle and indolent race of people, have hired farms to the colonists for 5, 7, and 14 years; but the Captain, who has recently been re-instated in his command, feels suspicious of the policy of the usurper, his predecessor, in having allowed his subjects to enter into such agreements, and therefore promises to refund such amounts as may have been paid in advance by the farmers. No doubt the Captain must have been instigated to act thus, for the farms have been lying idle for years, and of course will be so now. Many of the farmers, who have been living just over the boundary for the last five years, have now come to settle their affairs, as they have no places in the colony, and intend trekking immediately to Port Natal. The Bastards claim the whole of the territory between the Orange and Modder rivers."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Mahableshwur, April 24th, 1840.

All the polite world of Bombay and the neigbouring stations are running up to these hills; consequently, there is a great demand for houses, and people who cannot obtain suitable accommodations, like the great folk, when some small watering place is overflowing, put up with any thing. Fifty rupees a month are asked for a mere shed, containing a couple of rooms, with nothing more than apertures, shut in with mats, for doors and windows. Though the thermometer sometimes gets up to 82°, this is only occasionally; generally, it does not rise higher than 76°, while the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool. At Bombay, Sattara, Poonah, and other places, the weather is said to be dreadfully hot. Not only is the place crowded with European fashionables, but the higher classes of natives are beginning to frequent it; their encampments are spread all over the hills, and we meet in the public drives Parsee gentlemen on horseback, and Hindoos and Mahommedans rolling along in their English equipages. We expect the rajah of Sattara on a pilgrimage to the holy springs in the neighbourhood; he is to walk the whole way, 30 miles, the Brahmins having enjoined him to this act of self-mortification. The disturbances in the district have delayed his journey, and may, perhaps, have the effect of putting it off altogether; a result which will probably be rather satisfactory than otherwise to the old gentleman, who is somewhat of Falstaff's make, and will find the ascent even a more arduous undertaking than that of Gads-hill to the fat knight. These disturbances, it appears, have been caused by a Dufftedar, in the service of the late rajah, who was cast upon the world at his master's downfall. The undertaking, though desperate in the existing position of affairs, has been productive of great distress to the poor people of the villages visited by these insurgents, who levied large contributions on the defenceless inhabitants. The country round about here is so wild and difficult, and there are so many Ramoosees, whose legitimate trade is plunder, and who are unwilling to settle down to any other, that it is easy to muster a body quite strong enough to do mischief, and who trust to their hills and fastnesses for escape. The disturbances are now quelled, and tranquillity restored in the district. A new church is in progress here, which the Bishop of Bombay is expected to consecrate in the course of a few weeks; many respectable shops for the sale of European articles have been established, and itinerant merchants of various descriptions bring about all sorts of goods for sale.

The publication of Capt. Outram's journal in Bombay is creating some sensation; it has been printed in consequence of this officer finding himself aggrieved at not having had his services properly represented in the Commander-in-Chief's despatches. Capt. Outram is quite the idol of the Bombay army, and from his own modest narrative it is sufficiently obvious that his zeal, spirit of enterprize, and talent, demanded the very highest commendation. He touches but lightly upon the fatigues and privations which he endured in his hazardous and rapid journey from Khelat, and does not mention the exhaustion which ensued. Upon his arrival in Bombay, which took place in the middle of the night, he proceeded to the house of an old friend, which he entered unceremoniously, and the owner having retired to rest, he flung himself down upon a sofa. The servants at first believing that it was a drunken native, who had thus entered, tried to eject him, but upon his proclaiming himself to be a British officer, permitted him, though unwillingly, to remain. The next morning, the host being informed of the circumstance, came to the place where his friend was still sleeping, and had some difficulty in recognizing the gay and gallant Capt. Outram, in the travel-stained, not to say dirty, object before him. However, the Captain was soon replumed, and as his modesty prevented him from relating his own exploits, the appearance of this narrative has been eagerly looked for by all who took an interest in the romantic adventures in which he was engaged.

Speaking of Bombay literature, it seems incumbent to state, that Capt. Harris is sending a superb work to England; it consists of a series of coloured drawings from life, of the various wild animals he has encountered in his shooting expeditions. They are the most spirited and beautiful things imaginable, and the work merits the patronage of all the lovers of natural history at home. It will be illustrated by descriptions from the pen of Capt. Harris, who has made himself well acquainted with the habits and manners of the animals represented. The value of faithful representations of rare zoological specimens is much enhanced, in consequence of the fantastic portraitures with which some travelling artists have deceived the public. The late Mr. Daniell unfortunately permitted his imagination too much licence, but his exaggerated representation of a boa constrictor has had the effect of producing enquiries into the nature of that creature's attacks, and it has been satisfactorily ascertained that Mr. Daniell must have been misled by the marvellous accounts of natives, who are

fond of making the most of any story. There has been a talk of establishing a magazine in Bombay, and certainly there seems to be quite enough resident talent to support one, and with such contributors as Mr. Postans. Capt. Harris, and the able writers of the Geographical Society, there can be little doubt of a work of the kind deserving success; but the scheme has fallen to the ground, partly in consequence of its being anticipated by the late Mr. McCullum, who advertised a monthly periodical to be edited by a lady. Mrs. McCullum was the lady thus indicated, but whether, now that she is left a widow, she will continue the undertaking, seems doubtful.

The conduct of the Bengal government with respect to Hyder Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed, is stigmatized as both vexatious and shabby by the majority of the people here. The authorities of Bombay fixed his pension at the rate of a thousand rupees per month, no very large sum, all things considered; this has been cut down in Bengal to five hundred, the supreme folk there determining to shew their power in every possible way. The discomfiture of Hyder Khan may be imagined from the following anecdote. He was taken to see the Mint, an establishment which is particularly attractive to natives. After expressing great delight at the machinery, and the manner in which all the different departments were conducted, he said that as the government could coin one thousand rupees in a minute, he wondered that they did not raise the amount of his stipend. He was also exceedingly astonished at the steamers, and observed that since the English possessed such ships, and had a power of such an extraordinary nature at their disposal, it was no wonder that they should take Affghanistan, and that they ought to beat the whole world. The discontent at the continual interference of the Bengal government with the affairs of Bombay, to the disadvantage of the minor presidency, is growing very strong, the native portion of the community complaining of it as a great grievance. At all the speeches made at entertainments given by Parsees and others to European gentlemen, the subject is invariably brought upon the *tapis*. The natives desire a government irresponsible, excepting to the home authorities, for Bombay; the British presidents wish for one supreme government for the whole of India, since the separation of interests, and the jealousies of the rising prosperity of presidencies held to be inferior, have been productive of much inconvenience. Aurungabad is mentioned as a convenient seat for the supreme government, which in the hot season could be carried on in these hills, to the great advantage of the mental and bodily faculties of all concerned. The outcry against Sir Robert Grant, on account of his retreating hither in the warm weather, in obliging him to remain the whole year below, it is said, occasioned his death. All the civil authorities declare that they can work much harder, and get through a much greater quantity of business, here than at Bombay, so that there is nothing lost to the government by having its affairs transacted in the hills.

The medical service of Bombay are getting very discontented; they complain particularly of all mention of the duties they performed during the late campaign having been omitted, and they are very desirous that their case should be represented at home, in order that they may at least receive the thanks and commendation which are so justly their due. In fact, the number and the extent of the omissions in some of the late despatches have caused almost general umbrage, and as many pens are at work, employed in writing histories of the campaigns, doubtless all the grievances will be set forth. Dr. Kennedy, who was at the head of the medical staff, is writing a memoir, and there are innumerable private journals all ready for the press. The artists, also, have not been idle. Lieut. Wingate, of the Queen's royals, has made a great number of sketches of the most interesting places, including a panorama of the Indus.

Private letters from Bhooj state that showers of hail have lately fallen there, in which the hail-stones were as large as fowls' eggs, and some even the size of a turkey's. The natives, in spite of the danger of exposing themselves to the lightning which accompanied this storm, ran out and gathered large baskets full of this, to them, novel production.

The Parsee gentlemen of Bombay have received letters from their correspondents in England, in which it is said, that Sir Charles Forbes, whom they looked upon as inferior to no one save the Queen herself, is nothing compared to Captain Cogan, who will, probably, have a vast accession of business upon his hands. These gentlemen will soon begin to petition parliament to carry out their grand project, that of the independence of Bombay; and as there is no getting rid of its geographical position, they will be able to make out a striking cause in favour of their suggestions.

The struggle between the Catholic priests of Bombay, the native pastors, and the European intruders, being strongly opposed to each other, is going on with great vigour, but unless the government shall interpose in favour of the diocesan, the prelate of Goa, all the benefices will be usurped by strangers, who, though in the first instance coming out to India as missionaries will, armed with the authority of the Pope, arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to church preferment. Formerly, the members of a congregation, upon any va-

cancy occurring, chose their own pastors from candidates educated at Goa for the purpose, the civilian having charge of the district possessing the casting vote. Now, Italian priests have continued to eject the greater number of those persons, who, under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, have been appointed to the cures. It is not difficult to excite a prejudice amid the native Portuguese community in favour of European rulers. All, or nearly all, the descendants of the first Christian possessors of Bombay, desire to claim kindred with the mother country, and affect to look down with contempt upon native converts; consequently, artful Italian missionaries, by flattering the prejudices of these people, obtain a great ascendancy over their minds. They teach them to despise the priests who hold their authority from the Archbishop of Goa; they are designated by the contemptuous term of "Goa fellows!" and if certain measures be not taken to establish the original treaty, the Pope will reign supreme in Bombay.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

Angeria's Colaba, March 1840.

There is no event of greater rejoicing among mankind, than the celebration of nuptial rites. But in no country, among no nation, I believe, are they celebrated with greater pomp and ceremonies, and a more prodigious waste of money, than in India, among the Indians.

An event of the kind, requiring a large display of a petty rajah's wealth, took place the other day (24th March) at Allitag, the metropolis of the Angeria Sukhel's territories, and it was the marriage in the rajah's family of two of his sisters; the rajah, Canojee Angeria, being but an infant of 14 months old. He saw "the light of this world" shortly after the death of the late rajah, his father, (Ragojee Angeria.) The ceremony was conducted in a manner worthy the occasion by the dewanjee (minister), Penus Ram.

Kun Kotree's invitations on the occasion of marriage having been circulated among a large body of the rajah and dewanjee's family and friends, crowds of people began from the commencement of the week to pour in from the different parts of both Concans and the Deccan. A few European and native gentlemen came also from Bombay, and all the guests were comfortably accommodated and sumptuously entertained in several separate bungalows, of which some were erected temporarily for the occasion.

There were three spacious màndvàs (arbours) erected contiguous to each other, in front of the rajah's and dewanjee's palaces, and they were brilliantly illuminated, *à l'orient*, in and out, with myriads of lamps, though in the decoration of the principal one, both oriental splendour and European taste appear to have been equally consulted. It was a large room, with open passages, or veranda's, on each side, separated by a row of pillars, which supported a splendid crimson canopy, spotted with gold and twinkling stars. The shafts of the pillars in question resembled fresh green cypresses, though based upon gold-worked pedestals of beautiful workmanship; superb and elegant chandeliers, hung in order, throwing their refulgence on rich carpets, and on which were arranged sophas and chairs lined with silk of corresponding colour, gave the whole a very tasteful and splendid effect. In each of the màndvàs, sets of nautch girls were busy exercising their vocal powers, keeping pace with their wonted comely dancings.

The procession on the afternoon of the marriage (24 March) was grand and pompous, though not orderly. Elephants, camels, and horses, with hundreds of troopers and sepoys, some dressed and disciplined, though poorly, after the British fashion, some in their own ways, with huge turbans and loose nugurkas, while others, minus all dress save lungôtee, armed with rude weapons and shields, with groups of people of all classes and ranks, intermixed between persons beating and playing on tom-toms and old English drums and fifes, formed a cavalcade of such magnitude seldom it had been the lot of those then there present to have witnessed before.

Subsequent to the wedding-day, feasting of Brahmins commenced, particularly on the 26th March, when the dewanjee, on behalf of the rajah, fed sumptuously upwards of six thousand of the different clans of these holy but presumptuous sanctifiers, and after they had had their hearty meal of sweetmeats, rice, and ghee, each received his dixnea (sacred alms), from two to five rupees, according to the individual order and merits.

To one of the bridegrooms Rs. 30,000, and to the other Rs. 25,000, in cash, have been presented, as the bride's dowry, besides toys and jewels, The former is a descendant of the Senaputty (commander in chief of the Maharatta army), Dhaberia, celebrated for his exploits in the annals of Maharatta empire, and he now enjoys and independently governs the town of Tellégám, on the Poonah road. He is also a minor of about 11 or 12 years of age, and his affairs are governed by a confidant dewan, or minister. The latter is a son of a Deshmook Jhageerdar, in the Sungum Neher district, in the Deccan.

A similar procession took place at 2 A.M. on Saturday the 27th, on the occasion of Vurat (bride) leaving her paternal roof to go to the bridegroom's house, and a large display of fireworks of exquisite brilliancy closed the joyous scene.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Revenue and Judicial Department, Jan. 30, 1840.—The following rule is published for general information:—

Whenever the salary and other allowances of an officer amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of Rs. 23,000 a year, he shall receive Rs. 5 a day as travelling allowances whilst actually employed on duty in tents at a distance from his sudder station, or so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.

EXEMPTION FROM POSTAGE—THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Fort William, General Post Office, April 20, 1840.—The Government of India has been pleased to direct, that all letters for the officers and others of the expedition to China, shall be exempted from postage, save only the inland postage upon such letters as may be transmitted to Calcutta from Mofussil stations. The subjoined copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, communicating the orders of Government for this indulgence, is published for general information:—

To H. S. Oldfield, Esq., Officiating Postmaster General.

Sir:—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, to instruct you to notify in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and other usual channels of information, that letters put into the post-office at Calcutta, or sent post-paid to Calcutta, or arriving from Europe or elsewhere beyond sea, for the officers and others of the expedition to China, will be forwarded from Calcutta free of postage, and that letters addressed to Europe from the officers and others of the expedition will be transmitted by ship, unless received into the post-office of Calcutta through an agent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. A. Bushby,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, 15th April 1840.

(The same indulgence has been extended to the officers and others who have embarked on the same service from the Madras presidency).

PILOT VESSELS OFF POINT PALMYRAS.

Pilot Notice.—Fort William, April 21, 1840.—Orders having lately been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, that the old station off Point Palmyras shall be resumed by their pilot vessels during the south-west monsoon—Notice is hereby given, that from the 15th of March to the 15th of Sept. pilot vessels will cruize, as formerly, during the day, off Point Palmyras, in lat. 20° 42′ to 20° 48′ N. with the point bearing W. to W. by S., and anchor usually during the night in a line east and west of each other, when the vessel having on board the first-turn pilot, will burn a blue light and maroon alternately every hour, commencing with the former at eight o'clock, and continuing till day-light.

Commanders of vessels are hereby informed, that the former Light-house on Point Palmyras has been undermined by the sea, and is now in so ruinous a state, that no dependence must be placed on seeing any part of it.

Commanders are further informed, that the new Light-house at False Point stands in lat. 20° 19′ 25″ N. and long. 86° 4′ 8″ rising 120 feet above high-water mark, and being coloured red, or reddish brown, with a large white star in the centre, the building may be seen in clear weather by day, and the light (formed of argand lamps with reflectors) by night, from eighteen to twenty miles, at a height of twelve to fifteen feet from the level of the sea.

Commanders are recommended not to come under eight fathoms at the lowest, for the purpose of making the Light-house or light at False Point, and having made it, to deepen their water again, say from thirteen to eighteen fathoms according to circumstances, in steering to the north-eastward, for the purpose of getting a pilot off Point Palmyras. They are also recommended, whenever the weather assumes a threatening appearance, and the wind inclines to the eastward, to keep a still larger offing, particularly late in the season, as they may expect the pilot vessels to do the same, and that the latter will *then* be found nearer the tails of the reefs than Point Palmyras.

From the 15th Sept. to the 15th March, the pilot vessels will cruize as before, between Saugor Sand and the Western Sea Reef, according to the old regulation.

THE ASSAULT UPON KELAT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1840.—His Exc. the Commander in Chief in India has been honoured by receiving the commands of her Majesty, contained in a letter from General Lord Hill, commanding the army in chief, dated 4th March 1840, to express her Majesty's high satisfaction at the judgment, skill, gallantry, and discipline, displayed by Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., and by the officers and men of her Majesty's 2d and 17th regiments of Foot, in the glorious and successful assault upon the fortress of Kelat.

His Excellency is aware that these most gracious expressions of the Queen's

approbation are equally intended to be conveyed to the detachment of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to the 31st Bengal N.I., and to the other detachments engaged; and he is quite certain that her Majesty's officers and men will freely and liberally share with them the applause thus bestowed upon their united and gallant exertions, and upon their splendid noon-day achievement.

RECRUITING, &c.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1840.—The 9th companies of the 13th, 31st, 39th, and 49th regts. of Native Infantry, at present attached to the 3d and 4th depôt battalions, will join the head-quarters of their respective corps.

April 27.—The officers commanding the corps noted in the margin,* will communicate to the officers commanding the depôt battalions to which the 9th companies of their respective regiments are attached, the number of men required to complete their corps to the prescribed strength, *exclusive* of the depôt company, and the officers commanding the depôt battalions are authorized and directed to continue their exertions to obtain recruits to meet the wants of these corps, after completing the 9th companies of regiments.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SHAH SHOOJA'S SERVICE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 28, 1840.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the following corps, and to the extent expressed opposite to each, for the service of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, *viz.*—

Nusseeree Battalion, 3 havildars for jemadars, 4 naicks for havildars, and 6 sepoys for naicks.

Sirmoor Battalion, 3 havildars for jemadars, 4 naicks for havildars, and 6 sepoys for naicks.

It is to be explained to these two battalions, that the same scale of pay and marching batta will be received by those who may volunteer for the Shah's service as is allowed for similar grades in the Bengal Infantry of the line, and that men who may now have served twenty years, will ultimately be entitled, when placed on the invalid establishment, to the pension of the rank they at present hold.

Rolls of the volunteers are to be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be sent to Maj. T. McSherry, at present at Deyrah on recruiting service, and the other to the Adjutant General of the Army.

No man is to be allowed to volunteer whose character is in any way objectionable.

Maj. T. McSherry will communicate to the officer commanding the Nusseeree and Sirmoor battalions, the place to which the transfers are to be made in the first instance.

* 2d, 16th, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, and 48th regts. N.I.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 8. Capt. W. Grant, major of brigade, to be postmaster at Ferozepore.

13. Lieut.-Col. Sir C. M. Wade, C.B., appointed Resident at Indore, from 31st March last, the date of Mr. Bax's sailing for Europe.

Mr. G. R. Clark, political agent at Umballa, to be also agent to Governor General for affairs of the Punjab, from 31st March, in suc. to Sir C. M. Wade, C.B.

Ensign Hall, 22d N.I., to officiate as adjutant to Joudpore Legion.

Capt. R. Angelo, 34th N.I., to be assistant to agent and commissioner at Delhi, v. Lieut. J. H. Phillips dec.

14. Lieut. R. Ouseley, 50th N.I., to officiate as an assistant to agent to Governor General on South Western Frontier, during absence, on leave of Dr. Davidson.

Mr. G. F. Franco to be commissioner of Meerut division.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be magistrate and collector of Meerut.

Mr. E. Wilmot to be magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Saharunpore. Mr. Edgeworth to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Saharunpore, until further orders.

Mr. D. Robertson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi. Mr. Robertson to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares, until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be magistrate and collector of Mirzapore.

Mr. S. J. Becher to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore. Mr. Becher to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, until further orders.

Capt. F. C. Elwall, assistant to commissioner for suppression of Thuggee, to be invested with powers of a joint magistrate in districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Jounpore, Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, and Azimgurh.

16. Mr. J. Powell, senior, to be sudder ameen at Bijnore.

18. Mr. E. Mitchell to officiate as civil assist. surgeon at Pooree, Cuttack, in room of Assist. Surg. Cumberland, on leave of absence.

Mr. J. R. Barnes to be an assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet.

Ens. F. F. C. Hayes, assistant to commissioner for suppression of Thuggee, to be invested with powers of a joint magistrate in all the districts of Rohilkund division, as a temporary measure, till close of the current year.

21. Mr. T. C. Loch to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in district of Tirhoot, during absence of Mr. E. A. Samuells.

Lieut. W. C. Hollings, assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Dinagepore, in addition to that of Mymensingh.

Capt. C. Vallancy, assistant to ditto, to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate in Cuttack district.

22. Capt. R. Angelo, assistant to agent at Delhi, to conduct palace duties, as commandant of the Guards, during Capt. Anderson's absence, or until further orders.

23. Mr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to be chemical examiner to Government.

24. Mr. J. B. Mill to be a settlement officer, with

retrospective effect from date of his taking charge of settlement duties of district of Rohtuk, under orders of 5th Nov. last.

25. Major J. Manson, commissioner with Bajee Rao at Bithoor, empowered to exercise powers of a joint magistrate within vicinity of town of Bithoor, and in immediate subordination to magistrate of the district.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boolundshahur. Mr. Monckton to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, till further orders.

Mr. J. Maberly to officiate as special deputy collector in Bijnore and Moradabad, in room of Mr. Craigie, who has proceeded to the hills on leave of absence.

28. Mr. D. C. Smyth to be a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, v. Mr. Braddon retired.

Mr. John French to be additional judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. Wm. St. Quintin to officiate as additional judge at Behar.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chumparun, from 28th March, v. Mr. C. B. Quintin proceeded to England.

Mr. Browne Wood to be a sub-assistant to commissioner of Assam.

Lieut. A. R. Herbert posted as a junior assistant to commissioner in Saugor district.

29. Mr. James Alexander to conduct duties of offices of Government agent and secretary to Savings Bank, during Mr. McClintock's absence, or until further orders.

Capt. St. George D. Showers, 71st N.I., to act as secretary to the College, and examiner in the Persian language, during Capt. Marshall's absence.

May 4. Mr. C. B. Trevor to relieve Mr. T. Sandys, and officiate until further orders as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Barraset.

5. Capt. F. C. Elwall, assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in districts of Behar, Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Purneah, Bhogulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, and Malda.

Mr. F. W. Russell, civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, resumed charge of his office on 15th April.

6. Mr. C. Phillips permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from 1st May.

8. Mr. W. Blunt to be opium agent at Patna, and superintendent of salt chokies in Behar, v. Mr. A. Trotter resigned.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—April 20. Mr. G. T. Bayfield, leave for one month, to remain at presidency.—Mr. G. F. McClintock, leave for one month, for health.—21. Mr. E. A. Samuells, leave for one month, on private affairs.—22. Mr. W. Roberts, writer, to proceed to Darjeeling, for six months, on med. cert.—28. Mr. G. W. Battye, additional leave for two months, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 15, 1840.—Lieut. J. A. Weller, corps of engineers, superintendent of Allahabad road, to re-assume duties of his appointment from 15th Feb. last.

April 16.—Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast appointed to divisional staff of army, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir T. Anbury, Kt. and K.C.B., dec.

April 22.—*Engineers.* Lieut. Col. James Peckett to be lieut. col. commandant, Major Geo. Hutchinson to be lieut. col., Capt. E. J. Smith to be major, 1st-Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. C. L. Spitta to be 1st lieut., from 31st March 1840, in suc. to Maj. Gen. (Col.) Sir Thomas Anbury, Kt. and K.C.B., dec.

18th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Robert Kent to be major, Lieut. Charles Brown to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. F. Fanshawe to be lieut., from 15th April 1840, in suc. to Major Wm. Cubitt dec.

Capt. E. A. Monro, 39th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

1st-Lieut. W. S. Pillans, deputy commissary of ordnance, promoted to grade of commissary, to complete establishment; and Capt. E. H. Ludlow, of artillery, appointed a deputy commissary.

Brigadier C. W. Hamilton to be a brigadier of 2d class on estab., in suc. to Major Gen. J. W. Fast app. on general staff of army.

Col. E. F. Waters, C.B., to command troops at Ferozepore, with temporary rank of a brigadier of 2d class.

Ens. S. C. A. Swinton, of infantry, transferred to cavalry branch of service, and prom. to rank of cornet.

The undermentioned officers of Cavalry and Infantry promoted to rank of Captain by brevet, from date expressed:—Lieut. G. P. Ricketts, 1st L.C., Lieut. William Martin, 52d N.I., Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th do., and Lieut. J. D. Wilson, 10th do.; all 18th April 1840.

Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N.I., to officiate as agent for army clothing 1st division, during absence of Major Gardner, or until further orders.

April 29.—Capt. R. J. H. Birch, 17th N.I., assistant secretary, to be deputy secretary to Government of India in Military Department, with official rank of major.

39th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. W. Gilmore to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. Campbell to be lieut., from 22d April 1840, in suc. to Capt. E. A. Munro transf. to inv. estab.

Messrs. John Macpherson and Thos. Thomson, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. John Laughton, corps of engineers, late on deputation to Hurrianah, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Capt. R. G. McGregor, regt. of artillery, at his own request, transf. to inv. estab.

May 4.—Brev. Capt. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., to be assistant secretary to Government of India in military department.

May 6.—*40th N.I.* Ens. E. Sissmore to be lieut., from 22d April 1840, v. Lieut. G. Hutchings dec.

Lieut. R. P. Alcock, 56th N.I., promoted to rank of capt. by brevet, from 28th April 1840.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Fordyce to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. F. K. Money to be 1st lieut., from 29th April 1840, in suc. to Capt. R. G. McGregor transf. to inv. estab.

E. R. Cardew, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Laughton, of engineers, re-appointed to situation of executive engineer of Midnapore division of public works.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 18, 1840.—Lieut. C. S. Bremner to act as adj. to 64th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. C. Prior; date 30th March.

Lieut. H. T. Combe, 1st European regt., to be interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, v. Lieut. J. G. Gerrard attached to Shah Shooja's service.

Ens. E. D. Byng, at his own request, removed from 49th to 33d N.I., as junior of his rank.

April 21.—The Kurnaul station order of 22d March, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel J. Shelton, H.M. 44th Foot, until further orders, confirmed.

Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast, appointed to general staff of army in orders of 16th April, posted to Saugor division, and directed to join, making over command of troops at Delhi to the next senior officer.

Capt. Daniel Bamfield, 56th N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate general to Dinapore and Benares divisions, during absence, on service, of Brev. Capt. H. Moore, or until further orders.

23d N.I. Lieut. C. G. Walsh, 14th N.I., to act as interpreter and quarter master.

51st N.I. Lieut. J. H. Fulton, 3d N.I., to act as interpreter and quarter master.

71st N.I. Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N.I., to ac as interpreter and quarter master.

April 22.—The following Candahar garrison order by Maj. Gen. W. Nott, confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun, 43d N.I., to afford medical aid to staff of garrison and to staff of 2d brigade of infantry, on demise of Assist. Surg. Walker; date 26th Dec. last.

Lieut. R. Munro to act as adj. to 10th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. J. Coke; date 1st April.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Bond, attached to 5th bat. artillery, to afford medical aid to a detachment of H.M. troops, under command of Capt. M. Barr; date Cawnpore 6th April.

Cornet M. J. Turnbull, 7th L.C., to be adj. to the corps, v. Ekins, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

April 24.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. B. Boileau (on furl.) from 6th comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; 1st-Lieuts. J. Innes from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 6th comp. 7th bat.; W. Paley (on furl.) from 1st comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; J. H. Smith, new prom. (on staff employ), to 1st comp. 3d bat.; G. Moir from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 7th bat.

April 25.—*1st L.C.* Lieut. H. F. Dunsford, 59th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. G. Reid, or until further orders.

39*th* N.I. Ens. J. G. Holmes, 59th regt., to act as interp. and qu. mast. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. F. E. Voyle, or until further orders.

Ens. A. Meyer (recently admitted into service) to do duty with 69th N.I. at Berhampore, and directed to join.

Cornet S. C. A. Swinton to do duty with 8th L.C. at Cawnpore.

April 28.—Surg. R. Laughton, 27th N.I., to afford medical aid to jail at Ferozepore; date 8th April.

Lieut. T. C. Birch to act as adj. to 31st N.I. on departure, on leave, of Lieut. W. P. Hampton; date 11th April.

Lieut. Col. R. Benson (on furl.) removed from 68th to 74th N.I., and Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber from latter to former corps.

April 29. The following orders confirmed, under sanction of Government:—The Sirhind division order of 30th March, directing all reports of the division to be made to Brigadier C. W. Hamilton, on departure of Major Gen. M. Boyd on leave of absence.—The Saugor division order of 31st March, directing all reports of the division to be made to Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, 1st N.I., consequent on the death of Maj. Gen. Sir T. Anbury, Kt. and K.C.B.

Capt. A. Wilson, regt. of artillery, to repair to Cawnpore forthwith, and assume command of 5th bat., during absence of Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, or until further orders.

Surg. J. McGaveston to afford medical aid to political agent of Kotah and his establishment, during period the agency may remain at Nusseerabad; date of order 15th April.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner to do duty with 2d Europ. regt.; date Hazareebaugh 16th April.

Brigadier C. W. Hamilton appointed to command of garrison and station of Delhi, and directed to proceed forthwith to join, making over command of troops in Sirhind division to next senior officer.

Ens. A. H. Trevor, at his own request, removed from 15th to 58th N.I., as junior of his rank.

April 30.—Lieut. Anthony Martin, 33d N.I., to be adj. to the corps, v. McAdam prom.

May 1.—Surg. A. M. Clark, 13th N.I., to relieve Assist. Surg. Guise from medical duties of jail of Banda; date 16th April.

May 2.—Lieut. J. Whiteford to act as division staff at Cawnpore, during period Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid may retain command of 5th bat. artillery; date 17th April.

1st-Lieut. F. W. Cornish to act as adj. and qu. master to 5th bat. artillery, during period Brev. Capt. Reid may remain in command of it; date 17th April.

Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., now attached to H.M. 21st Fusileers, directed to proceed to Dum-Dum, and do duty with artillery at that station; and Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, recently admitted into service, to join and do duty with 21st Fusileers, until further orders.

Lieut. J. Laughton, of engineers, directed to join corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

May 5.—Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid, 7th, to continue in command of 5th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, as a temporary arrangement, until relieved by Capt. A. Wilson; date Cawnpore 22d April.

Surg. W. Jacob, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to jail at Ferozepore, and Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, M.D., 4th local horse, to assume medical charge of 27th N.I., consequent on departure of Surg. R. Laughton; date 19th April.

Brev. Major J. T. Croft, 34th N.I., to be brigade major to troops at Agra, v. Capt. Moule permitted to resign that situation; to have effect from 18th April.

Capt. S. Browne, 66th N.I., appointed to conduct duties of major of brigade, from 23d April, to troops stationed at Cawnpore.

Surg. M. Powell removed from 64th to 29th N.I.

Surg. R. Macintosh (new prom.) posted to 64th N.I.

Capt. F. R. Bazely, commissary of ordnance, removed from Chunar to Delhi magazine.

Capt. E. H. Ludlow, deputy commissary of ordnance, posted to Chunar magazine, and directed to join.

Deputy Commissary J. Cross (who has recently returned from Penang) posted to Delhi magazine, and directed to join.

May 6.—Surg. J. O'Dwyer, 69th N.I., to afford medical aid to depôt of H.M. 26th Foot; date Berhampore 27th April.

Ens. H. R. Shawe, who was posted to 1st Europ. regt. in orders of 23d Jan. last, required to proceed to Dinapore, and to do duty with detachment of the regt. at that place, until further orders, instead of with depôt of corps at Agra, as originally directed.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 22. Capt. F. Tweedale, 8th L.C.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—April 22. Surg. H. Newmarch, for health.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, for health.—May 6. Lieut. T. S. Jervis, 71st N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency.—April 18. Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C., from 1st May to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—28. Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, artillery, from 19th April to 31st May, on private affairs.—29. Lieut. G. Hutchings, 69th N.I., from 20th April to 20th June, on med. cert.

To visit Simla.—April 22. Maj. Richard Gardner, 13th N.I., from 1st May to middle of Nov. next, on private affairs.—25. Ens. D. C. Shute, 19th N.I., from 10th May to 10th July, on private affairs.—28. Ens. J. Rattray, 2d N.I., from 10th April to 15th Nov., on med. cert.—May 4. Surg. R. Laughton, 27th N.I., from 29th April to 20th Dec., on med. cert.

To Van Diemen's Land.—May 6. Major J. A. Thompson, 1st Europ. regt., for two years, for health.

To visit Rungpore and Darjeeling.—April 18. Lieut. A. Campbell, 1st L.C., from 10th April to 10th Jan. 1841, on private affairs.

To visit Darjeeling.—May 6. Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th N.I., for eight months, on med. cert.

To visit Cheera Poonjee.—April 22. Major H. Carter, 73d N.I., for six months, on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—April 22. Maj. F. Hewitt, 33d N.I., from 13th April to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—May 4. Capt. E. Marshall, inv. estab., from 20th April to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To Allahabad.—April 22. Lieut. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I., from 1st May to 31st Oct., to remain, on private affairs, and to join his regt.

To visit Mussoorie.—April 20. Ens. J. C. Robertson, 21st N.I., from 24th March to 10th Nov., on med. cert. (also to visit Simla).—Lieut. Col. G. W. Moseley, 64th N.I., from 25th May to 25th Nov., on private affairs (since cancelled).—25. Lieut. C. Harris, 27th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Aug., on private affairs.—28. Capt. R. Thorpe, 14th N.I., from 30th May to 30th Nov., on private affairs.—22. Capt. P. C. Anderson, commandant of the palace guards at Delhi, from 1st to 28th May, on private affairs.

To visit Meerut.—April 20. Ens. H. J.W.Carter, 66th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Nov., on private affairs (also to visit Mussoorie).

To visit Shahjehanpore.—April 22. Lieut. S. W. Buller, 66th N.I., from 12th May to 30th June, on private affairs.

To visit Hazareebaugh.—April 20. Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance G. McDowell, from 1st April to 31st May, on med. cert.—29. Capt. H. Troup, 66th N.I., from 23d April to 23d July, on private affairs.

To visit Bareilly.—April 22. Lieut. F. Tombs, 19th N.I., from 1st May to 31st July, on private affairs.—25. Ens. E. M. Wylly, 49th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Aug., on private affairs (also to visit Agra).

To visit Dinapore.—April 22. Ens. C. S. Reynolds, 49th N.I., from 25th May to 25th Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Kurnaul.—April 25. Ens. A. Boyd, 2d Europ. regt., from 1st April to 30th Sept., on private affairs (also to visit Simla).—May 5. Lieut. S. W. R. Tulloch, 22d N.I., from 25th May to 25th Sept., on private affairs.

To Benares.—April 29. Lieut. Col. S. D. Riley, 62d N.I., from 15th April to 15th Nov., to remain (and eventually to visit presidency), on private affairs.

To remain at Candahar.—May 5. Lieut. C. A. Jackson, 31st N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st Oct., on med. cert.

Cancelled.—May 2. The leave granted on 1st April to Capt. G. Burney, 38th N.I., at his own request.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

April 22 and 30.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

16th L. Drags. Cornet Patrick Dynon to be adj., v. Havelock prom., 16th April 1840.

4th Foot. Lieut. W. C. Sheppard to be adj., v. Pottinger who resigns the adjutancy, 29th April 1840.—Ens. J. C. Bartley to be lieut. by purch., v. King retired, 1st May 1840.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Captain by brevet in East-Indies only:—Lieuts. W. F. Clarke, 16th F., from 25th Nov. 1839; L. Desborough, 3d F., from 10th April 1840; H. D. Lacy, 3d F., from 11th ditto; and C. S. Teale, 4th F., from 7th ditto.

Assist. Surg. Currie, 3d F., to do duty with 16th Lancers, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Chapman, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Jackson, 6th F., to afford medical aid to Capt. Campbell's detachment of recruits at Chinsurah, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. Brown to act as paymaster to 57th F., on responsibility of committee of paymastership of that corps, v. Paymaster Moore removed to 2d F.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—April 22. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. T. Colman, and Lieut. T. A. Heriott, 55th F., for two years, for health.—Major P. Baylee, 63d F., for one year, ditto ditto.—30. Capt. T. F. Hart, 94th F., for two years, on private affairs.—Capt. Valiant, 40th F., for one year, for health.

To visit Hindoostan.—April 22. Capt. J. G. D. Taylor, 13th L.Inf., for one year, from date of departure of troops from Cabul, on med. cert.

To Simla.—April 22. Lieut. Col. W. Persse, C.B., 16th Lancers, from 1st May to 1st Nov. 1840, on private affairs.—30. Maj. T. C. Squire, 13th L.I., from 1st Feb. last to 1st Nov. 1840, on med. cert.

To Landour.—April 22. Capt. A. Ogle, 9th F., from 1st April to 1st Dec. 1840, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 20. *Sarah*, from Muscat; *Currency*, from Liverpool; *Jumna*, from ditto; *Jessy*, from Penang.—21. *Mary and Jane*, from Cape.—22. *Louisa Munro*, from Mauritius and Madras.—23. *Solide*, from Bourbon.—24. *China*, from Sydney.—25. *Lawrence*, from Liverpool; *Abbotsford*, from Mauritius.—26. *Agnes*, from Bombay and Madras; *Samdanny*, from Cannanore.—27. *Thetis*, from Cape and Madras; *Swallow*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Euphrates*, from Sydney and Singapore.—28. *Persian*, from Liverpool; *Woolwich*, from Amherst; *Trial*, from Moulmein and Amherst; *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—29. *Venkattareddy*, from Singapore and Penang; *Margaret*, from Rangoon.—May 2. *La Belle Alliance*, from Madras.—3. *Amelia*, from Singapore; *Advocate*, from London; *Christopher Rawson*, from Rangoon (with main-mast sprung, &c. in a gale).—4. *Warrior*, from Cape and Mauritius; *Elephanta*, from Glasgow; *Harlequin*, from Singapore.—6. *Genton*, from Liverpool.—8. *Cashmere Merchant*, from Coringa, &c.—9. *Hydroose*, from Bombay and Mangalore.—11. *Sucrier*, from Sydney, Batavia, and Pondicherry; *Cornwallis*, from Bombay; *Recovery*, from Bombay.

Sailed from Saugor.

April 17. *Freak*, for Bombay (since put back with loss of masts); *Tenasserim*, for Singapore.—19. H.C. st. *Madagascar*, for general service.—21. *Isabella*, for Singapore; *Algerine*.—22. *Vectis*, for Cape (since put back dismasted); *George and Mary*, for London; *Syria*, for Bombay; *Euphrasia*, for Mauritius; *Stalkart*, for Singapore; *Nusserath Shaw*, for Singapore (since put back with loss of sails, masts, boats, &c.); *Mermaid*, for Singapore; *John Hayes*, for Mauritius; *Eagle*, for Singapore.—23. *Flowers of Ugic*, for Mauritius.—25. *Mahomed Shaw*, for Singapore; *Isabella Robertson*, for Singapore.—27. *Brilliant*, for Moulmein (since on shore in the Hooghly).—May 1. *Allerton*, for Mauritius (since on shore).—3. *Futtay Salem*, for China.—8. *Mariam*, for Singapore; *William Wilson*, for ditto; *John Hepburn*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Kitty*, for Singapore and China; *Coringa Packet*, for ditto ditto; *Lucy*, for Bristol; *Elizabeth*, for Mauritius; *Superbe*, for Bordeaux; *Shepherdess*, for London; *David Malcolm*, for Singapore and China; *John Cree*, for Greenock.—9. H.M.S. *Conway*, to sea; *Young Hebe*; *Adams*, for Mauritius.—10. *Mauricien*, for Bourbon; *Victoria*, for Penang and Singapore; *Indian Queen*; *Andromeda*, for London.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 20. *Dalmatia*, for Boston; *Adrastus*, for Liverpool.—23. *Clown*, for Singapore (since put back, having been on shore).—28. *William*, for Singapore.—May 8. *William Dampier*, for Moulmein.—12. *William Gales*, for London.—11. *Mary Imrie*, for Mauritius.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Agnes, from Bombay: Capt. M. G. Dennis, H.M. 6th regt., commanding troops on board; Ensigns T. B. Speedy, — Cureton, and R. Parker, H.M. 13th L.Inf.; Dr. Jackson, H.M. 6th regt.

Per Thetis, from Cape: Lieut. and Mrs. Pott; Mrs. Roche.—From Madras: Mr. Baillie.

Per Swallow, from Mauritius: Mr. Gardyne, mariner; Mr. Karnin.—From Madras: H. Holroyd, Esq.

Per Woolwich, from Moulmein. Capt. Rawstone, H.M. 62d regt.; Ens. Hardy, H.M. 63d ditto; William Moulds, Esq., merchant.

Per Elizabeth, from Rangoon: Messrs. Agabeg and J. Sarkies, merchants; Master A. C. Arratoon.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Bombay: Rev. Dr. Duff and Mrs. Duff.—From Madras: Lieut. White, H.M. 44th regt.

Per Christopher Rawson, from Rangoon: Mr. T. W. Morris and Mr. Geo. Robson, free mariners; Mr. G. S. Apcar, merchant.

Freights to London (May 12).—Rates are still well supported; in fact, they show an improvement on light freights. The following are the quotations of the day:—Saltpetre, £6 to £6. 6s. per ton; Sugar, £6. 10s.; Rice, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s.; Hides, £5. 10s. to £6.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Rum, £6. 6s.; Indigo, £8 to £6. 6s.; Silk Piece Goods, £6. 10s. to £7; Raw Silk, £7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. At Hansi, the lady of James Anderson Staig, Esq., of a daughter.

March 23. At Loodhianah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wm. Blackwood, 59th N.I., of a son.

31. At Futteyghur, the lady of George Gordon, Moir, Esq , of a daughter.

April 3. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland, 11th N.I., of a son.

4. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. George Bridge, H.M. 3d Foot (or the Buffs), of a daughter.

5. At Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

17. Mrs. T. Ross, of a still-born child.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Sutherland, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Pereira, of a son.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edm. Wilkinson, of a son.

— At Soobathoo, the lady of Capt. McCausland, of a son.

— At Cossimbazar, the lady of Welby Jackson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

21. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Wm. Vansittart, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Poodoopettah, the wife of Mr. W. Cooke, of a son.

23. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. E. S. Capel, 53d regt. N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. William Robert Wallis, jun., of a son.

24. At Ballygunge, the lady of Lieut. Betts, H.M. 26th regt., of a daughter.

25. At Agra, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a son.

26. At Beawr, the lady of Capt. Bartleman, 2d in command Mhairwarra Local Bat., of a son.

27. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Mathias, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas A. Madge, of a daughter.

30. At Jessore, the lady of J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., civil service, of a son.

May 2. Mrs. Bagnell, jun., of a son.

3. Mrs. J. Leech, of a daughter.

— At Pooree, the lady of E. T. Trevor, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of E. D. Barwell, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. John Francis, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. F. Tucker, of a son.

— At Balasore, the lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— Mrs. F. Broadhead, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. J. R. Howatson, of a son.

8. At Serampore, the lady of George Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of A. W. Kemp, Esq., attorney-at-law, of a son.

— At Ballygunge, Mrs C. F. Holmes, of a son.

Lately. The lady of Lawrence De Souza, Esq., of a son.

— At Tezpore, Assam, Mrs. C. E. Fenwick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 7. At Calcutta, Capt. Arthur Broome, of the regiment of artillery, A.D.C. to the Governor General, to Miss Julia Kent.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Clarkson, of the firm of Messrs. Hughes and Templer, veterinary surgeons, to Miss E. Taylor, of the Allipore School.

22. At Calcutta, W. W. Swinden, Esq., to Matilda Ellenora, eldest daughter of Aaron Rutledge, Esq., regimental school-master, Dum-Dum.

25. At Calcutta, H. H. Delamain, Esq., Bengal artillery, to Jane, only daughter of Capt. Henry Lloyd, 36th regt. N.I.

28. At Goruckpore, Lieut. Charles Patterson, 4th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Frances Courage.

— At Agra, Henry A. Carne, Esq., to Ellen Anne, eldest daughter of the late P. Bowman, Esq., of Arundel, Sussex.

— At Patna, Mr. T. A. Pereira, of Chuprah, to Miss M. F. Haycock.

May 1. At Benares, the Rev. James Kennedy, M.A., to Margaret, daughter of Mr. J. Walker, of Aberdeen, North Britain.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. James Coffey, second officer of the ship *David Malcolm*, to Mary Ann Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. N. Burgess, of Calcutta, formerly a tanner and currier.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Alexander Bolton to Miss Harriott Hosmer.

DEATHS.

March 20. At Moulmein, Assist. Surg. Charles Woodford, H.C.S., attached to H.M. 53d regt., from severe wounds inflicted by a tiger, on the 18th, when on a shooting excursion, on the banks of the Attaran river. His remains were brought into Moulmein, and interred on the 22d, with military honours.

April 2. At Agra, Mr. P. J. Clementine, aged 64.

9. At Colombo, Mr. Joseph Richardson, branch pilot, aged 45.

14. At Kurnaul, Julia Frances, youngest daughter of H. G. C. Plowden, Esq., 9th Light Cavalry.

— At Loodianah, from the effects of hooping-cough, Ashley Maria, aged 7 years, child of Lieut. R. W. Elton, of the 59th regt. N.I.

16. At Midnapore, Henrietta Sinaes, wife of Mr. John De Monte Sinaes, aged 39.

17. In her 28th year, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Ross, of the pilot service.

— At Chittagong, Fulwer Henry, eldest son of F. Skipwith, Esq., civil service.

— Mr. James Gomes, aged 17.

— Cathick A. Cavorke, Esq., aged 47.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. Emil Von-Dehn, assistant to Mr. John Cameron, coach builder, aged 28.

— At Chittagong, Eliza, wife of E. R. Boileau, Esq., revenue-surveyor, in her 16th year.

— At Lohoo Ghat, in Kumaoon, Charlotte, wife of Major Stuart Corbett, commanding the Kumaoon Battalion.

20. In Fort William, Mary, aged 30, wife of Lieut. Peter Craufurd, of H.M. 21st Fusileers. She was attacked by cholera in the morning, and died at noon; her only daughter having been carried off as suddenly by the same complaint on the preceding Tuesday.

22. At Calcutta, Louisa Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

— Near Kishnaghur, while proceeding on sick leave to Calcutta, Lieut. George Hutchings, 69th regt. N.I.

24. At Kurnaul, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Surg. John Bunce, of the Bengal estab., aged 25.

— At Calcutta, suddenly, of apoplexy, André Arson, Esq., wine merchant, aged 60.

25. Mr. Edward Rundle, second officer of the ship *Lord Amherst*, after a few hours' illness, of cholera.

— On board the *Superbe*, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Missing, B.N.I., aged 40.

26. At Calcutta, Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Babonau, of Agra, of cholera.

— Mrs. Temperance Robinson, aged 28.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Mary Baillie, relict of the late Major William Baillie, of the engineers, aged 69.

— At Calcutta, W. F. Pennington, Esq., late executive officer, Midnapore, aged 39.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. George Christie, of the ship *John Cree*, of Glasgow, aged 34.

— At Agra, Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of P. B. Reid, Esq., aged 8 years.

29. At Barrackpore, Charlotte, wife of Capt. A. H. E. Boileau, Bengal engineers, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Rosa Cook, aged 70.

30. At Calcutta, Alletta, wife of Capt. G. B. P. Field, late of the Hon. Company's service, after a few hours' illness, of cholera, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Ann Roberts, relict of the late W. Roberts, Esq., of Dummah Factory, aged 46.

May 1. At Calcutta, Amelia, wife of E. Bartlett, Esq., Hon. Company's Marine, aged 27.

— Mrs. R. T. Arrowsmith, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Fleury, aged 60.

2. At Calcutta, Caroline, lady of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq., civil service, aged 28.

— Master Thomas Abro, aged 12 years.

— At Calcutta, John, second son of Mr. G. H. Poole, aged 13 years.

3. Mrs. Helena Conyers, aged 65.

6. At Calcutta, Lieut. McKnight, of H.M. 21st Fusileers, of cholera.

9. At Kidderpore, Mr. Samuel Comark Cook, engineer, aged 27.

11. At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Dr. R. G. Lewis, son of Dr. Lewis, of Dinham Hall, Ludlow.
Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. Ford, head bailiff of the Court of Requests.
— At Sheebpore, Zillah Backergunge, of cholera, Flora, wife of Mr. J. B. Lewis, aged 23.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, &c.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 21, 1840.—The use of powder-flasks and horns, and patch-bags, in corps of light infantry, is to be discontinued, and those articles of equipment to be returned into the nearest arsenals.

May 2.—The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to notify that the issue of woollen cloaks of British manufacture from the government stores, in lieu of the regular clothing of the army, or on payment, will henceforth be discontinued.—The circular memorandum on the above subject, dated 8th Sept. 1837, is consequently cancelled.

NIZAM'S SERVICE—GARRISON AND INVALID BATTALIONS—HILL RANGERS—VETERAN COMPANIES.

Orders by the Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government.

Hyderabad Residency, April 21, 1840.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, the garrison and invalid battalions will be disbanded from the 1st June; and the following arrangements will have effect from that date.

1st. The undermentioned officers are transferred to the pension establishment on the rates specified opposite their respective names, *viz.*

	Per Month.		
Major Freeman	Rs. 1,000	0	0
Capt. Commandant Patterson	901	14	6
Capt. Scott	400	0	0
Captains Fenwick, Ager, and McDowell, each	300	0	0
Lieut. Kelly	200	0	0

2d. The officers thus transferred to the pension establishment are permitted to reside in any part of India they may select; their pensions will however be continued to be drawn by the paymaster at Aurungabad, who will remit the amount to individuals who may reside out of the Nizam's territory once every three months, upon their furnishing a life-certificate, signed by a magistrate or other competent authority. The cost of making such remittance is to be defrayed by the officer drawing the pension.

3d. Such pensioned officers as may reside in the Nizam's dominions, may draw their pensions monthly as they fall due, on furnishing the prescribed life-certificate, and under the condition specified in the concluding part of the preceding paragraph.

4th. The whole of the native officers, serjeants, non-commissioned officers, privates, buglers, drummers and fifers, and all other individuals at present borne on the strength of the invalid battalion, who are entitled to pension by the regulations of the service, are to be transferred to the pension establishment from the 1st June.

5th. All native commissioned officers, serjeants, non-commissioned officers, drummers, buglers, fifers, and privates, of the garrison battalion, who shall be considered unfit for any further service by a committee (to be assembled for that purpose by Brig. Bagnold, himself being the president, as soon as possible after the receipt of this order), are to be transferred to the pension establishment.

6th. The Pensioning Committee herein ordered is to be guided strictly by the orders now in force, regarding pensions; but should any case occur which may appear to demand particular notice, the same is to be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Resident.

7th. Nominal rolls, with the amount of pension awarded to each individual now ordered to be pensioned, are to be prepared in duplicate and transmitted to the Military Secretary for the Resident's information as early as possible.

8th. The Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a company to be denominated the Hill Rangers, to be located in thannahs in the hill districts between the Nizam's and the Hon. Company's territories, for the preservation of the peace, which company is to be placed under the command of Capt. Ben. Johnston; such men of the garrison battalion as may still be considered fit for garrison duty by the committee are to be transferred to the command of that officer.

9th. The company of Hill Rangers to be composed as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1 captain commanding	personal pay	502	9	8
	staff	200	0	0
		702	9	8
1 soobadar		40	0	0
2 jemadars, at Rs. 20 each		40	0	0
5 havildars, at Rs. 12 each		60	0	0
5 naicks, at Rs. 10 each		50	0	0
3 buglers, at Rs. 9 each		27	0	0
100 privates (sepoys), at Rs. 8 each		800	0	0
Bheels.				
1 jemadar		20	0	0
3 naicks, at Rs. 7 each		21	0	0
50 bheels, at Rs. 5 each		250	0	0
Establishment.				
1 first dresser		78	0	0
1 native ditto		36	0	0
1 sweeper		8	0	0
1 English writer		50	0	0
1 Mahratta ditto		5	0	0
1 armourer		12	0	0
1 bellows boy		6	0	0
2 hurkarahs, at Rs. 7 each		14	0	0

10th. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of men in the garrison battalion fit for the duty proposed for the Hill Rangers, drafts from regiments in the regular army will be made, according to detailed instructions hereafter to be issued, to supply the deficiency, such men being selected as may be capable of performing further duty in garrison, though unequal to the more active duties of the field.

11th. The company to be armed with fusils, with black cross-belts; but until such can be supplied, the men are to be furnished with muskets and buff belts for present use; jackets of rifle-green cloth to be supplied to the officers and sepoys of the company when clothing is issued to the regular army, the remainder of the dress, *viz.* green puggadee and black pantaloons, to be supplied by the men themselves.

12th. The head-quarters of the Hill Rangers to be established at Kunner.

13th. Brigadier Bagnold is requested to issue the necessary orders for the return into store of all arms, accoutrements, and all other military equipments whatever, at present in use with the invalid and garrison battalions, and take such measures as he may deem expedient for the preservation of the barracks and other public property at Kunner.

14. Printed pension certificates will be forwarded from the Military Secretary's Office, and each pensioner is to be supplied with one, in which his rank, name, age, and notable marks, are to be carefully set down, as well as the amount of pension granted.

15th. The Superintending Surgeon having reported the undermentioned medical subordinates attached to the garrison battalion, *viz.* Sub-Assist. Surg. Cantem, and First Dressers Cantem and Stacey, unfit for further service, the two former from old age and the latter from bodily infirmity; these individuals are to be pensioned, the two former on one-half their present salary, and the latter on one-eighth of his present salary.

16th. All establishments and followers of every description attached to the invalid and garrison battalions, are to be paid up and discharged from the 30th June.

17th. Mr. Surg. Riddell is removed, from the 1st June, to the 4th regt. at Muktul, and Mr. Surg. Bradley will join the head-quarters of his division on being relieved by Mr. Surg. Riddell.

18th. Capt. Johnston is directed to select the native officers, havildars, naicks, and buglers, for the Hill Rangers, from the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and buglers, of the garrison battalion, still available for garrison duty.

19th. Permission having been received from the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, for the formation of four veteran companies, by way of providing for such men that may be unfit for field duty, though still capable of performing the ligher garrison duty, instructions for the formation and posting of these companies will be issued after the assembly of the next triennial invaliding committee.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Army in Chief, to declare, that when an officer fails to carry into effect any financial arrangement duly promulgated in general orders, he shall be held personally responsible for whatever sums may, in direct contravention of the plain letter thereof, be drawn by him, after the receipt of the order, either on his own account or on that of native commissioned and European and native non-commissioned and inferior grades, and he shall accordingly be subject to retrenchment, from his personal pay and allowances, of all sums so overdrawn, no portion of which shall as heretofore be recoverable by him from the native commissioned or European and native non-commissioned and inferior grades.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 1, 1840.—The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to direct, that officers off duty may be allowed to appear without swords during the evening ride.

Attention is however called to G. O. C. C. 22d Aug. 1839, and officers are strictly prohibited from wearing their coats or jackets open when in public; the sash or sword belt is always to be worn with the blue frock coat.

The Major General regrets to be obliged again to notice the unmilitary practice of wearing mixed costume, and of officers exhibiting themselves in uniform caps and pantaloons with white jackets or plain coats; he calls upon all commanding officers to check this anomalous practice, and trusts that *esprit de corps*, and a sense of obedience to the regulations of the service, will prevent the necessity of visiting with a mark of his displeasure any officer for disregard to the orders that have been published on the subject.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief dispenses with the pouch-belts and whistles worn by officers in rifle companies and corps of native light infantry—they will be discontinued from this date.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, May 8, 1840.—The following extract from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 15th Jan. 1840, is published for the information of the army:—

"Para. 7. We fully approve and confirm the resolution passed by you on the 2d Oct. 1838, declaring that the rule laid down in our military despatch of 4th Dec. 1833, para. 26, shall in future be applied to all military officers temporarily withdrawn from the duties of their permanent appointments to be employed in others of superior emolument; and, accordingly, that the allowances to be granted to staff officers while temporarily employed in superior appointments in their own, or any other appointment, do in no case exceed what they would be entitled to if fully appointed to those situations respectively."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 17. E. Newbery, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Walker on leave, or until further orders.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Newbery on other duty, or until further orders.

P. Irvine, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

R. Hichens, Esq., to act as registrar of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, during employment of Mr. Beauchamp on other duty, or until further orders.

28. C. H. Hallet, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Freeze on leave, or until further orders.

T. Onslow, Esq., to act as deputy collector of land customs at Madras, during employment of Mr. Huddlestone on other duty, or until further orders.

T. Clarke, Esq., to act as deputy registrar of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, during absence of Mr. Davidson on sick cert., or until further orders.

D. Mayne, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.—G. S. Forbes, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Copleston on leave, or until further orders.

R. G. Clarke, Esq., to act as head assistant to registrar of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, during employment of Mr. T. Clarke on other duty, or until further orders.

May 5. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as a member of Mint Committee, during absence of Robert Clerk, Esq., from presidency on duty, v. Dickinson relieved.

9. J. F. McKennie, Esq., to act as assistant master attendant, during absence of Mr. H. Dalrymple on sick cert.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., registrar to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, delivered over charge of his office, on the 27th April, to the 2d judge of that court.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., acting principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, received charge of that district from W. H. Babington, Esq., on the 28th April.

Attained Rank.—Messrs. G. S. Greenway and T. Pycroft, as senior merchants, on 1st and 28th April 1840.

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 17. J. Walker, Esq., for three months, to Bangalore, on private affairs.—18. Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, resident in Travancore, for one month, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—25. G. J. Waters, for one month, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—28. A. Freese, Esq., for three months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—May 2. W. H. Babington, Esq., absence for one month, on private affairs.—5. F. Copleston, Esq., in extension, till 31st July 1840, on sick cert. —9. W. D. Davis, Esq., leave for one month, to visit Palmanair.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 2.—The Venerable Archdeacon Harper, M.A., permitted to be absent from his duties as senior chaplain of presidency, for three months, from date of his quitting his district.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1840.—*Infantry.* Senior Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. L. Evans, C.B., to be colonel, v. Maj. Gen. J. D. Greenhill dec.; date of com. 15th Feb. 1840.—Lieut. Col. L. Macdowall to take rank from 15th Feb. 1840, in suc. to Evans prom.

23d L. Inf. Major F. Welland, Capt. T. W. Cooke, and Lieut. G. C. Dickson, to take rank from 15th Feb. 1840, in suc. to Macdowall prom.

Major John Wallace, from 46th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Dalgairns retired; date of com. 29th Feb. 1840.

46th N.I. Capt. James Low to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Charles Rowlandson to be capt., and Ens. W. E. P. Welliton to be lieut., in suc. to Wallace prom.; date of coms. 29th Feb. 1840.

Cadets of Infantry T. H. Atkinson and John Christie admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Artillery. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. M. Burton to be col., Major George Conran to be lieut. col., Capt. (Brev. Maj.) John Wynch to be major, 1st-Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. W. Y. Simpson to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. F. C. Vardon to be 1st lieut., v. Pearse dec.; date of coms. 26th Feb. 1840.

April 28.—*1st Europ. Regt.* (right wing). Lieut. T. H. Hall to be capt.—Lieut. G. W. Mackenzie to take rank from 16th Dec. 1839, v. Doveton retired. —Ens. C. J. Allardyce to be lieut., v. Walhouse resigned; date of com. 15th Feb 1840.

Lieut. C. A. Orr, of engineers, to be superintending engineer Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Capt. Atkinson.

Messrs. Moses Rogers, Charles Barclay, and James Peter, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty under Surgeon of General Hospital at Presidency.

The services of Major C. Hosmer, of artillery, replaced at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces.

The services of Lieut. T. P. Walsh, 52d N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in Affghanistan.

May 1.—*9th N.I.* Lieut. Thos. Haines to be adj.

Lieut. J. Halpin, 30th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of adjutant of that corps.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. J. Brown, 4th bat. artillery, permitted to resign service of East-India Company, in compliance with his request.

Major F. Minchin, 47th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

May 5.—*47th N.I.* Capt. B. B. Shee, K.L.S., to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Charles Taylor to be capt., and Ens. D. G. Pollard to be lieut., v. Minchin invalided; date of coms. 1st May 1840.

2d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. G. Rowlandson to be adjutant and quarter master.

4th Bat. Artillery. 2d-Lieut. W. B. Stevens to be qu. master and interpreter.

The name of Lieut. J. McC. Ferrie, 40th N.I., directed to be removed from list of army from this date.

May 8.—*40th N.I.* Ens. T. L. Jackson to be lieut., v. Ferrie removed from list of army; date 5th May 1840.

The undermentioned officers promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet, from 6th May:—Lieuts. W. S. Ommanney, 2d L.C.; Henry Green, 19th N.I.; Robert Gill, 44th do.; Charles Taylor, 48th do.; W. C. Onslow, 44th do.; W. E. Lockhart, 45th do.; R. R. Scutt, 52d do.; T. G. Silver, 20th do.; Thomas Maclean, 39th do.; Henry Gordon, 18th do.; Edward Wardroper, 37th do.; De Renzie James Brett, 31st do.; Henry Colbeck, 4th do.; S. C. Briggs, 31st do.; W. S. Mitchell, 22d do.; George Foster, 49th do.; C. W. Hodson, 16th do.

May 12.—*39th N.I.* Ens. R. S. Dobbie to be lieut., v. Maclean dec.; date of com. 5th May 1840.

Lieut. R. W. H. Leycester, 19th N.I., to be deputy paymaster Tenasserim provinces.

Head-Quarters, April 22, 1840.—Lieut. J. E. Palmer, 4th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 32d regt. until further orders. (His recent app. to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 48th regt. cancelled).

Ens. T. R. Fisher, recently arrived and promoted, appointed to do duty with 4th N.I, until further orders.

April 23.—Lieut. W. W. Whelpdale, 19th N.I., directed to proceed to Pambaum, and place himself under orders of Lieut. Jenkins.

Major James Campbell, 33d regt., to be a member of Clothing Committee assembled in Fort St. George, of which Maj. J. E. Williams is president.

April 25.—The following postings and removals ordered in Artillery:—Col. W. M. Burton (late prom.) to horse brigade; Lieut. Col. G. Conran (late prom.) to horse brigade; Major J. M. Ley from 3d bat. to horse brigade; Major J. Wynch (late prom.) to 3d bat.; Capt. A. G. Hyslop from 4th bat. to horse brigade; Capt. G. W. Y. Simpson (late prom.) to 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. F. C. Vardon (late prom.) to 2d bat.

Col. R. L. Evans, C.B. (late prom.) posted to 37th regt.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Napier removed from 12th to 23th regt., and Lieut. Col. John Morgan, C.B., from latter to former corps.

The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, appointed to do duty:—Ensigns T. H. Atkinson and John Christie, with 33d N.I.

May 2.—Major Fred. Minchin, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

May 4.—Ens. C. B. Stevens removed, at his own request, from 21st to 23d L.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. A. H. M. Chesney.

May 5.—The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief being about to proceed on a tour of inspection and review through the Centre and Mysore divisions of the army, will be accompanied by the following officers:—The Adjutant General of the Army; Deputy Adjutant General H.M. Forces; Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army; Military Secretary; Persian Interpreter; Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army; Assistant Adjutant General of the Army; the Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. G. Rowlandson removed from 4th to 2d bat. artillery; and Lieut. F. B. Ashley from latter to former corps.

Capt. H. Roberts, 9th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. of that corps, until further orders.

May 7.—Lieut. G. Frend, aide-de-camp to Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, to be considered as having proceeded on duty to Bangalore from 13th April, there to await the major general's arrival.

May 8.—Capt. W. Russell, 18th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. of that corps until further orders, v. Johnson relieved at his own request.

May 11.—Major Gen. John Woulfe permitted to reside and draw his pay at Bellary, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. H. Smith removed from doing duty at presidency general hospital, to do duty with 1st Madras Europ. regt., until an opportunity may offer for his proceeding to join H.M. 30th regt. at Kamptee.

Examinations.—Lieut. T. Haines, acting quarter master 9th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Cannanore, has been reported qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast. F. W. Baynes, 22d regt., and Lieut. R. P. Podmore, 44th, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Vizagapatam, have been reported qualified as interpreters. The usual moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Podmore.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Losh, 9th N.I., having been examined at the College, and having been reported to have "acquired a solid and extensive knowledge of the Mahratta language in its purest written and colloquial forms, and as a student has attained to a classical pre-eminency," the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief authorizes his receiving the honorary moonshee allowance for the sixth time.

Off-Reckonings.—In consequence of the death of Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. D. Greenhill, C.B., of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Col. James Wahab, C.B.,—to a half-share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from the 16th Feb. 1840.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 1. Capt. A. Adam, 44th N.I. (to embark from Bombay).—5. Lieut. T. W. Strachey, 26th N.I., for one year, on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay (to embark from Bombay).—8. Lieut. Thomas Smythe, engineers, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—12. Assist. Surg. J. Mathison, M.D., for health.

To Coast and Neilgherries.—May 12. Lieut. R. Jackson, 31st L.I., on sick cert., until 31st Dec. 1841 (to embark from Moulmein).

To Ceylon and Neilgherries.—April 24. Lieut. W. Garrow, 9th N.I., till 1st Oct. 1840.

To Neilgherries.—April 24. Lieut. W. J. Cook, 8th N.I., until 1st March 1841, on sick cert. (leave granted by government of Penang, &c.)—May 8. Surg. A. N. Magrath, attached to Residency of Mysore.

To Bangalore and Neilgherries.—May 5. Surg. L. G. Ford, 3d member of Medical Board, on sick cert., until 31st Dec. 1840.

To Belgaum and Western Coast.—May 8. Capt. W. P. Macdonald, paym. at Trichinopoly, in extension, for one month.

To Presidency.—April 30 Capt. T. W. Steele, 2d N.V.B., till 15th June 1840.—27. Lieut. Col. R. Fenwick, 37th N.I., from 1st to 31st May 1840.—Lieut. W. Brown, 3d L.I., from 21st April to 22d Oct. 1840, on sick cert. (also to Cuddalore).—May 5. Lieut. Col. A. Kerr, 8th L.C., from 23d April, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.—Capt. F. Burgoyne, artillery, in continuation, till 31st July 1840, on sick cert.—Capt. T. H. Hull, 1st Europ. regt., from 23d April, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on sick cert.—Lieut. J. Richardson, 43d N.I., from 2d May to 31st Oct., on sick cert.—Lieut. E. Armstrong, 51st N.I., from 20th May to 30th Sept.—Lieut. the Hon. P. T. Pellew, 7th L.C., in continuation, till 31st May 1840, on sick cert.—Lieut. H. C. Taylor, 2d M.E. regt., in continuation, till 31st May, on sick cert.—Lieut. T. Maclean, assist. adj. gen. H.S. Force, from 29th April to 31st Oct. 1840, on sick cert.—Ens. D. Tulloch, 2d M.E. regt., from 5th May to 5th June 1840.—8. Lieut. Col. W. Isacke, 36th N.I., from 20th May to 20th Nov. 1840.

To Masulipatam and Northern Division.—April 30. Capt. E. J. Simpson, 37th N.I., from 2d May to 31st July 1840.

To Waltair.—May 5. Maj. E. A. McCurdy, 27th N.I., from 1st to 31st May (former leave cancelled).

To Pooree.—April 30. Lieut. T. P. Sparks, 17th N.I., from 14th April to 30th June 1840, on sick cert.

To Myaveram.—May 5. Capt. F. Forbes, 4th L.C., from 15th May to 15th Sept. 1840.

To Cuddalore.—April 30. Maj. J. Ross, 15th N.I., from 1st to 31st May 1840.

To Red Hills.—May 8. Capt. E. T. Morgan, 50th N.I., from 14th April to 14th Oct. 1840.

To Jaulnah.—April 27. Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th N.I., from date of arrival of his regt. till 31st Oct. 1840.

To Gopaulpore.—April 27. Lieut. E. W. Metcalfe,

43d N.I., from 6th April to 30th June 1840, on sick cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 27. Major J. Fullarton, 17th N.I., from 1st to 31st May.

To Bangalore.—May 8. Maj. R. J. H. Vivian, 18th N.I., from 25th May to 25th Sept. (also to presidency).—Lieut. T. W. Mitchell, 36th N.I., from 14th April to 10th June 1840, on sick cert.

To Vizagapatam.—April 24. Maj. T. H. Green, 50th N.I., from 1st to 31st May.

To Bellary.—May 1. Capt. M. Carthew, 21st N.I., from 10th May to 10th June 1840, on private affairs (permitted by Government of Bombay).

Leave extended.—April 24. Lieut. V. C. Taylor, 3d L.Inf., in continuation, till 31st May 1840, on sick cert, and to enable him to join.—Capt. A. T. Cotton, civil engineer in 3d division, for six months, on sick cert.—30. Ens. D. G. Pollard, 47th N.I., in continuation, till 31st May 1840, to enable him to join (his former leave cancelled).—May 12. Brigadier George Hillier, commanding Tenasserim provinces, until end of May.

Cancelled.—May 8. The leave to proceed to Bombay granted on 27th March to Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 22. *Isadora*, from Vizagapatam.—25. *Edward Robinson*, from Mauritius.—30. *Cecilia*, from Mangalore, &c.—May 1. *Hydroose*, from Bombay and Malabar Coast.—2. *Clarissa*, from Penang.—4. *Amelia Thompson*, from Penang.—5. *La Corneline* corvette, from Pondicherry.—6. *Ganges*, from Malacca.—10. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam.

Departures.

April 21. *Agnes*, for Calcutta; *Thetis*, for Calcutta.—22. *Swallow*, for Calcutta; *Charles Dumergue*, for Northern Ports.—24. *La Belle Alliance*, for Calcutta.—May 3. *Hydroose*, for Calcutta.—6. *Isadora*, for Masulipatam; *Anna*, for Moulmein.—10. *Fleetwood*, for London.

Freight to London (May 6)—Porto Novo Iron, £1 per ton of 20 cwt.; Dead Weight, £3 and nominal per ton of 50 cubic feet; Light Goods, £5 to £5. 10s. per do.; Cotton, £4 per ditto.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Clarissa, from Penang: Major Nottidge; Lieuts. Pinnock, Roper, and Beadle; G. H. Maxwell, Esq., and a detachment 12th N.I.

Per Amelia Thompson, from Penang: Major Corbett; Capt. and Mrs. Bell; Lieut. Johnstone; Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone; Lieut. Cooper; Ens. Halliday; Assist. Surgs. Mathison and Pritchard; the head-quarters of 12th regt. N.I., consisting of 429 sepoys and followers.

Per Ganges, from Malacca: Capt. and Mrs. Rooke; Lieut. Stevenson; Ens. and Mrs. Eckford; Ens. Kensington; Mrs. White; Surg. Middlemass; 6 children; Assist. Apothecary C. Dashwood; 193 native troops and followers.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Agnes, for Calcutta: 5 officers, 125 privates, 3 women, and 3 children, H.M. 13th regt. L.Inf.

Per Charles Dumergue, for Northern Ports: Mrs. Rose; Miss Molton; Capt. Rose; Capt. Macleane; John Mackenzie, Esq; Lieut. Dumergue; Dr. Adams; 2 men, 1 woman, and 4 children, C.E.V.Bat.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

March 10. At Vizianagram, the lady of Major T. L. Green, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

April 2. At Negapatam, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Haswell, of a son.

15. Mrs. R. W. Norfor, of a daughter.

17. The lady of R. Taylor, Esq., 2d L.C., a son.

20. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. Lysaght, Bengal Europ. regt., and brigade major and paymaster Hingoolee division, H.H. the Nizam's service, of a daughter.

26. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. McGoun, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. John Gregory, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. G. G. White, of a son.

May 1. At Bellary, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. Wm. Mellican, of a daughter.

4. At Bangalore, the lady of W. K. Hay, Esq., surgeon, horse brigade artillery, of a daughter.

— At the Remount Depôt, Ossoor, the wife of Capt. John Hill, assistant commissary general, of a daughter.

7. At Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. Col. P. E. Craigie, H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of Francis Russell, Esq., 22d regt. N.I., of a son.

9. At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 22. At Waltair, Assist. Surg. John McKenna, M.D., 44th regt. N.I., to Miss Jane Smith.

27. At Madras, James Supple, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Maria Hosannah, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. D. F. Chambers, H.M. 89th Foot.

28. At Madras, Mr. Henry Gibbs to Miss Mary Boyd.

DEATHS.

April 24. At Kamptee, in her 24th year, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of Lieut. Col. Wakefield, commanding H.M. 39th regt., of remittant fever.

27. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. W. B. Goodrich, H.M. 57th regt.

— At Cuddalore, Mrs. Clara Sedgery, aged 74.

May 5. At Secunderabad, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Maclean, 30th N.I., assistant adjutant general of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

8. Mr. Peter Cosmo Cassin, head clerk of the Medical Board Office, aged 38.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MEDICAL CONTROL IN SCINDE.

Head Quarters, Mahubleshwar, April 28, 1840.—The G. O., No. 1, of the 15th Feb. 1839, is cancelled, and the whole of the troops in Scinde are placed under the medical control of the Superintending Surgeon at Kurrachee.

SERVICES OF CAPT. A. F. JOHNSON.

Bombay Castle, April 29, 1840.—With reference to No. 290, announcing the retirement from the service of Capt. A. F. Johnson, deputy auditor-general, the Hon. the Governor in Council will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon. Court, the highly creditable services of this officer in several staff situations since the year 1824.

SUKKER AND KURRACHEE.

Bombay Castle, April 30, 1840.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased, under instructions from the government in India, to declare Sukker and Kurrachee, brigades of the 2d class.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

General Department, May 13, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that a Board of Education has been constituted, composed of

the following gentlemen, to whom has been committed the general control and superintendence of all Government Schools and Educational establishments under this Presidency, *viz.*:—The Hon. Sir J. W. Awdry, Kt., President; W. C. Bruce, Esq., W. R. Morris, Esq., John McLennan, Esq., and three native gentlemen, to be nominated by the Native Education Society, Members; J. Bird, Esq, Secretary.

SMALL GUARDS TO NATIVES.

Garrison Orders by Brigadier Valiant, K. H., dated Bombay, May 13th, 1840.

It having been brought to the notice of the commandant, that officers who are in command of corps in this garrison, are constantly in the habit of giving small guards to native gentlemen for the purpose of escorting their processions; the Commandant desires in future that no commanding officer will take upon himself to give any guard, or even one sepoy, to any person, native procession, or party, either in doors or out of doors, and at the same time has to express his surprise at any commanding officer having hitherto done so, such being in direct disobedience of the regulations of the service, and that too when they are constantly complaining of the severity of the duties of this garrison on the men under their command.

THE SHIPWRECK OF THE "HANNAH."

Bombay Castle, May 18, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the exemplary conduct of H. M. 17th Regt., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Croker, on board the transport *Hannah*, on the occasion of the wreck of that vessel, off Karrachee, which from the high state of discipline which it indicates, reflects the greatest credit on the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of that regiment.

The promptitude and judgment of commander Lowe, in command of the H. C.'s steamer *Berenice*, in returning to the presidency, with the shipwrecked officers and troops, are approved by the Hon. the Governor in Council.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has also to express his approbation of the highly praiseworthy conduct of Lieut. Jardine, who is reported "at considerable personal hazard," to have boarded the *Hannah* when "in the greatest distress," and to have mainly contributed by his exertion and example to rescue the troops from their perilous condition.

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.—TREATY WITH THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, May 18, 1840.—His Highness Seid bin Sultan, the Imaum, of Muscat, having on the 17th Dec. 1839, consented to the three following articles being added to the treaty concluded with his Highness by Capt. Moresby, under date the 29th Aug. 1832, prohibiting any traffic in slaves being carried on by sea within certain limits in his Highness's territories, the same are now published for general information:—

"I agree that the following articles be added to the above treaty, concluded by Capt. Moresby, on the aforesaid date.

1st. "That the Government Cruizers whenever they may meet any vessel belonging to my subjects, beyond a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Pussein,* and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruizers are permitted to detain and search it."

2d. "Should it on examination be found, that any vessel belonging to my subjects is carrying slaves, whether men, women, or children, for sale, beyond the aforesaid line, then the government cruizers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her cargo. But if the said vessel pass beyond the aforesaid line, owing to stress of weather, or other case of necessity, not under control, then she shall not be seized."

3d. "As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are 'Hoor,' or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalees are included in the Hoor, or free, I do hereby agree, that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that four months from this date all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act shall be punished as pirates.

"Dated 10th Showal 1255. A.D. 1839."

Seal of Seid bin Sultan.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. P. C. AMIEL.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, May 2, 1840.—At a general court-martial assembled at Sukker, on the 16th March 1840, and of which Lieut.-Col. T. Stevenson, C. B., of the horse artillery is president, Lieut. P. C. Amiel, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., was tried on the following charges, preferred by Maj. T. Billamore, commanding the same regiment, *viz.*

Charge.—For having, at a dinner party at Shapoor, in Upper Scinde, on or about the 6th day of Dec. 1839, allowed himself to be insulted, by having his veracity called into question, and by submitting to be accused of misbehaviour in front of

* On the Mekroom coast.

the enemy, without resenting or taking any notice whatever of the said insult.

Additional Charge. — 1st Instance.— For having, at Shapoor, in Upper Scinde, on or about the 2d Nov. 1839, asserted, in presence of several officers, that he had searched the remains of plundered post-bags, for private letters to read, and that he had found some and that he had read them.

2d Instance. For having, at Chutter, in Upper Scinde, on or about the 3d Nov. 1839, offered to send a private letter or letters found, and read by him, as mentioned in the 1st instance of the additional charge, to certain officers for their perusal.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—With respect to the original charge, that the prisoner, Lieut. Amiel, is " not guilty."

With respect to the first instance of the additional charge, the court is of opinion that the criminality imputed to the prisoner by the terms therein contained, is " not proved."

With respect to the second instance of the additional charge, the court is of opinion that the criminality imputed to the prisoner by the terms therein contained, is also " not proved."

Under the foregoing finding, the court does most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner (Lieut. Amiel) of all and every portion of the charge exhibited against him.

Remarks by the Court.—The court regrets to remark that the prosecutor did not adopt such measures as, in its opinion, were within its province at the period the circumstances which form the groundwork of the original charge first came to his knowledge, and which had he observed, the assembly of the present court-martial would in all probability have been deemed unnecessary.

Nor can the court conclude its remarks without observing, that in its opinion, the additional charge is both frivolous and vexatious, and not calculated in any way for the good of the public service.

(Approved and confirmed)

(Signed) Thos. McMahon, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.— It appears to me that the finding of the court on the original and additional charges is accurately founded, on the just preponderance of evidence, for without attributing any improper motives to the witnesses on the prosecution, it is but too evident, that a strong bias of prejudice (to an extent perhaps of which they themselves were unconscious) existed in their minds against Lieut. Amiel, whilst a tinge of partiality is not to be observed in the evidence of those examined on the defence; and the testimony of the latter seems to me to place the case in a very different light to that in which it was viewed by the former.

The observations of the court which precede these remarks, I consider to be just and appropriate, more especially those on the additional charge, for (although the circumstances connected with it were fully known at the period therein specified), the accusation was not brought forward until after an interval of several weeks, when the matter which had been either wholly passed over, or considered undeserving of notice, was revived, apparently, for the purpose of giving weight to subsequent allegations of a distinct nature.

The injudicious conduct which has been pursued on this occasion is too obvious to need any further commentary from me, and, in conclusion, I shall only add, that I concur in the well-founded animadversions which have been recorded by the court-martial.

Lieut. Amiel is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 29. Lieut. J. G. Forbes (23d N.I.) to be assistant to superintendent of revenue survey in the Deccan.

30. The appointment of Capt. Hobson cancelled as postmaster at Aden, and Lieut. Jenkins nominated to that situation.

May 4. S. S. Dickinson, Esq., to act for J. L. Philipps, Esq., assessor to court of petty sessions, during his absence.

5. Mr. F. Sims to act as second assistant to principal collector of Surat; to take effect from 12th Jan. last.

13. Mr. E. L. Jenkins to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. T. Ogilvie to be second assistant to political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda.

The Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Rich. Burgass, Esq., to act in the several offices of registrar on equity and admiralty sides, prothonotary on plea side, clerk of the paupers, reading clerk, and keeper of the records and muniments of the Supreme Court.

Edward Davies, Esq., to act as examiner to the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The above appointments to have effect from 4th May, and continue in force during absence of J. L. Philipps, Esq., allowed to proceed to Neilgherry Hills for benefit of his health.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector and magistrate of Tannah, delivered over charge of the collectorate to Mr. Pitt, first assistant, on the 4th May.

Mr. A. Malet, political agent in charge of the district of Petlaud, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th April.

H. H. Glass, Esq., judge and sessions judge of Ahmednugger, resumed charge of his office on the 23d April.

J. W. Muspratt, Esq., has returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, without prejudice to his rank.

George Inverarity, Esq., and J. S. D. DeVitre, Esq., writers, are admitted on the Bombay establishment.

Examinations.—The Committee appointed to examine junior civil servants and uncovenanted assistants in the Oriental languages, have pronounced the undernamed gentlemen, who were examined on the 11th May, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they have been respectively examined:—Mr. C. E. Stewart, in Hindoostanee; Mr. Assist. Surg. Peart, in Guzerattee; Messrs. W. H. Payne, and W. A. Pelly, in Mahrattee, and in the colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

Furloughs, Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—April 23. A. K Corfield, Esq., to Europe, for one year, on private affairs, also one month's leave to visit presidency.—29. Mr. E. Montgomerie, for two months, to presidency, on private affairs.—May 4. J. L. Philipps, Esq., till 1st Jan. next, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 18. The Rev. A. Stackhouse, A.M., for two years, to Van Diemen's Land, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 25, 1840.—Assist. Surg. Pitcairn to perform civil medical duties of station of Broach, during absence of Assist. Surg. Peart.

April 29.—Assist. Surg. Leggett assumed charge of medical duties of Tannah collectorate on 21st March.

Assist. Surg. F. Broadhurst withdrawn from duty, pending further orders.

Cadet of Artillery J. R. Hawkins admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadets of Infantry W. Brassey, F. G. Green, John Peyton, Detley Eicke, and Henry Fenwick, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

2d Europ. Regt. Ens. C. R. W. Hervey to be lieut., v. Russell dec.; date 1st Nov. 1839.

22d N.I. Ens. E. C. Beale to be lieut., v. Rooke dec.; date of rank 24th Feb. 1840.

16th N.I. Ens. C. P. Rigby to be lieut., v. Gibbard dismissed the service by sentence of a general court martial; date of rank 24th March 1840.

The undermentioned officers posted to regiments as follows:—Ensigns W. C. Anderson, 1st Europ. regt.; William Thomas, 22d N.I.; Jas. L. Evans, 16th do.; J. B. Dunsterville, 2d Europ. regt.

April 30.—The G.O. dated 21st March last, appointing Capt. S. V. Hart, 2d Gr. regt., to act as executive engineer at Kurrachee, cancelled, and Capt. G. Boyd, of same regt., directed to continue in that appointment until further orders.

May 1.—Major Waddington confirmed as superintending engineer of Southern Provinces, consequent on departure of Major Jopp for Europe.

Brev. Major T. B. Jervis to be superintending engineer of Northern Provinces, ditto ditto.

May 2.—Lieut. R. Jeffery, 19th N.I., permitted to retire from the service.

May 4.—Ens. H. E. Adams, 13th N.I., confirmed in appointment of adj. to Sawunt Warree Local Corps.

Assist. Surg. Chatterton placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. Black from medical charge of 9th N.I., in addition to his present duties with Guzerat Irregular Horse.

May 5.—Assist. Surg. D. A. Carnegie app. to medical charge of Scinde Irregular Horse.

May 6.—Lieut. Terry, of artillery, to act as line adj. at Sattara, during absence of Lieut. Thomas, on leave at presidency; date 25th April.

Lieut. R. C. Wormald to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 1st bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Glasse on sick cert.; date 9th April.

Lieut. Rippon to act as qu. mast. and paymaster to 21st regt., during absence of Brev. Capt. Stevens on leave; date Poona 7th March.

Capt. D. Davidson, assist. commissary general, received charge of deputy commissary general's office from Lieut. C. Threshie, on 1st May.

Assist. Surg. Cannon placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in that branch of service, v. Assist. Surg. Harrison, whose time of service in Indian Navy has expired, and who is hereby placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Hough's services placed at disposal of civil department, for special temporary duty.

Capt. C. C. Rebenack, 25th N.I., appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to act as assistant to Major Peat, garrison engineer and executive officer and civil architect at presidency.

Assist. Surg. Waller, vaccinator, Konkan division, directed to join and afford medical aid to a detachment of troops now employed on requisition duty Southern Konkan.

May 7.—Lieut. H. Forster, adj. and qu. mast. of 3d troop horse artillery, to be ditto of horse brigade, with a view to bring into immediate operation provisions of para. 3d of G.O. No. 225, of 1839.

Capt. G. K. Erskine, commanding Poona Auxiliary Horse, received charge of details of Poona Auxiliary Horse and new levy, from Major Stack, on 1st May.

Surg. H. Gibb to act, until further orders, as garrison surgeon at presidency, on departure of Surg. Gray, without prejudice to his regimental charge.

Consequent upon retirement of Capt. A. F. Johnson, deputy military auditor general, the following appointments made:—

Capt. G. I. Jameson, 4th N.I., to be deputy military auditor general.

Capt. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., appointed to act for Capt. Jameson, until further orders.

Capt. George Rowley, 2d L.C., to be secretary to Clothing Board.

May 8.—Capt. C. Grant appointed to act as superintending engineer of Northern Provinces during absence of Brev. Maj. Jervis, or until further orders.

May 9.—Assist. Surg. John Craig placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in Hon. Company's steamer *Cleopatra.*

May 11.—Assist. Surg. H. Thatcher, civil surgeon at Kaira, received charge of civil duties of that station, from Assist. Surg. Keith, on 24th April.

May 13.—Cadet of Cavalry H. R. Parker admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry C. Hodgkinson, John Field, Charles Commeline, J. C. Coley, C. D. Ducat, C. A. Moyle, J. C. Moor, Edward Thompson, and G. O. Geach, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Richard Hoskin admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

26th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Wilson to be capt., and Ens. E. H. S. Bowdich to be lieut., in suc. to Hall retired; date 30th April 1840.

17th N.I. Lieut. T. T. Christie to be capt., and Ens. C. Ponsonby to be lieut., in suc. to Johnson retired; date 10th April 1840.

The undermentioned officers posted to regiments as follows:—Ensigns H. B. Hodgson, 26th N.I.; G. B. Scott, 17th do.

Lieut. H. Creed, qu. mast. of 1st bat. artillery, to be adj. and qu. mast. to that bat.

Lieut. Richard Creed, adj. of 2d bat. artillery, to be adj. and qu. mast. to that bat.

May 14.—Lieut. Giberne, of artillery, relieved from his present duties, and to return to his appointment in India; date Camp at Sukkur 31st Jan. 1840.

May 18.—Lieut. W. S. Jacob, 1st assistant Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, having returned from Cape of Good Hope, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him on 29th Sept. 1838, cancelled from 13th May 1840.

Capt. G. I. Jameson, having returned from Cape of Good Hope, assumed charge of his duties of deputy military auditor general, from 14th May.

May 19.—The services of Capt. Hamerton placed at disposal of Resident in Persian Gulf, and Lieut. Walker, of engineers, directed to act as interp. in Hindoostanee, during absence of Capt. Hamerton, or until further orders; date Karrack 13th April.

Surg. J. Doig to act as civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, during absence of Surg. Johnston, from 1st May.

May 20.—Capt. T. Clibborn, major of briagade, to assume charge of office of executive engineer at Sukkur, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. Wilman to act as adj., and Lieut. J. S. Croker as qu. master, to wing of H.M. 17th F., during its separation from head-quarters; date 25th April.

Head-Quarters, and Adj. General's Office, April 28, 1840.—Brev.Capts.Tucker and Guerin directed to proceed forthwith to Poona, and join head-quarters of 2d Bombay Europ. regt., to which they stand appointed.

May 1.—Ens. H. Eenwick (lately admitted into service) to do duty with 19th N.I., until further orders.

Major J. P. Cumming, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., directed to join head quarters of his regt. at Aden, as early as practicable.

Capt. A. M. D. Elder, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., having reported his arrival at Bombay, directed to join detachment of that regt. serving at Karrack, by first opportunity.

May 2.—Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, of artillery, directed to proceed immediately to Kurrachee, and assume command of 3d comp. of his bat., v. Capt. Brett proceeding to Europe.

May 4.—2d-Lieut. J. R. Hawkins, of artillery, attached to do duty with 1st bat. at Ahmednuggur, with permission to remain at presidency until 31st May.

May 5.—Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, of artillery, placed in charge of details and recruits belonging to regiments serving in Scinde about proceeding to Kurrachee, and all young officers lately appointed to corps in Upper and Lower Scinde, directed to place themselvts under orders of Capt. Cotgrave, and to join by this opportunity.

Assist. Surg. Thatcher to receive medical charge of Guzerat Prov. Bat. and details at Kaira from Assist. Surg. Keith; date 24th April.

May 8.—The recruits arrived on ship *Inglis* directed to be posted to 2d Europ. regt., and to join head-quarters at Poona, under command of Capt. G. Thornton, of that regt.

May 9.—Assist. Surg. Hosken attached to do duty with 2d bat. artillery, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Harrison to accompany detachment of European recruits proceeding to Poona.—Assist. Surg. Harrison to return to presidency on arrival of detachment at Poona.

Capt. G. Yeadell transferred from Golundauze Bat. to 2d bat. artillery.

May 11.—Assist. Surg. H. P. Hathorn to be attached to 24th N.I., and to assume medical charge immediately.

May 14.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty with regiments specified, and directed to join:—Cornet H. R. Parker, head-quarters horse artillery, Poona.—Ensigns C. Hodgkinson and J. Field, 24th N.I.; C. Commeline, 21st do.; J. C. Coley and C. D. Ducat, 2d Europ. regt.; C. A. Moyle, 26th N.I.; J. C. Moor, 24th do.; E. Thompson, 25th do.; G. O. Geach, 21st do.

May 15.—Assist. Surg. F. Harrison to proceed to Asseerghur, and afford medical aid to staff and troops in the fortress.

Assist. Surg. R. Hosken to proceed to Aden by first opportunity, and do duty at that station, until further orders.

Surg. J. J. Cunningham to be attached to 2d Europ. regt., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill, M.D., to assume charge of medical stores at Kurrachee, until further orders.

Lieut. Stock, 23d, with recruits enlisted at Mhow, to be attached to 26th N.I., at Poona, until further orders.

May 18.—Capt. C. W. Wells, deputy judge adv. general, to be attached to Northern division of army, and to join its head-quarters at Ahmedabad as early as practicable.

May 19.—Lieut. H. Brett, adj. and qu. master of artillery, removed from 1st to 3d troop H.B.

Examinations. — The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified opposite their names, by the committee which assembled on the 1st, 2d, and 4th May, for their examination, *viz.*—Lieut. W. Reynolds, 14th N.I., and Ensign A. Austen, 8th do., in Mahratta.—Lieut. J. McGrigor, 21st N.I., in Guzerattee.—Ens. F. Fanning, 9th N.I., Ens. A. Austen, 8th do., Ens. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th do., Ens. H. L. Evans, 17th do., Lieut. H. M. Blake, 7th do., Ens. B. Kay, 25th do., Lieut. J. S. Unwin, 1st bat. artillery, Lieut. W. F. Marriott, engineers, and Ens. R. Phayre, 25th N.I., in Hindoostance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 28. Brev. Capt. S. C. Baldwin, 20th N.I.; Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, artillery; Lieut. R. H. Mackintosh, 2d Gr. N.I.; Lieut. W. J. Boye, 23d N.I.—May 13. Capt. E. Hallum, 10th N.I.; Capt. R. Mignan, 1st Europ. regt.; Surg. J. Butchart.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To Europe.—April 29. Capt. Hawkins, 8th N.I., on private affairs.—May 4. Capt. W. Brett, artillery, for health.—Lieut. J. M. Glass, artillery, for health.—Ens. J. A. Evans, 2d Europ. regt., for health.—15. Surg. C. Downey, garrison surgeon of Bombay, for health.—19. Lieut. W. H. Welch, 26th Madras N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, 1st Europ. regt., for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—May 2. Ens. G. E. Ashburner, 8th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—April 29. Ens. N. J. Newnham, 23d N.I., for eighteen months, for health.—May 7. Capt. S. H. Partridge, 18th N.I., in extension, until 7th Jan. 1840, for health.

To Kurrachee.—May 20. Lieut. G. A. Pruen, artillery, from 29th April to 31st May, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—April 25. Assist. Surg. Peart, civil surgeon at Broach, from 1st to 20th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Guzerattee language.—May 1. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, 1st Europ. regt., Lieut. F. Jackson, 24th N.I., Lieut J. McGrigor, Guz. Ir. Horse, and Assist. Surg. Craigall to remain, in extension, until 31st May.—April, 30. 2d-Lieut. W. F. Marriott, engineer corps, from 25th April to 15th May, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostance language.—Maj. T. R. Billamore, 1st Gr. N.I., from 8th April to 31st May, on med. cert.—May 6. Maj. C. J. Conyngham, and Lieut. A. Tweedale, 1st L.C., from 5th to 31st May, to remain, on med. cert.—15. Lieut. B. H. Crokett, N.V.B., from 28th April to 20th May, on private affairs.—19. Ens. J. L. Evans, 16th N.I., from 16th May to 30th June, to remain, to subpœna by Supreme Court.

To the Deccan.—May 15. Ens. W. E. Wilkinson, 21st N.I., from 14th May to 15th June, in extension, on med. cert.—19. Lieut.Col. D. Ottey, N.V.B., to reside, from 1st June to 30th Sept., on private affairs.

To Mahaldeshwar.—April 28. Ens. M. Macdonald, 22d N.I., from 1st to 30th May, on private affairs.—May 1. Capt. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., from 1st to 25th May, on ditto.—5. Capt. J. Tyndall, N.V.B., from 15th April to 15th May, on ditto.—6. Capt. W. Macan, staff, Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I, Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th do., Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th do., Ens. J. Rose, 15th do., Lieut. Col. D. Leighton, 16th do., Ens. J. J. Combe, 18th do., Brev. Capt. S. J. Stevens, 21st do., and Capt. J. E. Long, N.V.B., all in extension, to remain from 1st to 31st May, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. R. J. Shaw, sub-assist. com. gen., to remain, in extension, until 31st May.—15. Ens. W. Ballingall, 24th N.I., from 14th to 31st May, on med. cert.—16. Capt H. Spencer, 2d Europ. regt., from 14th May to 5th June, on private affairs.

To Poona.—May 9. Ens. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I., from 20th May to 15th June, in extension, on private affairs.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 9. Lieut. H. M. Blake, 17th N.I., from 1st to 15th June, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regt. at Mhow.—Ens. H. L. Evans, 17th ditto, in extension ditto ditto.—19. Surg. H. Johnston, civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, an extension, from 1st to 31st May, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—April 27. The leave granted to Cornet W. Ashburner, 3d L.C., on 18th April.—May 8. The leave granted to Capt. R. Ord, paym. of N.D. of army, on 16th April.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

April 23.—Mr. Montrion to be clerk in charge of H.C. steam vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, from 1st March last.

Lieut. Gordon, from sick quarters, to resume command of H.C. steam vessel *Zenobia*, from 9th March last.

May 2.—Agreeable to orders of Hon. Court, as published in G.O. dated 23d March last, Lieut. Porter and Mr. Drought each to lose three steps, former officer being placed next below Lieut. Sanders, and latter next below Lieut. Gardner.

Lieut. John P. Sanders promoted to rank of commodore, leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

May 16.—Lieut. Draught, from the *Constance*, to command of the H.C. brig *Taptee*, from 2d April last.

Furlough.—April 27. Capt. J. C. Hawkins, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 28. *Caroline*, from Stockholm.—29. *Eleanor Lancaster*, from Liverpool.—30. *Shannon*, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro; *Maria*, from Port Glasgow; *John Knox*, from Liverpool.—May 2. *Inglis*, from London; H.C. sloop *Clive*, from Karrack and Shooga.—3. *Singapore*, from Singapore. —4. H.C. st. *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee; *Barbara*, from Liverpool.—5. *Earl of Clare*, from China; *Bombay Castle*, from Manilla and Singapore.—6. H.C. st. *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden (with overland mail); schooner *Shannon*, from Kurrachee.—8. *Semplecia*, from Damaun.—10. *Lowjee Family*, from Aden; *Adèle*, from Cochin. —13. *Brenda*, from Boston (with ice); *Asia Felix*, from Calcutta and Cochin; *Tinamara*, from Llanelly; *Catherine*, from London and Cape.—15. *James Pattison*, from Sydney; *Castrian*, from Liverpool; *Helen*, from Red Sea, Mocha, &c.; *David Clark*, from Aden.—17. H.C. brig *Taptee*, from Malabar Coast, Cochin, &c; *Sir Herbert Compton*, from Bushire; *Sir John Herschel*, from Calicut.—19. *Cleveland*, from Batavia; H.C. cutter *Nerbudda*, from Tankeria; *Julia*, from Gogo.— 22. *Rajasthan*, from Port Phillip.

Departures.

April 28. *Marquis of Hastings*, for Singapore, Hong Kong, and Manilla.—30. *Lady Rowena*, for Liverpool.—May 2. *Futtay Rahimon*, for Surat. —3. *Resolution*, for Calcutta; *Berkshire*, for London; *Futtay Hullaree*, for Sumatra.—6. *Wild Irish Girl*, for Cochin and Mauritius.—8. H.C. schooner *Constance*, for Kurrachee.—10. *Union* for Macao.—11. *Ganges*, for London.; *Medora*, for Liverpool.—12. *Dadaloy*, for Siam; *Magistrate*, for Liverpool.—13. *Hamoody*, for Singapore and Siam.—14. *Neptune*, for London; *Lady East*, for London.—15. *Futtay Moombaruck*, for Siam. —16. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Persian Gulf.—17. *Esperanza*, for Singapore and Macao; *Kirkman Finlay*, for Liverpool.—20. *Gondolier*, for Liverpool; *Semplecia*, for Penang and Macao. —23. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, for Red Sea (with overland mail).

Arrival of Passengers.

Per sloop *Clive*, from Karrack: Lieut. Creed, artillery; Mrs. Hennel and child; 9 serjeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, 5 women, 5 children, Bombay regiments; 12 boiler-makers from River Euphrates.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Kurrachee: Col. Sir C. Wade; Capt. Mackintosh; Ens. Russell; Mr. Duleton; Mr. Dywee and family; 4 camp followers, 2 privates, European corps.

Per Earl of Clare, from China: W. Dallas, Esq.; N. Hazelwood, Esq.; 13 Parsees, merchants; 6 servants, 1 Boree, and 1 bunyan.

Per Victoria steamer, from Suez and Aden: Maj. Gen. Wahab, M.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Grant; Bombay Engineers; Mrs. Sproul; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knight, for Ceylon; Mr. Skinner and Mr. De Vitre, of Bombay; Capt. Burt, Bengal cavalry; Capt. Smith, Bombay artillery; Dr. Hathorn, B.M.S.; Mr. Buist, Bombay; Capt. Molyneux, M.A.; Mr. Watson, of Calcutta; Mr. Buckland, of Calcutta; Mr. Mackay, of Calcutta; Mr. Ashton, cadet, H.M.S.; Mr. Bellew, sub-assist. commissary; Mr. Beetson; Mons Challenge; Mr. De Vitre, junior; Mr. Montrion, cadet; Mr. Scriven, cadet; Signor Mutti, of Bombay.

Per David Clark, from Aden: Lieut. Morrison, 24th N.I., in charge of troops.

Per Lowjee Family, from Aden: The head-quarters of the 24th N.I.; 35 men transferred from 1st to 2d European regt.; details of artillery and golundauze; 3 gun lascars, &c.

Freights to London and Liverpool (May 23).—In Bombay there is an abundance of tonnage, and freights cannot be quoted higher than £4. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Mhow, the lady of Assist. Surg. Davies, 2d Light Cavalry, of a son.

22. At Ahmedabad, the lady of John Doig, Esq., staff surgeon, of a daughter.

25. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Major J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st regt. Madras army, of a son.

29. At Mahabuleswur, the lady of Capt. T. Candy, of a daughter.

May 3. The lady of the Rev. R. Y. Keays, chaplain, of a son.

4. On the Mahableshwar Hills, the lady of Capt. J. Tyndall, of a son.

15. At Mazagon, Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 4. At Surat, T. W. Hoare, Esq., 13th Bombay N.I., son of Sir Joseph and the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Hoare, Bart., to Jane Ellis Payne, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles Payne, commanding the garrison.

5. At Mahableshwar, Major Lester, artillery, to Charlotte Pratt, only daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, Surat mission.

11. At Deesa, Riding Master J. T. Tant, of the 1st L.C., to Miss Mary Benny

18. Mr. W. Price to Miss Letitia Vears.

DEATHS.

April 20. At Tellicherry, John Tessier, Esq., for many years merchant and agent at Mahé, and lately chief of that settlement.

— At Colaba, of apoplexy, Lieut. J. W. Kyffin, of H.M. 17th regt., aged 32.

21. At Cabool, after a short illness, Capt. Wm. Sutherland, of H.M. 13th L.I., aged 53.

27. At Kurrachee, Major Billamore, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment. He was on his route from Sukkur to Bombay for the benefit of his health.

May 1. Charles Binny Adam, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Edmond, Bibby, and Co., aged 37.

2. On route from Baroda to Domus, whither he was proceeding on medical certificate, Lieut. Wheatley, 4th regt. N.I.

10. In the Fort, Augusta, wife of Capt. George Simpson, Indian Navy storekeeper.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Previous to May 9. *Colonist*, from Liverpool; *Rahamany*, and *Fancy*, both from Trincomallee; *Fairy Queen*, from Galle.

Departure from ditto.—May 7. *Persia*, for London.

Arrivals at Point de Galle.—May 3. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Bombay (for Singapore and China). —5. *Senator*, from Mauritius.

DEATHS.

April 8. At Batticaloa, John W. Wambeck, Esq., proctor of the District Court at that station, aged 52.

26. Drowned, at Colombo, by the upsetting of a

boat, Mr. Brier, steward of the ship *Persia*, Mr. John Gansz, and Master Wm. Loos, a student of the Colombo Academy.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Departures from Batavia.—March 1. *Cuba*, for Barbadoes; *Cherub*, from Manilla.—7. *Westmoreland*, for Bally (to load for London).—9. *Diana*, for Sourabaya.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore. — Previous to April 9. *Gunga*, and *John Dugdale*, both from Liverpool; *Tartar*, from Calcutta; *Amelia*, from Samarang; H.M.S. *Wellesley*, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto. — Previous to April 9. *Sultana*, and *Laura*, both for London; *Flora*, for Batavia; *Tartar*, and *Sir E. Ryan*, both for China; H.M.S. *Cruizer*, for Malacca and Penang.

Freight to London (April 15).—£4. 4s. to £5. 5s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. At Singapore, the wife of Mr. G. M. Frederick, of a son.

28. At Singapore, the lady of James Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.

April 2. At Penang, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Stronach, of a daughter.

9. At Penang, the lady of J. Padday, Esq., of a daughter.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to March 27. H.M.S. *Druid*, from N.S.Wales; *Brigand*, *Rob Roy*, *Sylph*, *Red Rover*, and *Algerine*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Surat*, from Manilla.

Departures.—Previous to March 27. *Penang*, for Liverpool; *Akhbar*, for Manilla.

Freight to London (March 27).—£7 to £8 per ton.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5, 1839. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. J. Long Innes, J.P., of a son.

9. At Charnwood, Queenbeyan, the lady of Henry Hall, Esq., of a son.

11. At Port Macquarie, the lady of Henry Graham, Esq., assistant colonial surgeon, of a son.

15. Mrs. Throsby, of a son.

Nov. 13. At Sydney, the lady of H. McDermott, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 12. At Valentia Lodge, Paterson's River, the lady of Lieut. Bedwell, R.N., of a daughter.

28. At Brisbane Water, the lady of A. Holden, Esq., P.M., of a daughter.

30. At Sydney, the lady of John Nicholson, Esq., R.N., harbour-master, of a son.

Jan. 7, 1840. At Burham, Darlinghurst, the lady of the Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., M.C., of a son.

10. Near Penrith, the lady of R. C. Lethbridge, Esq., of a son.

11. The lady of W. Montagu Rothery, Esq., of Concord, of a daughter.

— At Lochend, near Maitland, the wife of Chas. Nichol, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Raworth Cottage, Morpeth, Mrs. S. B. Dight, of a son.

15. At Cecil Hills, near Liverpool, the lady of Capt. J. R. Booth, R.N., of a son.

16. At Wooloomooloo, the lady of Hutchinson Bell, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Norfolk Island, the lady of the Hon. W. H. C. T. Pery, of a son.

23. At Stephen's Green, the lady of G. R. Griffiths, Esq., of a son.

24. At Lake Innes, Port Macquarie, the lady of Archibald C. Innes, of a son.

28. At Parramatta, the lady of George Oakes, Esq., of Wingello, Argyle, of a son.

Feb. 15. At Sydney, the lady of Thomas Gore, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Raworth Cottage, Morpeth, Mrs. Andrew Doyle, of the Upper Hunter, of a son.

25. At Darlinghurst, the lady of Fred. Parbury, Esq., of a son.

29. At Bathurst, the lady of Lieut.Col. Morisset, of a son.

March 3. At Spencer Lodge, Sydney, the lady of John Lamb, Esq., of a son.

— At Sydney, the lady of Capt. D. Scott, 3d Bombay L.C., of a son.

4. At Wollongong, Illawara, the lady of Dr. O'Brien, of a daughter.

5. At Concord, Mrs. R. M. Campbell, of a son.

— The lady of the Rev. W. W. Simpson, of a daughter.

6. At Elfred Cottage, South Head Road, the lady of T. D. Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Flinton, the lady of W. S. Deloitte, Esq., of a son.

8. At the Bank of Australia, the lady of W. H. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Invermein, Mrs. A. Williams, of a son.

Lately. The lady of J. Croft, Esq., medical staff, of a son.

— At sea, on board H.M.S. *Druid*, the lady of Capt. Hobson, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Newcastle, the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, M.A., chaplain of Christ Church, to Charlotte Albinia, eldest daughter of Maj. Benjamin Sullivan, J.P., police magistrate, of Raymond Terrace, and niece of Col. Snodgrass, C.B., late acting governor of the colony.

16. At the Church of Hunter's Hill, Arthur, youngest son of John Blaxland, Esq., M.C., of Newington, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Forster, Esq., J.P., of Brush Farm.

17. At Montpelier, Mr. R. Blackwell to Mary Anne, fourth daughter of C. M. Edghill, Esq., late of Queen's Country, Ireland.

Nov. 14. At Sydney, Mr. John Stein, commander of the ship *Mary*, to Sarah Emma, third daughter of John F. Church, Esq.

21. At Sydney, Mr. Nathan Burrows, of Muscle Brook, to Miss Tuckwell, of Sydney.

23. At Sydney, Mr. J. H. Rucker, firm of Messrs. John Wilson, jun., and Co., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Joshua Holt.

24. At Parramatta, Capt. Lake, of the bark *Harriett*, of London, to Miss Leitch, Pitt-street, Sydney.

28. At Sydney, Capt. F. Anderson, of the bark *Caroline*, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Pendray.

Dec. 5. At Sydney, Henry Day, Esq., surgeon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Alsop, chief magistrate of Calcutta.

Jan. 12, 1840. At Maitland, James Harrison, Esq., of Hunter's River, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Qu. Mast. Coulson, late of H.M. 3d Regt. or Buffs.

14. At Sydney, Mr. Alfred Lewis, Government Interpreter, to Miss Mary Lockhart.

20. At Liverpool, Richard Waddy, Esq., 50th regt., to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Cordeaux, Esq., of Leppington.

23. At Sydney, Thomas W. Campbell, Esq., to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Orr, Esq., of Parramatta.

— At Parramatta, Jeremiah Murphy, Esq., of Sydney, to Theresa Josephine, second daughter of Timothy Lane, Esq.

Feb. 1. At Sydney, Alfred Woolley, Esq., of Port Phillip, to Jane Christian, third daughter of the late Dr. Kirby, of Edinburgh.

6. At Sydney, Edmund B. Uhr, Esq., to Amy, fourth daughter of A. F. Kemp, Esq., of Mount Vernon, V.D.Land.

15. At Sydney, George Smith, Esq., merchant, to Lucy Knight, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Fernandes, of H.M. 53d regt.

Feb. 15. At Sydney, Wm. J. Howard Bower, Esq., to Miss Catherine Ann Reid.

27. At Sydney, Mr. R. O'Reilly to Amelia, fourth daughter of John Commins, Esq., of Henry-street, Dublin.

March 21. At Sydney, Mr. J. Winship, of the Manning River, to Eliza Anne, seventh daughter of Chas. Croaker, Esq., of Motto, Hunter's River.

27. At Sydney, C. R. Wentworth, Esq, to Miss Maria Kalk, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

Lately. At Sydney, Francis O'Brien, Esq., to Sophia Statham, fifth daughter of E. S. Hall, Esq.

— At Ganbolang, Patrick's Plains, John R. Wilkie, Esq., of Merton, to Miss G. M. Burrows.

DEATHS.

Aug. 16, 1839. Suddenly, at sea, off the island of Luconia, of epilepsy, Capt. R. T. How, late of the whaling barque *Anne*, of London.

17. At Moreton Bay, Mrs. Owen, wife of Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Owen.

Sept. 27. At Horningsea House, near Liverpool, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of J. J. Moore, Esq.

Oct. 9. At Cook's River, Mr. Oatley, the celebrated watchmaker, late of Sydney, aged 72.

Nov. 12. At Clarefield, Port Macquarie, W. S. Parker, Esq., second son of the late R. N. Parker, Esq., of Cork, Ireland.

17. At Sydney, George F. Moncrief, Esq., colonial assistant surgeon.

20. At the Island of Eramanga, one of the New Hebrides, the Rev. John Williams, missionary, and Mr. Harris, formerly of Dublin. They were both treacherously murdered by the natives.

28. At the Sydney College, Maria, aged 22, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Jaques, of Ashfield.

Dec. 6. At Sydney, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., aged 37.

7. At Adderton, Parramatta, in her 30th year, Helen Sarah, wife of Capt. Moffatt, J.P., and late of the 17th regt.

Jan. 13, 1840. At sea, of inflammation, Capt. Jas. Potts, late of the ship *Canada*.

16. At Raymond Terrace, Martha, wife of Mr. Isaac Aaron, surgeon, of that place.

22. Mr. Edward Redmond, aged 76.

29. At his residence, Banks House, Botany, Simeon Lord, Esq., aged 65.

Feb. 4. At Morpeth, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Chastel, of H.M. Customs, aged 39.

— At Sydney, the Rev. Henry Dickson, missionary to the Samaon Islands.

10. At Sydney, the Rev. John Spinny, Wesleyan missionary to the Friendly Islands.

13. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, between Phillip Island and Norfolk Island, the Hon. Capt. Best, of the 50th regt., Mr. McLean, agricultural superintendent, and a corporal.

March 1. At Sydney, suddenly, Mr. A'Beckett, of Pitt-street, coach proprietor.

5. At Newcastle, aged 37, Mr. John Rowell, youngest son of Nicholas Rowell, Esq., of Allandale, Northumberland.

8. Capt. Cuddy, of the ship *Layton*.

16. At Sydney, Mr. William Applegarth, commercial reporter to the *Sydney Herald*.

27. At Sydney, Mr. E. T. Davies, aged 44.

Lately. At Sydney, Mr. Bolger, aged 63, father of Capt. Walter Bolger, of the *Mic Mac*.

— At Sydney, Mr. John Mitchell, aged 59.

— Mr. Jordison, chief officer of the ship *Renown*. He was unfortunately drowned a few days after leaving Manilla.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4. At Hobart Town, the lady of John Price, Esq., assistant police magistrate, of a son.

25. At Hobart Town, the wife of J. J. Turnbull, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 31. At Mountford, the lady of G. P. Ball, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 7, 1840. At Launceston, the wife of the Rev. Charles Price, of a daughter.

18. At Woodville, near Risdon, the lady of John Mahan, late captain 63d regt., of a daughter.

Feb. 20. Mrs. Dobson, of Derwent Park, of a son.

21. The lady of Hugh Ross, Esq., crown solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Jericho, William Patterson, Esq., of Arthur Seat, to Alice Eleanora, second daughter of the late J. M. Hudspeth, Esq., surgeon, Bowsden.

29. At Launceston, Philip Oakden, Esq., to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late George Cowie, Esq., of London.

Nov. 1. At Launceston, George Fisher, Esq., to Miss Emily Gordon.

4. At Launceston, Francis Groom, Esq., of Arlington, to Matilda Emily, youngest daughter of P. Minnett, Esq.

12. At Hobart Town, the Hon. David Erskine, of the 21st King's Own L.Infantry (the third son of Lord Erskine), to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Josiah Spode, Esq., chief police magistrate of V.D.Land.

— At Longford, R. Q. Kermode, Esq., son of W. Kermode, Esq., Mona Vale, to Miss Archer, eldest daughter of Thomas Archer, Esq., M.L.C., Woolmers.

Dec. 18. At Glen Leith, New Norfolk, Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., to Margaret Legrand, only daughter of D. Jamieson, Esq., of Glen Leith.

31. At Launceston, Mr. C. J. Weedon to Charlotte, eldest daughter of C. B. Hardwick, Esq., of Tresick.

Jan. 2, 1840. At Hobart Town, J. L. Stewart, Esq., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Newsam, Esq., Cambridge, England.

20. At Evandale, W. G. Chiene, Esq., of Quorn Hall, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of James Cox, Esq., of Clarendon.

Feb. 22. At Hobart Town, C. F. Salmon, Esq., to Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. Laughton.

DEATHS.

Oct. 25. At Launceston, Thomas Henty, Esq., formerly of West Tarring, county of Sussex.

29. Mr. John R. Easton, of Launceston.

Nov. 1. At Hobart Town, Henrietta, wife of Mr. William Williamson, ship-builder.

18. Mrs. Anna Maria Wood, relict of the late James Boteler Wood, Esq.

25. At Patterson's Plains, Mr. C. S. Kent.

Dec. 1. At Launceston, Mary Ann, wife of L. Dickenson, Esq, superintendent of the Female Factory, and her infant son.

10. At Launceston, Mr. Peter Dutton.

11. At Churchill, Australia, J. H. Westbrooke, Esq., surgeon, late of Hobart Town.

17. At Launceston, aged 33, Mr. Jas. McKillop, of the firm of Messrs. McKillop and Anderson, of that place.

25. William Crowther, Esq., surgeon, fourth son of the late P. W. Crowther, Esq., comptroller of City of London, and sixteen years medical resident in Hobart Town, aged 51.

29. Mr. John Clarke, aged 80.

Jan 22, 1840. At Hobart Town, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Howe.

Feb. 24. At Richmond, of fever, Thos. Crichton, Esq., assistant colonial surgeon.

24. At Hobart Town, aged 18, Charles Edward Nicholas, of the Survey department, eldest son of Edward Nicholas, Esq., civil engineer.

PORT PHILLIP.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 10, 1839. Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., to be superintendent of settlement and district of Port Phillip.

Capt. Lonsdale to be police magistrate for town and district of Melbourne.

Robert Saunders Webb, Esq., to be sub-treasurer for district of Port Phillip.

BIRTH.

Dec. 18. At Melbourne, the lady of Capt. Hamilton Smith, 28th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 17. At Melbourne, D. S. Campbell, Esq., to Catherine Morris, eldest daughter of James Smith, Esq.

— Robert Russell, Esq., to Mary Ann Collis, second daughter of James Smith, Esq.

26. Mr. Edwin Leadbeatter to Miss Martin, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Martin, Esq., of Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire.

31. Mr. L. Ormond Butler, of Melbourne, to Agnes, only daughter of Capt. John Macpherson, 76th Foot.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. Mr. Michael Curr.

Feb. 14, 1840. Capt. Chesser, of the bark *Mary Ridgway*.

Lately. At Melbourne, by suicide, Dr. Mitchell, late surgeon-superintendent of the emigrant ship *Georgiana*, from Leith.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17, 1839. The lady of Henry Mildred, Esq., North Adelaide, of a son.

29. The lady of W. R. Cooke, Esq., Adelaide, of a son.

Sept. 1. The lady of Chas. Mann, Esq., of a son.

7. Mrs. Wm. Mincham, of a daughter.

8. The lady of J. Barton Hack, Esq., a daughter.

14. At Lizard Lodge, the lady of Capt. O'Halloran, of a daughter.

16. At the Hermitage, the lady of Thos. Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of Dr. Myles, of a son.

Dec. 18. At Adelaide, the lady of George A. Anstey, of a son.

Jan. 8, 1840. At Tarranga, the lady of James MacLeod, Esq., of a son.

22. At Adelaide, the lady of J. Bunce, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. On board the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, on her passage from Hobart Town to South Australia, the lady of John Coverdale, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 10. At Adelaide, G. H. Barnard, Esq., of the Colonial Secretary's Office, to Mira, daughter of Joseph Silke, Esq., late of Cirencester.

Oct. 12. John Richardson, Esq., to Emily, third daughter of the late T. Yates, Esq.

Nov. 19. Andrew Birrell, Esq., to Agnes, eldest daughter of James Gunyon, Esq., of New Abbey, Dumfrieshire.

Dec. 28. John Michael, eldest son of John Skippee, Esq., of Thorpe Hamlet, county of Norfolk, to Frances Amelia, eldest daughter of Robert Thomas, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12, 1839. At Port Adelaide, Henrietta Ann Stuart, wife of G. S. Kingston, Esq., C.E.

Sept. 22. At Adelaide, Dr. James J. Birmingham Kelly, aged 32.

Oct. 5. At Adelaide, Colonel Light, the first surveyor-general of the colony, after a severe and protracted illness, aged 50.

Jan. 18, 1840. At Adelaide, aged 31, by a fall from his horse, Samuel Stephens, Esq., son of the Rev. John Stephens, of London.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. At Perth, Swan River, Jane, wife of James Pearson, Esq., and third daughter of Capt. John Mackay, of Sydney, in her 22d year.

Dec. 2. At the same place, the infant son of Jas. Pearson, Esq.

Lately. Drowned at Owen's Anchorage, by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. S. Gale and five lascars, belonging to the *Will Watch*, of Calcutta.

— Died in the bush from exhaustion, about 90 miles to the north of Perth, while engaged in an expedition of discovery, Frederic Cook Smith, eldest son of Octavius H. Smith, Esq., of Thames-bank, Westminster, and grandson of Wm. Smith, Esq., so long representative of the city of Norwich.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to April 4. *Gazelle, Stratford*, and *Trinculo*, all from London; *Jannet*, and *Cove*, both from Marseilles; *Lutin*, from Nantes; *Planet, Jessie Mitchell, Angyra*, and *Reform*, all from the Cape.

Departures.—Previous to April 3. *Warrior*, for Calcutta; *Independent*, for Bourbon; *Gazelle*, for Muscat.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 25. Donald Moodie, Esq., to act as president of the Government Bank during absence, on leave, of John Marshall, Esq.

April 1. J. G. Brink, Esq., to be registrar of deeds in this colony.

R. Crozier, Esq., in room of J. G. Brink, Esq., to act as treasurer and accountant-general, during absence from the colony of Hon. W. H. Harvey, Esq.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to May 15. *Burnham, Cape Packet, Strath Eden, Boyne, William Money, Kestrel, Agrippina, Nine*, and *City of Edinburgh*, all from London; *Gem*, from Rotterdam and Falmouth; *Coromandel*, from London and St. Jago; *Ino*, from Llanelly; *Lloyds*, from Cork; *Fourteen*, from Newcastle and Downs; *Frankland*, from Liverpool; *Sarah Scott*, from Sunderland and Downs; *James Matthews*, from Porto Rico; *Transit*, and *Olivia*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Hawk*, from Rotterdam; *Lucille*, from Port au Prince; *John*, from St. Helena; *Levant*, from Boston; *Galatea*, from Amsterdam; H.M.S. *Curlew*, from a cruise; *Magnasha*, from Ramsgate.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to May 14. *Robarts*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Strath Eden*, for Madras; H.C. steamer *Sesostris*, and *Agrippina*, both for Ceylon; *Africaine*, for Mossel Bay; *Boyne*, and *Samuel Baker*, both for Mauritius; *William Money*, for N.S. Wales; *Ino*, for Aden; *Coromandel*, for Port Phillip.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Previous to May 8. H.M.S. *Columbine*, from St. Helena; H.M.S. *Blenheim*, from Portsmouth; H.M. Ships *Fair Rosamond*, and *Fantome*, from Ascension; H.M.S. *Nimrod*, from Plymouth; *Bengal Packet*, *New Holland*, and *Mandarin*, all from London.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to May 14. H.M. Ships *Pylades, Nimrod*, and *Blenheim*, all for China; *Bengal Packet*, for Madras; *New Holland*, for Adelaide; *Mandarin*, for Hobart Town; *Tanjore*, for Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11. The lady of Lieut. Col. J. Low, C.B., of a son.

Feb. 5. At Sea Point, the lady of J. G. Steytler, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 18. At Worcester, the Rev. Robert Shand, minister of Tulbagh, to Johanna Catharina Augusta, daughter of P. J. Truter, Esq., civil commissioner of Worcester.

March 19, 1840. At Cape Town, Thomas Tinley, Esq., commander of the bark *Two Sisters*, to Miss Mary Jane Deane.

April 16. At Cape Town, Edward Eyre Ward, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Flora Maria Nightingall, only daughter of the late John Hall, Esq., Bombay army.

25. At Wynberg, George D. Drury, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Henrietta Margarita, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban, K.C.B.

— At Cape Town, C. M. Zastron, Esq., to Mrs. Polemann, widow of the late P. H. Polemann, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 23. At Wynberg, Mr. Joseph Brydon, from Edinburgh, aged 26.

24. Alida Maria Burger, aged 55, wife of C. F. H. Baron von Ludwig.

April 1. Wm. Henry Herron, Esq., aged 36.

15. At Tulbagh, Miss Henrietta Catharina Ballot, aged 47, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Ballot,

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

China. On the 29th June, in answer to Mr. *Maclean*, Lord *Palmerston* stated that the Government had not altered their views on the opium question.

Free labour. On the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, Mr. *Hume* inquired whether it was the intention of Government to take any measures to facilitate the admission of free labour into those islands upon which we chiefly depended for sugar.

Lord *J. Russell* said, the House having already decided against the plan which had been proposed with regard to the Mauritius, having that object in view, on the ground that sufficient information on this important subject had not been received and laid before the House, he should not feel it his duty to advise her Majesty to do anything in opposition to that opinion; but although that was the present state of the question, he was still very anxious, by every legitimate means, to increase the quantity of labour in the colonies.

N. S. Wales. On the 30th June, Lord *J. Russell* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the (future) government of New South Wales. He proposed that, instead of the present Legislative Council, which was appointed by the Crown, there should be a council of 36 members; that 24 should be popularly elected, and the other 12 should remain by the authority of the Governor; and that the plan should continue for ten years. He proposed a franchise of £10, arising either from a house or a certain amount of property or land. The council would have all the powers that at present belonged to the Government council. There was also a proposal that the sales of land should take place only by authority of the Crown, and that the management of those lands should rest entirely with the Crown. It was not proposed to extend this measure to Van Diemen's Land.

China. On the 6th July, Sir *R. Peel*, after referring to the order in Council of the 3d of April relating to China, put the following question:—"Whether the nature of the present order, being also a conditional order, made any difference in our relations with China? He wished to know, did this country remain in the same equivocal state with reference to the position in which for some time we had been considered to stand towards China, or whether the effect of the order was to place us in a state of peace or war?"

Lord *Palmerston* stated that "what our relations with China actually were at the present moment, was known to all the world. With respect to the order in Council, it was perfectly true, that order in Council went much further as to provisions than was usual in such cases, but it was occasioned by a necessity which arose out of the peculiarity of the case. If the proceedings in question related to a country within a reasonable distance of Great Britain, so that our communications could reach the Government of that country within a reasonable time, we might have contented ourselves with making simple reprisals and keeping in safe custody the vessels or cargoes captured, in order to allow time for the moral effect of such a proceeding, postponing any ulterior steps until the effect of such preliminary measures became obvious. To take such a course in our intercourse with China would clearly be now impossible. The order gave contingent authority, or rather positive power, to the Courts of Admiralty not to adjudge all the cases which arose, but to adjudicate all cases which the captors might bring before them."

Sir *R. Peel* wished to put another question. Assuming that certain Chinese vessels were seized and detained, and subsequent to their seizure and detention that reparation and satisfaction were made by the Emperor of China to her Majesty, was there on the spot any local authority competent to determine whether the reparation so given was sufficient, without its being necessary to make any reference to the Government at home?

Lord *Palmerston* replied, there was a local authority on the spot invested with power to determine whether or not the reparation should be considered satisfactory.

Sir *R. Peel* wished now to know in what position foreign merchants stood. For example—if a Dutch merchant was resident in a Chinese port, but was a member of the American factory, then his hostilities would be those of an American citizen, and not those of a subject of the King of Holland. He wished, then, to learn whether he had considered the position in which these merchants, so resident in China, stood, and whether their vessels were liable to seizure?

Lord *Palmerston* answered that a naval officer employed upon the service would not seize any ships except those belong-

ing to the Emperor of China. He did not apprehend that the contingency which the order contemplated would occur, yet it was considered necessary by her Majesty's Government to make preparation for such a contingency, by sending out the necessary authorities: though the order gave the authority, yet the authority might never be exercised.

Sir *R. Peel* asked, if the ship belonged to a neutral, what would become of the property of the member of a factory of the same nation as the owner of the ship? Would it be seized?

Lord *Palmerston* replied that he did not apprehend it would.

East India Affairs.—On the 8th July, in answer to a question whether he had any objection to give an explanation of the appropriation of the secret service money, which formed so large an item in the home account of the East-India Company, Sir *John Hobhouse* said it was quite true that there was such an item amounting this year to £62,000. That sum was for the same purpose as the item of last year; it would be detrimental to the public service to give any further explanation at present, but the time would shortly come when an account would be laid before the Court of Directors, and made public.

Hill Coolies.—On the 13th, Mr. *Mackinnon* moved for a select committee to consider of the immigration of East-Indian and other labourers into the colonies. Ministers, he said, were themselves at variance on the subject. Lord Normanby had given an opinion against the immigration, Lord John Russell in favour of it. How was the country to draw its conclusions? In such a state of things, a committee seemed to be the only resource.

Mr. *Vernon Smith* said, there was, probably, no inconsistency between the opinions of Lord Normanby and of Lord John Russell. During the secretaryship of the former, the state of the colonial empire was perhaps considered unripe for such an experiment as that which, under the present secretary, might be safely attempted. It would be impossible for a committee to make any progress in this session; perhaps in another year it might be more usefully proposed.

Lord *Sandon* hoped that, before the next meeting of Parliament, the attention of Government would be carefully directed to this important subject.

Mr. *C. Buller* thought the zeal of the opposition for a supply of free labour to the colonies came rather late? Why had they voted against the Mauritius experiment, without suggesting some plan of their own?

Mr. *Warburton* did not regret the late vote against the Mauritius experiment, because he thought that the authorities there could not be trusted with the conduct of it; but wherever the experiment might be tried, there would always be much difficulty. The distribution of the labourers would be matter of favour, each planter struggling and making interest for the largest allotment of hands. The plan of sending captured negroes to our own colonies was full of danger. You would soon have cargoes of negroes shipped for the very purpose of capture.

The House was counted out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD KEANE.

On the 11th July, a splendid banquet was given at the London Tavern by the Directors of the East-India Company, to Lord Keane, on his return to this country, and in honour of his lordship's brilliant victories in the East. There were present the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Melbourne, the Marquess of Normanby, Lord Hill, Lord Abinger, Earl of Munster, Lord Morpeth, Lord Seaton, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, Lord Denman, Sir George Murray, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir C. Dalbaic, &c., &c., and many military officers; the company numbered about 150 noblemen and gentlemen. The great room of this tavern was fitted up in the most elegant style; the sideboards were crowded with rich and beautifully carved gold and silver plate, and at the bottom was raised a triumphal pillar, composed of rich specimens of the same materials, surmounted by a large vase, modelled after the drinking-cup of Alexander the Great. In the centre of the gallery was placed the band of the Coldstream Guards, there being on either side of them a collection of evergreens and flowering shrubs. The whole dinner was served on silver plate, and the tables were enriched by gold and silver candelabra, vases, flowers, &c. Lord Keane sat on the right of the chair, in military costume, and wearing the many decorations he has received. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, the chairman of the East-India Company.

After the toasts of "the Queen" and "Prince Albert,"

The Chairman said they had met to mark their sense of the valuable services of Lord Keane. Before his lordship proceeded to India, he had distinguished himself both in Europe and America. He (the Chairman) need not recapitulate the services of the noble lord, as there were so many gallant officers present who were fully acquainted with them. These services had recommended his lordship to the government of India, and he was ap-

pointed to the command of the army of Bombay. The public service destined the noble lord to the command in Affghanistan; and all were acquainted with the difficulty and danger he sustained, and the noble exploits of his lordship, and the army under him, at Ghuznee. Nobly had he prosecuted the siege, and nobly had he carried this hitherto considered impregnable fortress. The East-India Company had taken the first opportunity, after his lordship's return, to testify the sense the directors entertained of his triumphs. His lordship had sustained in India the honour and bravery of the British nation, and by decision, promptitude, and perseverance, he had strengthened British power in India. He proposed "The health of his noble friend, Lord Keane, with three times three." The health of his lordship having been most warmly received,

Lord Keane said he felt deeply the honour that had been done him, and especially for the kind notice that had been taken of his late services in India by the Chairman. He had the good fortune to be appointed to the command in Bombay in 1833—an army inferior to none; and he now felt a soldier's pride, next to the approval of his Sovereign, at thus being honoured with that of his honourable masters. With the stout hearts and gallant bravery of the army of India, he (Lord Keane) had not entertained a doubt as to the success of the expedition he had commanded. He hoped that his humble exertions in the strife would be considered as having raised the British name in India. In the march to Ghuznee, and in the successful siege of that fort, he did think the army he had commanded had overcome difficulties as great as Alexander the Great had ever encountered.

In return to the toast of "Lord Hill and the Army," Lord Hill said he could not help availing himself of that opportunity of congratulating the company on finding amongst them again their old and valued friend Lord Keane, whose eminent services had shed a lustre on the British arms in India. Those services had ensured the approbation of his Sovereign, the thanks of the Court of Directors, and the gratitude of the nation at large.

After giving the old national toast, "The Navy,"

The Chairman observed, that the vast interests consigned to the care of the Indian government were identified with those of England itself. The interests and well-being of India depended, in a great measure, upon the approval and favour in which the measures of the Indian Government were held by the ministers of the day. The East-India Company was entirely divested of all political feeling in the measures it pursued in conducting the affairs of India. There was an identity of interests between the East-India directors and her Majesty's ministers in that respect; and he would, therefore, propose "the health of Lord Melbourne and her Majesty's ministers."

Lord Melbourne considered that the cordial manner with which the last toast had been received showed that there was an identity of interests and councils on the subject of the affairs of India between the East-India Company and her Majesty's ministers. Long may it continue for the interests of India and this country! On the present occasion he was happy to do honour to the gallant officer who had so ably served the East-India Company. Everybody well knew the story of the ridicule heaped upon the sophist of old, who declaimed before Hannibal on the principles of war. Lest he (Lord Melbourne) might deserve the same reward, he would not enter upon the subject of the military achievements of the noble lord, but he would state that those services were not only of the greatest importance as respected India, but also in connexion with the relations of England and the rest of Europe. The noble lord had enhanced the character of the British crown in India. In the arrangement of the armament which had succeeded so signally, every character of a British soldier had been exhibited, especially that promptness and decision which often decided the fate of battles and sieges—which frequently decided the fate of empires and nations. Happy are the nations who are served by such men as the noble lord!

The Chairman next proposed the health of "Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India, and the other Governments of India." The able and comprehensive mind of Lord Auckland, though intensely directed to the great political movements in India, was still occupied in relieving the pressures upon the people of India, and in promoting trade and commerce. His lordship would leave behind him a name which would be revered by the people of India.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden returned thanks.

The Chairman said it was impossible on that occasion to overlook the services of the Indian army. The perseverance and valour in obtaining the victory they had achieved was beyond praise. The artillery, the engineers, the cavalry, and the infantry, all endeavoured to execute their duty well. He would connect the name of a gallant officer, who had served fifty years in India, with the toast, and propose, "Gen. Welsh and the Army of India."

Gen. Welsh could bear testimony, after fifty years' experience, to the bravery and zeal of the Indian army.

The health of the Chairman was then proposed by Lord Melbourne, and

Mr. Bayley briefly returned thanks.

The Chairman next proposed the health of "Sir J. Hobhouse and the Board of Control," and bore testimony to the zeal displayed by the President of the Board of Control in the performance of his duties. The East-India Company and India were deeply indebted to Sir J. Hobhouse for the desire he had shown in promoting the good government of India.

Sir J. Hobhouse felt happy to aid the great and powerful sovereignty—for sovereignty it was—the directors of the East-India Company, in promoting the welfare of India. To them the happiness belonged of giving to the vast country under their control the blessing of education. It was owing to God's ministering hand, by which successive directions had sprung up, to spread the benefits of light and knowledge in India, and among a people enshrouded in darkness and idolatry. It was scarcely one hundred years ago since the power of the East-India Company was felt in India; their banners were now flying from the Indus to the Burrampooter. He would say emphatically—"go on in the great work of extending the religion, civilisation, and education in India, for the wishes of the good are with you—go on in your great work for the sake of India, and Great Britain itself."

There were several other toasts given during the evening, which were acknowledged by Lord Denman, Lord Seaton, and Lord Clanricarde; after which the Chairman retired, and the company broke up.

EXCERPTA.

On the 2d July, a ballot was taken at the East-India House, for the election of a Director in the room of Mr. John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, deceased. The scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on Lieut. Col. William Henry Sykes. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll:

Col. Sykes	1,001
Col. Galloway.....	976
Majority ...	25

The following is an explanatory statement (published with the Supplementary Navy Estimates) respecting the accelerated conveyance of the Indian mails to and from England and Alexandria:—By the contract about to be entered into (for the performance of which, for seven months, from 1st Sept. to 31st March next, the sum of £21,600 is inserted in the present estimate), the packets are to leave Falmouth on the 1st of every month, and to remain at Malta twenty-six hours to receive the letter-bag through Marseilles, which leaves London on the 4th of every month. The outward passage from Falmouth to Alexandria is, in ordinary cases, to be performed in fifteen days and four hours; and the homeward passage from Alexandria to Falmouth is to be performed in sixteen days and seven hours, including all stoppages.

The Peninsular Oriental Steam Company have announced that their vessels, which are of 1,500 tons and 450 horse power, will commence running monthly to Alexandria on the 1st of September next. It is understood that steamers to run in connexion with them from Suez to Calcutta will also shortly be started. It appears that steamers are also to be placed on the Nile, for the conveyance of passengers through Egypt, which will not only accelerate the transit of passengers, but of the mails likewise.

Arrangements have been made by the French Post-office authorities for accelerating the overland India mail for England, by special conveyances direct from Marseilles to Calais. By this plan it is expected that the India mails will reach London twenty-four hours earlier than by that hitherto pursued.

Arrangements are being made to send out to India one or two iron ferry-boats, similar to the one between Gosport and Portsmouth, for the purpose of crossing over to Howrah, opposite to Calcutta.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which his Majesty Shah Shoojaool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of his royal approbation of their services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee:

Insignia of the First Class.

The Right Hon. John Lord Keane, lieut. general of H.M. forces, colonel of the 43d Regt., late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, &c.

Sir Willoughby Cotton, major general in H.M. forces, &c.

Insignia of the Second Class.

Reginald Ranald Macdonald, Esq., lieut. colonel of the 4th (King's Own) Regt. of Foot, deputy adjutant general at Bombay, and late military secretary to Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, &c.

John Gregory Baumgardt, Esq., colonel in the army, lieut. col. of the 2d (the Queen's Royal) Regt. of Foot, &c.

John Scott, Esq., lieut. colonel of the 4th (the Queen's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons, &c.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a baronet to Andries Stockenström, of Maas-Ström, Cape of Good Hope, Esq., captain in the army, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; date 13th March 1840.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Barnard, Esq., to be advocate general and crown solicitor in the province of South Australia; date 22d July 1840.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 29. *Gazelle*, Robertson, from Mauritius; and *Pomona*, Asplet, from Cape 19th April; both at Liverpool.—*Calcutta*, Mollen, from Batavia; passed the Downs, for Stockholm.—30. *Buteshire*, Currie, from Bengal 22d Feb.; off Waterford, for Glasgow.—JULY 2. *Samarang*, from Batavia; off Folkstone.—3. *Sir Edward Paget*, Campbell, from Bombay 21st Feb.; off Plymouth.—4. *Thames*, Marquis, from China 20th Feb.; at Deal.—7. *Mary Gray*, Boyd, from Mauritius; at Deal.—8. *Orient*, Taylor, from N.S. Wales 12th March; at Deal.—*Navarino*, Warming, from New Zealand 16th March, and Bahia 23d May; at Plymouth.—9. *Lady McNaghten*, Ewing, from N.S. Wales 17th March; at Deal.—*Letetia*, Black, from Manilla 14th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Prince Regent*, Evans, from V.D. Land 15th Feb., and Cape 29th April; off Dover.—11. *Carnatic*, Laird, from China 26th Feb.; at Greenock.—12. *Magnet*, Mann, from V.D. Land and Port Phillip; at Deal.—13. *William Bryan*, Ronan, from N.S. Wales 25th Jan., and Rio de Janeiro; off Penzance.—*Lord Lowther*, Yates, from Bengal 2d Feb., Madras 23d do., Vizagapatam 24th do., and Cape 2d May; off the Wight.—*Symmetry*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 7th March; off Kingsbridge.—*Sterling*, Forster, from Bengal 24th Feb.; off ditto.—*Patriot*, Cobben, from Cape 27th April; off Cork (for London).—H.M.S. *Fly*, from Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro (with 1,007,000 dollars on board); at Portsmouth.—*General Evans*, Dare, from Madeira; off Falmouth.—*Somersetshire*, Jackson, from Bengal 19th Feb.; off Salcombe.—*Caledonia*, Liddell, from Batavia 9th Feb., and Cape 25th April; off ditto.—*John Marsh*, Hawkins, from China 21st Feb.; off ditto.—20. *Miranda*, Hayes, from V.D. Land 7th Feb., and Rio de Janeiro; *Vernon*, Lidderdale, from Madeira 27th June; *Alfred*, Flint, from N.S. Wales 15th March, and Pernambuco; and *Morning Star*, Linton, from Ceylon 7th March; all at Deal.—*Matilda*, Swain, from New Zealand 23d Feb.; in E.I. Docks.—*Samuel*, Smith, from N.S. Wales 20th March; off Plymouth.—*Glenarm*, from Valparaiso 22d March (with 270,000 dollars on freight); at Liverpool.—*Planet*, Thompson, from Mauritius 4th April; off Falmouth.—*Joanna*, Allen, from Cape 30th April; in St. Kath. Docks.—*Jessie Mitchell*, Thompson, from Mauritius and Cape; in the Clyde.—21. *Hawk*, Brown, from Cape 17th May; at Deal.—*Argyra*, Reed, from Mauritius 5th April; at Liverpool.—22. *Bencoolen*, Tait, from Cape 28th April; at Liverpool.—*Telegraphe*, Destrangue, from Bengal 10th March; at Havre.—23. *Bussorah Merchant*, Moncrief, from N.S. Wales 30th March; off Plymouth.—*Vrow Johanna Elizabeth*, Ruhaak, and *Beurs van Rotterdam*, Murcke, both from Java; off Salcombe (for Rotterdam).—25. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from China 10th March; and *Edinburgh*, Paterson, from Bengal 21st March; both off Plymouth.—*James*, Todd, from Australia (Melbourne 2d March); off Dartmouth.—*Georgiana*, Stephenson, from N.S. Wales 15th March; off Liverpool.—27. *Indian*, Carr, from V.D. Land 20th March; in London Docks.—*Hindostan*, Lamb, from Port Phillip 24th March; off Hastings.—*Trincula*, Braithwaite, from Mauritius 29th April; off Cork.—*Bland*, Callan, from Bengal 10th March; at Liverpool.—*Urania*, Noakes, from Bombay 12th March; at ditto.—28. *Grecian*, Richards, from N.S. Wales 27th Feb.; at Deal.—*Earl of Balcarras*, Vaux, from China 10th March; off Portsmouth.—*Donna Pascoa*, Hullock, from Bengal 21st Feb., and Cape 8th May; at Portsmouth.—29. *James Matthews*, King, from Cape 22d May; at Deal.—*Earl Grey*, Bell, from Bengal 6th March; at Liverpool.—*Dart*, Airth, from Madeira; at Deal.

Departures.

JUNE 24. *Isabella Cooper*, Gillies, for Bengal; from Greenock.—25. *Perfect*, Snell, for Port Phillip and South Australia; from Greenock.—27. *Isabella*, Stubbs, for N.S. Wales; and *Thomas Harrison*, Smith, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; both from Plymouth.—*Mary Nixon*, Field, for Cape; from Deal.—*Bella Marina*, Wickham, for Singapore and China; and *Lowell*, Remmonds, for Manilla and China; both from Liverpool.—*Janet Boyd*, Topping, for N.S. Wales; from Glasgow.—28. *Florence*, Stoddart, for Manilla; from Deal.—29. *Frances*, Corkhill, for Bombay; and *Clydesdale*, Bennett, for N.S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—JULY 1. *Kingfisher*, Evans, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Brilliant*, Barr, for Mauritius; from Clyde.—2. *Blorenge*, Banks, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Iron Duke*, Jeffereys, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—4. *Mary Bulmer*, Cant, for Bombay; from Plymouth.—*Bucephalus*, Fulcher, for Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*Waterloo*, Robinson, for South Australia; from Falmouth.—5. *George Canning*, Harvey, for Havre and Mauritius; from Gravesend.—6. *Onyx*, Brown, for Bombay; from Shields.—8. *Glenalvon*, Young, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Torbay.—*Superior*, Taylor, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Frederick Huth*, Toby, for Cape; *William Jardine*, Crosby, for Bengal (with troops); *Duke of Bedford*, Lay, for Bengal (with do.); *Triton*, Smith, for N.S. Wales; *St. George*, Wright, for China; *Martha Ridgway*, Bisset, for Wellington, New Zealand; *Larch*, Hill, for Mauritius; and *Falcon*, Anstruther, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*Thomas Henry*, Churchward, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—10. *Wanderer*, Smith, for Bengal; and *Childe Harold*, Willis, for Bombay (with troops); both from Deal.—*Pekoe*, Gillies, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Dublin.—11. *Minerva*, Godding, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—*Glasgow*, Robertson, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—12. *Catherine*, Brown, for Cape; and *Carnatic*, Voss, for Bengal (with trrops); both from Portsmouth.—*Eden*, Cook, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); *Vixen*, Palmer, for Algoa Bay; and *Eleanor Russell*, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Friends*, Arnold, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—13. *Heart of Oak*, MacDonald, for Cape and Mauritius; *William Lockerby*, Struyan, for Bengal; *Princess Charlotte*, King, for Bombay; *Malcolm*, Sim, for Penang and Singapore; and *Lapwing*, Guthridge, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—*Herschell*, Adamson, for Mauritius; from Gravesend.—*Eliza Scott*, Mapleton, for South Seas (on a voyage of discovery); from Deal.—14. *Ida*, Currie, for Bengal; and *Plantagenet*, Domett, for Cape and Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—*Anne Mary*, Rackham, for N.S. Wales; and *Enterprize*, Coul, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—15. *Mars*, Ryland, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Betsy and Sarah*, Johnson, for N.S. Wales; and *Madagascar*, Walker, for Bengal (with troops); both from Portsmouth.—*Emma*, Smith, for Hobart Town and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—16. *Chanticleer*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Weymouth.—*Harlequin*, Bonfellow, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—*Esperance*, Mackie, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Argyleshire*, for N.S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—*Parsee*, Chivers, for Bengal; from Shields.—17. *Annabella*, Ward, for Cape and Mauritius; *Symmetry*, Butler, for N.S. Wales; and *Mary Ann*, Marshall, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Marion*, Rose, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—18. *Charles Carter*, Broad, for Cape; from Gloucester.—19. *London*, Taylor, for Bengal; *Jessie Logan*, Major, for Bengal; and *Old England*, Hodson, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—20. *Celt*, Dohorty, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—22. *Resource*, Boyle, for N.S. Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—23. *Juliana*, Parker, for Mauritius; *Heroine*, Dempster, for Swan River; *Sumatra*, Duncan, for Ceylon; *Olive Branch*, Lindsay, for Bengal; *Ann Mitcalfe*, Rogers, for Bengal; *Diadem*, Harland, for South Australia (H.M. Coms.); and *Wave*, Goldsmith, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Midlothian*, Morrison, for N.S. Wales; from Leith.—24. *Royal George*, Richards, for N.S. Wales; and *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, for Bombay; and *Superb*, for Port Phillip and V.D. Land; both from Liverpool.—25. *Amity*, Warner, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Liverpool.—26. *Adventure*, Cumberland, for Hobart Town and N.S. Wales; and *Colombine*, Roberts, for Algoa Bay, Cape, and Ascension; both from Portsmouth.—*Susan*, Crews, for N.S. Wales; *Europe*, Cole, for Bombay; and *Richard Mount*, Longridge, for Cape; all from Deal.—*Ingleborough*, Rea, for China; from Bristol.—27. *Lord Hungerford*, Pigott, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—28. *Derwent*, Riddell, for

Hobart Town; from Deal. — *Calypso*, Smith, for Launceston and N.S. Wales; from Bristol.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Zenobia steamer, from Bombay 30th April, to Suez: (See *As. Journ.* for last month, p. 290, omitting the name of Col. Sir C. M. Wade).

Per Berenice steamer, from Bombay 23d May to Suez: Mrs. Stainforth; Mrs. Billamore; Mrs. T. B. Hamilton; J. Stainforth, Esq.; Wm. Dallas, Esq.; R. Smith, Esq.; C. Downey, Esq.; G. J. Higginson, Esq.; Lieut. Strachey, 29th M.N.I.; D. Miller, Esq.; Andrew Ward, Esq.; Youssiff Yahoody.

Per Lord Lowther, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for June last, p. 185)—additional: Mrs. Macdonald; Miss Smith; Mr. Innes.

Per Edinburgh, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for June last, p. 185)—additional: Mrs. Kean and 3 children; Miss Craigie; Lieut. Barlow.

Per Urania, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for June last, p. 185).

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Wilcox; Mrs. Hannington; Mrs. Stavers; Mrs. Paton; Mrs. Hornby: Miss Watson; Major Steele, B.N.I.; Capt. Ferryman, H.M. 44th Regt.; W. Turner, Esq.; Capt. P. Stavers; Capt. N. M'Leod, of the late ship *Duke of Buccleugh*; Mr. J. M. M'Cullum; Mr. J. Allerdice; Mr. Hornby; 12 children.

Per Honduras, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Wooley and family; Mr. and Mrs. M'Vitie; Messrs. Sparrow, Ogilvie, Oram, Johnson, and Jennings.

Per Orient, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Sharp and 3 children: Dr. Birthwistle, J. Chilcott.

Per Samuel, from Sydney: Capt. and Mrs. Brown; Mrs. H. Smith; Capt. Collins; Mrs. and Miss Wilkes; Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Spinney and 3 children; Mrs. Regan; Mr. Lamb; Dr. Layton.

Per Alfred, from Sydney: Mrs. R. Campbell, senior; Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell and child: Mrs. and Miss Galbraith and 2 children; Miss Campbell; two Misses Flower; Miss Jackson; Messrs. Thos. Walker, Gilchrist, Gardiner, Boyd, and Lewis.

Per Russorah Merchant, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Seely and 5 children; Mrs. Dulhunty; Miss Dulhunty; Dr. King, R.N.; Messrs. McLaren, Jones, Cox, and Sempill.

Per Lady McNaghten, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Ellard; Miss Ellard; Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and child; Dr. Irwin, R.N.

Per Georgiana, from Sydney: Dr. Leonard, R.N.

Per Prince Regent, from Launceston: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eddie; Mr. and Mrs. H. Reed, and family; Mr. and Mrs. T. Sandale and family; Mr. J. Grand; Messrs. L. and J. Dalrymple; two servants.

Per Trinculo, from Mauritius: H. D. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Per Bencoolen, from Cape: Capt. Ogilvie, late of the *Paragon*; Mr. Palmer, R.N.

Expected.

Per Fleetwood, from Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

Per Berkshire, from Bombay: Mrs. Chambers and family; Miss Seaton; Mr. Phillips: Mr. Newnham; Master Macleane: 3 native male servants.

Per Neptune, from Bombay: Major Crawford, H.M.S.; Capt. H. W. Brett, artillery; Lieut. J. A. Evans, 2d E.R.; Lieut. J. M. Glass, artillery.

Per Magistrate, from Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Hill; Mr. Smith and wife, pensioners.

Per Emerald Isle, from Bombay: Lieut. Hall, 25th N.I.; Lieut. Bourdillon.

Per Trusty, from Sydney: Capt. Adams; Capt. and Mrs. Raitt, and 2 children; Lieut. Torkington: Lieut. and Mrs. Connor; Messrs. Cooney, McInney, Prickman, Wilson, Kinghorne, Hill, and Reeves; Dr. Patchell, R.N.; Dr. O'Brien, R.N.; Dr. Morlarty, and 3 children; 47 rank and file of H.M. 50th, 28th, and 80th Regts.; 12 women and 19 children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Bucephalus, for Bengal: Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Fulcher; Capt. and Mrs. Brett; Capt. and Mrs. Geddes; Capt. and Mrs. Scott; Misses Logan, Purdie, Sparrow, Smart, and Turton; Lieut. Col. Hall; Capt. Turton; Messrs. Lockett, Powell, Franks, Ryan, Stuart, Thomas, and Turner; Lieuts. Fayer and Logan, and Ensigns Moore and Pollard, in charge of H.M. troops.

Per Carnatic, for Bengal: Assist. Surg. and Mrs. Lacy, H.M. service; Mr. Baring; Mr. Robertson; troops.

Per Plantagenet, for Bengal: Mrs. Tudor; Mrs. Col. Hanson; Major and Mrs. Laurence; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Windnagles; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baumons; Miss Wyland; Miss Swinburn; Col. Barton and child; Capt. Graham; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher; Rev. Mr. Long; Messrs. Dumbleton, Hillier, McKay, Silver, Warwick, Abbott, and Jackson.—For the Cape: Col. Henderson; Mr. and Mrs. Rivers.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal: Mrs. Col. Richmond; Mrs. Hughes and family; Capt. and Mrs. Todd; Lieut. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Misses Campbell, Evans, Mackenzie, Plomer, and Walker; Capt. Hudson; Messrs. Anderson, Floyds, Bolton, Faunt, Greville, Hughes, Macdougall, Mackenzie, Meyern, Pittar, and Williams.

Per Childe Harold, for Bombay: Mrs. Hebbert; Mrs. Phillips; Misses Howe and Winchester; Lieut. Nash; Ens. Colville, H.M. 39th regt.; Mr. Foot; Mrs. Cox and child.

Per Sumatra, for Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Miss Clements; Messrs. Swan, Lindsay, Kelson, and Baillie.

Per Malabar, for Bombay: Mrs. Peat; Capt. and Mrs. Bullock: Mrs. Young; Mrs. Crawford and child; Mrs. Bate; two Misses Macpherson; Miss Simpson; Lieut. Wood; Mr. R. Leeds; Mr. Morse; 3 officers and troops.

Per Maidstone, for Bengal: Mrs. and Miss Cromlin; Mrs. McLeod; Mrs. and Miss Baker; Mrs. Tritton; Mrs. and Miss Wrottesley; Mrs. and Miss Bryant; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. Statham; Mr. and Mrs. Loveday; Misses Impey, Simmons, Bele, Watson, Plum, and Laing; Misses Angelo; Messrs. Kelsale, Staples, Wood, and Turnbull; two Masters Tritton.

Per Martha Ridgway, for New Zealand: Mr. F. C. Lossack and family; Miss Whitaker; Mr. Edward Johnson; Mr. George Moore; Mr. William James; Mr. H. B. Relph; Mr. Thomas B. Hine; Mr. Richard B. Barnes; Mr. Alexander Rennie: Mr. and Mrs. H. Robson; Mr. J. Butler; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; Surgeon Superintendent Dr. F. J. Knox and family; also about 149 labouring emigrants.

Per William Jardine, for Bengal: Lieut. Boston, 9th regt.; Ens. Law; Ens. Attey; Dr. Douglas.

Per Falcon, for Bengal: Mrs. West and family; Mr. May; Mr. Cockfield and friend.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Competent*, Robinson, from Liverpool, on entering the harbour at Bombay 7th May, went on the rocks at Colaba, and has become a total wreck.

The *Patriot*, Mullens, from Singapore, went on shore at the Mauritius during a severe hurricane on the 9th and 10th April, and became a total wreck. The *Cove* and *Stratford* also went on shore, but were got off with little damage. A schooner, name unknown, sunk in the harbour.

The *Harriet*, of Sydney, N.S. Wales, was driven on shore on Keri Keri Beach, New Zealand, 29th Feb., and became a total wreck: crew saved.

The *Ann and Mary*, Richards, from Sydney, N.S. Wales, to New Zealand, was wrecked at Chatham Isles, in June 1839: crew saved, and arrived at Sydney.

The *Siren*, Munro, struck on the Tory shoal, at the entrance of the Kiapara River, New Zealand, but was got off, and subsequently condemned.

The *Tuscan*, of London, which arrived at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 8th March, with 100 tons of sperm oil, had experienced heavy gales, received much damage, and it was expected would be condemned.

Calcutta, May 8.—"The *Vectis*, which sailed from Saugor 22d April, and the *Freak*, which sailed from ditto 17th do., have put back dismasted, having experienced a heavy gale. The *William Gales*, *Elizabeth*, *Shepherdess*, *Lucy*, *William Wil-*

son, *Adrastus*, *Mariam*, *Superbe*, *Coringa Packet*, and *Clown*, have been on shore, but floated off. The *Brilliant* and *Allerton* are still on shore." The *Nassurath Shaw*, for Singapore and China, with troops, had also put back, with loss of sails, masts, and boats.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 20. At Hyde-park-Gate, Kensington, the lady of Maj. Gen. Durant, of a daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the lady of William McDowall, Esq., late of the Madras establishment, of a daughter.

July 1. At Wanstead, Essex, the wife of John Masterman, Esq., of a son.

8. At Hill House, Hampton, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

19. At Hammersmith, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

23. At Lee-road, Blackheath, the lady of Robert Wilkinson, Esq., late of Canton, of a daughter.

Lately. At Cranford Hall, Northamptonshire, the lady of Sir George Robinson, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At St. Michael's Church, Highgate, Mr. George Gattie, of Calcutta, to Mary Martha, youngest daughter of the late Martin Waller, Esq., of Princes Square, London.

17. At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. John Rowlandson, M.A., late of Queen's College, late British Chaplain in Chile, and now chaplain in the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Jane Lætitia, eldest daughter of Robert Hazell, Esq., late of Maidstone, Kent.

23. At St. Marylebone Church, John Murray, Esq., eldest son of James Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, to Miss Nesbitt, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, only daughter and heiress of the late W. A. Nesbitt, Esq., of Bombay.

July 1. At St. Helen's, Lancashire, J. H. Weynell Mayow, Esq., of the Bengal Army, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Willasey, Esq., of Alierton Hall, Lancashire.

— At Bathford, near Bath, Joseph Goldstane, Esq., Surgeon, of Ashley, Wilts, to Alexandra Maria, only surviving child of the late Capt. A. R. Hughes, Madras Native Infantry, and niece to Col. Lee, of Ebford Barton, in the county of Devon.

— At Cheltenham, Major Reynolds, of the Bombay army, to Louisa St. Aubin, daughter of the late J. Moss, Esq., of Tolverne, Cornwall.

2. At Barbican Chapel, Assist. Surg. Wm. Burrell, Madras medical establishment, to Emily, only daughter of Mr. J. Harris, of Clapham.

4. At Southampton, Major Stanley Bullock, of the Madras Cavalry, to Augusta, widow of the late Capt. H. B. Williams.

7. At Leamington Priors, the Rev. Richard Kempthorne, the colonial chaplain of St. Helena, to Sophia Mary, eldest daughter of the late General Ainslie, formerly Governor of Dominica.

11. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. H. T. Hitchins, of the Madras Army, to Emma Spicer, widow of the late Major H. P. Keighley, Judge Advocate General of the Madras army, and of Queen Ann Street, Cavendish Square.

13. At Hove Church, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., to Anne Elizabeth, widow of the late B. Goad, Esq., of Harley Street.

14. At Cheltenham, John H. Whitehead, Esq., of Singapore, to Emily, third surviving daughter of the late Colonel W. Tollemache Edwards of the 14th Regt. of Foot.

15. At St. Marylebone, S. J. Tabor, Esq., of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, son of the late John Tabor, Esq., of Finsbury-square, to Emma, eldest daughter of Peter Davey, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

16. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sebright Sheaffe Coffin, Esq., of the Madras army, son of Admiral Coffin, to Charlotte Isabella Grant, second daughter of Major Martin.

— At St. Mary's, Newington, F. G. Moore, Esq., surgeon, Rotherham, Yorkshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Brett, Esq., of Newington-place, Kennington, late of the East-India House.

21. At St. James's Church, W. H. Penrose, Esq., of Lahane, county of Cork, to the Hon. Miss Georgiana Isabella Keane, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Keane, of Ghuznee and Cappoquin.

— The Rev. J. S. Hodson, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, eldest son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Stafford, to Elizabeth Dorrell, second daughter of the Rev. B. J. Vernon, late Hon. E.I. Company's chaplain of the Island of St. Helena.

— At Mortlake, Samuel Beachcroft, Esq., of Cadogan-place, to Elizabeth Acworth, second daughter of Sir Francis M. Ommanney, and widow of Augustus Prinsep, Esq.

23. At the Chapel, York-street, Mr. Robert Maynard, of the Terrace, Walworth, to Mary Bellasis, second daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Smales, of the Hon. Company's service.

— At St. Pancras Church, Herbert Jacob, captain 19th regt. Bombay army, to Mary Dunsterville, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. B. Dunsterville, of the same presidency.

25. At Woolwich, Capt. Baylis, of the Madras army, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Varlo, of Bowater House, Woolwich.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Aden, 2d Lieut. W. J. Western, of the Bombay engineers, fifth son of James Western, Esq., of Great James-street.

5. At Carlsbad, Robert Sewell, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late Maj. Sewell, of Twyford-Lodge, Sussex.

9. At her villa at Enfield Chace, aged 84, the Hon. Mrs. Elphinstone. She was the relict of the Hon. Wm. Fullerton Elphinstone, son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, an East-India director, and a commissioner of the lieutenancy of London.

28. At Cheltenham, Anna Maria, child of the late Major George Prole, of the Bengal army, aged three years and two months.

29. At Paris, Ensign W. Fraser, 6th B.N.I.

July 2. In Edward's Square, Kensington, aged 41, John Neave, Esq., late judge and magistrate at Allyghur, Bengal.

9. At Carnarvon, after a few days' illness, in his 68th year, Maj. Gen. William Comyn, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— At Peckham, Surrey, Capt. William Hamilton, of the Hon. E.I. Company's late maritime service.

12. At Pau, in France, aged 61, Sarah, wife of Alexander Bell, Esq., late of Bombay, and Montagu-square, London.

— At Hecle, near Brussels, Capt. John Hunter, third son of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

19. Near Teignmouth, by drowning, through the upsetting of the yacht *La Belle Sauvage*, Capt. Carlyle Clark, 21st Bombay N.I.

23. At Lee-Road, Blackheath, Eliza, wife of Robert Wilkinson, Esq., late of Canton, aged 22.

— At Gillingham, Kent, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a long and active service of 26 years in India, Capt. G. J. Bower, of the 62d regt., formerly of the 14th and 31st Foot. Capt. Bower served in the Deccan campaign, and was also at the siege of Bhurtpore.

26. In Grosvenor-street, in his 65th year, General Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., colonel of the 25th Foot, a member of the Board of General Officers, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Lately. Capt. Thomson, of the ship *Duke of Roxburgh*, bound to New Zealand. He fell overboard in Cook's Straits, and was drowned.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, May 7, 1840.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	11 8	—	12 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6	—	0 12
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	35 8	—	35 14
—— Brasiers' ..... do.	36 0	—	36 6
—— Ingot ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	35 6	—	35 10
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 12	—	35 0
—— Tile ..... do.	34 0	—	35 0
—— Nails, assort ..... do.	40 0	—	50 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	35 0	—	36 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	2 12	—	3 0
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3 12	—	7 8
—— Muslins ..... do.	1 0	—	5 4
—— Yarn 20 to 170 ..... mos.	0 3½	—	0 7½
Cutlery, fine	5 A.	—	15 A.
Glass Ware	15 to 25 D.	to	P.C.
Ironmongery	35 D.	—	45 D.
Hosiery, cotton	5 to 20 A.	to	P.C.
Ditto, silk	5 to 20 A.	to	P.C.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. . Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 4	@	5 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	5 15	—	6 2
—— English, sq. ..... do.	4 1	—	4 3
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 3	—	4 5
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 12	—	3 14
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 10	—	6 4
—— Nails ..... cwt.	15 0	—	19 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	5 11	—	5 15
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 2	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	7 1	—	7 3
—— unstamped ..... do.	6 14	—	7 0
Millinery	10 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	4 0	—	4 10
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	10 11	—	10 13
Stationery	1 to 20 A.	to	P.C.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 12	—	6 0
—— Swedish ..... do.	8 0	—	8 4
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxs	19 4	—	20 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5 0	—	9 8
—— coarse and middling	1 0	—	4 0
—— Flannel fine	0 15	—	1 8

BOMBAY, May 23, 1840.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	20
Bottles, quart ..... doz.	1.8		——
Coals ..... ton	6	—	15
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	57		——
—— Thick sheets or Brazer's .. do.	59.8		——
—— Plate bottoms ..... do.	61		——
—— Tile ..... do.	52		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0.6	—	0.11
—— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.15		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Earthenware	60 A.		——
Glass Ware	40 D.		——
Hardware	P.C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	62	@	——
—— English ..... do.	40		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6		——
—— Nails ..... do.	15		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	8.8		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	35		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	40	—	43
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	11		——
Millinery	25 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12		——
Spelter ..... do.	12		——
Stationery	30 D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	11		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Brond cloth, fine .. yd.	6.10		——
—— Long Ells	18		——
—— Flannel, fine	1.8		——

MACAO, July 23, 1839.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	3	@	5
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3.80	—	8
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 48 yds ..... do.	5	—	8
—— Handkerchiefs ..... do.	1.10	—	2.10
—— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40 ..... pecul	22	—	32
Iron, Bar ..... do.	3.50	—	3.75
—— Rod ..... do.	5		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	6¼	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	45	@	55
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	3½		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.30	—	1.40
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.5		——
—— Camlets, at Whampoa ..... pce.	20	—	22
—— Do. outside ..... do.	26	—	27
—— Long Ells ..... do.	8	—	10.40
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	22	—	22½
Tin Plates ..... box	9½	—	10

SINGAPORE, April 2, 1840.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@	7
Bottles 100	4	—	4½
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	—	36
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. .. 33-36 pcs.	1½	—	2
—— Ditto ..... 24 ..... 40-44 do.	2	—	2½
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 35-36 do.	3½	—	5
—— —— do. do. .... 40-43 do.	4½	—	5
—— —— do. do. ..... 45-60 do.	5	—	8
—— Grey Shirting do. do. ..... 35-36 do.	2½	—	3½
—— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. *single colours* do.	1.80	—	2½
—— —— — *two colours* .. .. do.	1½	—	3
—— —— — Turkey reds ..... do.	6	—	6½
—— —— — fancies ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pcs.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 .. 45 .... do.	1½	—	2
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 42 .... do.	1	—	1½

	Drs.		Dr.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	4	@	5
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	32	—	40
—— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers .. do.	——		——
—— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 .. do.	85	—	115
Cutlery	saleable.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	—	5½
—— English ..... do.	3½	—	3¾
—— Nail, rod ..... do.	3.80	—	4
Lead, Pig ..... do.	7	—	7½
—— Sheet ..... do.	7	—	7½
Spelter ..... pecu	7	—	7½
Steel ..... tub	5	—	6½
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	6	—	7½
—— Camblets ..... do.	24	—	33
—— Bombazetts ..... do.	4½	—	4½

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, May 7, 1840.—Our market for British White Cotton Piece Goods has not undergone any material alteration during the past week. White and Grey Longcloths and Grey Jaconets are in good demand, and with Book Muslins and Lappets have been sold in considerable quantities. In other description of White Goods there has not been much doing.—Printed and Coloured Goods: Several sales of Chintzes, such as Pines, Turban, Turkey Red and Single Colours, have been effected during the week. A few pieces of Ginghams have been sold, but prices have not improved. Red Twilled Cloth without change. — Considerable quantities of White Mule Twist have been sold during the week; Nos. 20 to 40 have risen in price; 50 to 100 remain the same as they were last week; Nos. 100 to 150 have declined; No. 30 has risen to 6 as. 3 pies per morah.—The demand for Coloured Yarn is not very good, nevertheless some lots of Turkey Red and Green Twist have changed hands during the week at about former prices.—Low Coarse Woollens are in fair demand, and saleable at Co.'s Rs. 1-7 to 1-9 per yd.; Medium Woollens are not much inquired after, and have fallen in price.—Iron is in good demand at advanced prices. —Spelter, during the week, has revived in demand, and sales have been effected at Co.'s Rs. 11 per fy. md.—Tin Plates have been sold at Co.'s Rs. 19-4 and 20 per box.

Madras, May 6, 1840.—Of the imports per *Belle Alliance* and *Victor*, we have report of the sales of a few invoices of Longcloth and other Cotton Goods at an advance of 30 per cent.—The sales of Metals reported to us consist of 100 tons of Assorted British Iron at Rs. 34¼ and 34½ per candy; 70 candies of Flat Iron at Rs. 32; 40 candies of Square at 36, and about 20 candies of Bolt at Rs. 34 and 35 per candy; 45 candies of Spelter at Rs. 55 per candy; 40 bottles Quicksilver at Rs. 65½ per maund, and 50 boxes Tin Plates at Rs. 21 each. In other descriptions we have not heard of any transactions.

Bombay, May 23, 1840.—The season for Piece Goods may now be considered closed till after the monsoon.—Metals are in less inquiry, and prices continue to decline. Swedish Iron, the stock being small, continues in good demand at about former rates, and Copper Nails, Spelter, and Tin Plates, being articles of consumption on the spot, are also in some request.

Singapore, April 2, 1840.—Cotton Goods (Plain, Printed, and Coloured): the importations during the week have been heavy, and the demand has been rather dull. There is little inquiry for any description, except for low qualities of Grey and White Shirtings, of which few sales have been effected since our last.—Low numbers of Grey Mule Twist are inquired for, for the junks, but sales can only be made at low prices.—Woollens: a few pieces of Camlets, well assorted, have been sold at dols. 30 per piece; in other descriptions of Woollens there is little doing.—Metals: 800 peculs of Flat and 205 peculs Round Bar Iron have been sold at dols. 3.35 per pecul. Nail-Rod is in demand at dols. 3¾ to 4 per pecul. Swedish Bar is without inquiry, and sales cannot be made at dols. 5 per pecul. Pig Lead has been sold at dols. 7½ per pecul, but the market is now well supplied. Steel has been sold in long boxes at dols. 6¼ per cwt. Spelter is saleable at quotations, but the market is pretty well supplied. — Anchors and Chains: stock of small sizes much reduced, and a supply will soon be wanted.—Copper Sheathing and Nails are in good demand at quotations.—Paints, Oil, and Turpentine, the market moderately supplied.

Manilla, March 7, 1840.—Sales of Cotton Goods continue to be made, but without improvement in prices, nor is it likely that there should be any till the present large stocks of almost every description of goods diminish.—We have no alteration to remark in the prices of Iron, and no sales have taken place.—Copper Sheathing is scarce and in demand, particularly the low numbers, such as are used in coppering small vessels, of which there is none in the market.—Marine stores, no transactions.

Penang, April 4, 1840.—The market for Longcloths remains dull. Madapollams are in very little demand at present. Some inquiries have been made for Cambrics. Turkey Red Cloth, of stout qualities and of good colour, inquired after. Woollens: Spanish Stripes, middling fine qualities, in demand. Prints, no sales reported. Iron, trifling purchases amongst the Chinese blacksmiths. Copper Sheathing and Nails, none in the market, and supplies required. Anchors and Cables supplied. Pig and Sheet Lead in limited inquiry.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 13, 1840.

Government Securities.

			Sell.		Buy.	
			Sa. Rs.			
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem.	10	8	11	8
			per cent.			
			Co.'s Rs.			
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151 *a* 15,200 according to Number	prem.	2	4	4	1
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.		prem.	3	0	3	8
	4 per cent.	disc.	4	8	4	12

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. ..2,200 *a* 2,250
Union Bank, Pm. (Co Rs. 1,000) Old 390 *a* 395
———, (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) New 315 *a* 320

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper .... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date —to buy, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2*s.*; to sell, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, May 6, 1840.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent —4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4½ to 5 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4½ to 5 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—10 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, May 23, 1840.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108 to 110.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 111.12 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 103.8 to 103.12 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 97.12 to 98 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 115 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, April 2, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 8d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, March 27, 1840.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per Spanish Dollar.
On Bengal, at 30 days, 222 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Spanish Dols.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, July 28, 1840.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3	0	0	@	3	9	0
—— Samarang.....	2	3	0	—	2	10	0
—— Mysore	2	14	0	—	3	0	0
—— Sumatra	1	17	0	—	2	0	0
—— Ceylon	3	0	0	—	3	6	0
—— Mocha	5	10	0	—	7	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon							
Drugs & for Dying.							
Aloes, Epatica .....cwt.	3	0	0	—	11	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	5	10	0	—	5	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	14	0	—	2	18	0
—— Unrefined	2	7	0	—	2	10	0
Camphire, in tubs	12	0	0	—	13	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	1	—	0	2	8
—— Ceylon	0	0	11	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds .....cwt.	4	15	0	—	5	5	0
—— Lignea	3	15	0	—	4	6	0
Castor Oil .....lb	0	0	2½	—	0	0	6½
China Root.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	8	0
Cubebs.....	2	14	0	—	3	2	0
Dragon's Blood.	2	10	0	—	21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	7	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	1	12	0	—	5	10	0
—— Benjamin	3	10	0	—	49	0	0
—— Animi.....	3	10	0	—	8	10	0
—— Gambogium.....	7	10	0	—	19	10	0
—— Myrrh .....cwt.	4	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Olibanum	1	2	0	—	2	16	0
Kino.....	6	10	0	—	10	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	1	—	0	0	7
—— Dye.....	0	2	3	—	0	2	8
—— Shell .....cwt.	2	0	0	—	4	10	0
—— Stick	1	8	0	—	3	13	0
Musk, China .....oz.	0	13	0	—	3	5	0
Nux Vomica .....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	10	0
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
—— Cinnamon .....oz.	0	2	6	—	0	6	6
—— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2	1	0	—	2	2	6
—— Cajaputa .....oz.	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4
—— Mace	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
—— Nutmegs	0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Opium.....	none						
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—	0	8	6
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	12	0
Senna .....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	2	3
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
—— Bengal	1	2	0	—	1	10	0
—— China.....							
Galls, in Sorts							
——, Blue							
Hides, Buffalo .....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	6¾
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	10½
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..	0	8	9		0	9	5
—— Fine Purple.....	0	8	6		0	8	9
—— Fine Red Violet.....	0	8	0		0	8	6
—— Fine Violet.....	0	7	9		0	8	0
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	7	3		0	7	9
—— Good Red Violet	0	7	9		0	8	0
—— Good Violet and Copper	0	6	6		0	7	0
—— Mid. and ord. do.	0	5	0		0	6	6
—— Low consuming do. ..	0	3	9		0	5	0
—— Trash and low dust..	0	1	6		0	3	3
—— Madras.....	0	3	0		0	6	8
—— Oude.....	0	1	5		0	4	9

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0	@	3	15	0
Nankeens .....piece	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
Rattans 100	0	3	0	—	0	5	8
Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	0	6
—— Java.....	0	8	6	—	0	13	0
Safflower.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Sago.....lb.	0	14	6	—	0	16	0
—— Pearl	0	19	0	—	1	7	0
Saltpetre	1	6	0	—	1	8	6
Silk, Bengal Novi .....lb	0	13	0	—	1	0	0
—— Organzine							
—— China Tsatlee	1	2	0	—	1	7	0
—— Canton	0	15	0	—	0	17	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	3	7	—	0	7	8
—— Cloves	0	0	10	—	0	2	11
—— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	6	0
—— Nutmegs	0	2	6	—	0	5	3
—— Ginger .....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	4	0
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	4½
—— —— White	0	0	7½	—	0	1	6
Sugar, Bengal .....cwt.	4	2	6	—	4	8	0
—— Siam and China	1	3	6	—	1	8	6
—— Mauritius	3	11	0	—	4	6	0
—— Manilla and Java	1	2	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bohea .....lb	0	1	10½	—	0	2	0½
—— Congou	0	2	1½	—	0	2	9½
—— Souchong	0	2	2	—	0	3	8
—— Caper	0	1	11	—	0	2	6
—— Campoi							
—— Twankay	0	2	1½	—	0	2	6
—— Pekoe	0	2	7	—	0	4	6½
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	0	—	0	2	6
—— Hyson.....	0	2	4	—	0	7	6
—— Young Hyson	0	2	7	—	0	4	0
—— Imperial.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	8
—— Gunpowder	0	2	10	—	0	6	0
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	14	0	—	3	15	0
Tortoiseshell .....lb	0	15	0	—	1	7	0
Vermilion .....lb	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
Wax .....cwt.	6	5	0	—	8	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	8	5	0	—	9	10	0
—— Ebony							
—— Sapan.....	8	0	0	—	14	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Fish.....tun	23	10	0	—	25	10	0
Whalebone .....ton	112	0	0	—	120	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Combing .....lb	0	1	1	—	0	2	4
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	3
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Combing	0	1	1	—	0	2	4
Clothing	0	1	2	—	0	2	3

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes .....cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
Ostrich Feathers, und....lb							
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry .....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	7
—— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Palm .....cwt.	1	16	0	—	1	17	0
Raisins							
Wax	6	0	0	—	7	10	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best ..pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wool ..... lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	10

PRICES OF SHARES, July 27, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India ....(Stock)....	102	5 p. cent.	2,065 667	100	—	June. Dec.
London .....(Stock)....	67	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	99½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	1 pr.	4½ p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	par	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	41	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian).....	62½	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	11	——	10,000	100	17½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.					
Maidstone	1000	.....	Wimble	Aug. 5.	Portsmouth.
Robert Small (troops)	800	.....	Scott	Aug. 5.	Portsmouth.
Scotia (troops)	800	.....	Campbell	Aug. 10.	Portsmouth.
Earl of Hardwicke (troops)	1000	.....	Henning	Aug. 6.	
Windsor (troops)	800	.....	Nisbet	Aug. 24.	Portsmouth.
Vernon (steams)	1000	.....	Denny	Sept. 9.	Gravesend.
Mountstuart Elphinstone	800	.....	Biddle	Sept. 15.	*
FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.					
Duke of Argyll (troops)	750	.....	Webb	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.
FOR CAPE, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND BENGAL.					
India (steamer)	1200	.....	——	Sept. 1.	Falmouth.
FOR MADRAS.					
Atlas	500	.....	Sexton	Aug. 3.	Portsmouth.
Mary Ann	500	.....	Tarbutt	Aug. 10.	Portsmouth.
*Wellington**	500	.....	Kenrick	Aug. 15.	Portsmouth.
True Briton	800	.....	Consett	Aug. 25.	Portsmouth.
*John Line**	700	.....	Brodie	Sept. 5.	Portsmouth.
Lady Flora	800	.....	Ford	Sept. 15.	
FOR BOMBAY.					
Charles Grant	1350	.....	Pitcairn	Aug. 4.	Gravesend.
Thomas Coutts	1300	.....	Warner	Aug. 21.	
Sir Edward Paget (troops)	550	.....	Campbell	Aug. 20.	Portsmouth.
FOR CEYLON.					
Iris	300	.....	Mackwood	Aug. 5.	
Rosalind	300	.....	Fenrose	Aug. 8.	
Morning Star	245	.....	Linton	Aug. 30.	
FOR BATAVIA.					
Erasmus	250	.....	Marks	Aug. 10.	
FOR CHINA.					
Herald	281	.....	Watt	Aug. 3.	
FOR SWAN RIVER.					
Napoleon	350	.....	Mashon	Aug. 25.	
FOR WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.					
Blenheim	374	.....	Gray	Aug. 8.	(Clyde, Aug. 20)
London	700	.....	Shuttleworth ...	Aug. 10.	
William Hughes	250	.....	——	Aug. 15.	
Slains Castle	504	.....	Petrie	Sept. 10.	
FOR ALEXANDRIA.					
Oriental (New Indian Mail Steamer)	1500	.....	——	Sept. 1.	Southampton.

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (*vid* Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
(*vid* Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14 (per *Zenobia*)	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 13 (per *Berenice*)	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9 (per *Atalanta*)	36	April 17	April 19, &c.
April 4	May 6 (per *Victoria*)	32		

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Marseilles*, on the 4th of August.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR JULY 1840.

7, LEADENHALL STREET, *July 7th*, 1840.

THE papers and letters brought by the late mail from India are to the following dates:—Calcutta, 12th May; Madras, 13th May; Bombay, 23d May; Agra, 7th May; Delhi, 6th May; Ceylon, 1st May; Penang, 11th April; Singapore, 15th April; Maulmain, 1st April; and China, 27th March.

The intelligence is not of much importance. From China, we learn the death of the empress, which is an event of no political importance; and that Peking is in an uneasy state, which appears from several incidents noticed in the extracts we have given from the *Imperial Gazette* published at that capital.

The state of affairs at Canton and Macao was unaltered. The Chinese appear still intent upon resistance, and even upon offensive operations. The arrival of H.M.S. *Druid* had strengthened our naval force.

The China expedition had sailed from India, and successful arrangements appear to have been made in the Straits for victualling it. The hurricane, which visited the Bay of Bengal shortly after its departure, may have caused the ships some damage.

The aspect of affairs beyond the Indus would wear a promising aspect but for the progress of the Russian troops in Khiva, which has excited much alarm. All is quiet in Scinde, the Punjab, and Affghanistan. The troops are moving out of their winter quarters and returning to Cabul, where they will be better prepared to act as emergency may require. Capt. Abbott had reached Khiva, but it would appear that his mission has not succeeded.

Burmah, meanwhile, is tranquil, and so is India generally. From Madras and Bombay, there is no local intelligence of any moment.

CALCUTTA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Cabul, dated 14th April, containing the latest intelligence from that quarter, says: "The king and minister return here at the end of the present month, and a cantonment is being laid out for three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. Whether the regulars will occupy them or not is matter of conjecture. The best thing that could happen to our cause would be the death of the present king and the elevation of his son Timour. The former is thoroughly hated and despised; the

latter is, I have reason to think, liked; and is certainly a gentleman in address and behaviour. The position of affairs at Herat is decidedly bad, and they have been mismanaged. Thousands have been thrown away, and no equivalent received. Yar Mahomed, the minister, indeed king, there, the man whose vigour defended the place against Persia, has no idea of tasting of 'British moderation and forbearance.' We have had a noble season, and a full harvest must ensue; but at present grain is dear, and much misery has been induced, which of course the people have contrasted in his favour with the time of Dost Mahomed. That man was certainly a just, good ruler, and highly popular. A disgraceful event has taken place at Bameean, in my idea. A villager refused to sell grass, and after some altercation fired upon a political party. In consequence, a detachment was ordered out, who stormed the place, put every man to death, thirteen in number, who killed and wounded eighteen of the assailants. Contrasted with the cool way in which Lieut. Inverarity's murderers were treated, this looks more like butchery at political shrines than fair play."

Another letter from Cabul states: "The latest intelligence from Khiva reaches to the 5th of March, being less than two months, which may be considered quick, as, owing to the hostility of the King of Bokhara, the letters come round by Herat. The Russians, in consequence of the great depth of snow upon the ground, were still in their entrenched camp, and were not expected to resume their march before April, so that we shall not hear of their arrival at Khiva till June. Some thirty thousand Usbecks, who attempted to carry off camels, and even attack the camp, were so severely handled, that Abbott thinks they will not attempt to offer further opposition to the Russian advance."

Another letter contains the following statements, as from an authentic source:—"Abbott reached Khiva in safety, and was at first well received by the khan; but at the first interview made a sad boggle of the business, and has since been thrown into prison. At the audience, the khan asked him what terms he had to propose. Abbott stated, the liberation of the Russian prisoners, we paying for them; then a treaty offensive and defensive, and not to allow a single Russian to remain in his country. The khan, fancying we were afraid of the *Russe logue*, immediately rode the high horse, asked what he was to get for doing this, and told Abbott to show his authority; he unfortunately had none, and, what was worse, no money, so the khan kicked him out, and threw him into prison, where he now lies. The Russian general demanded the person of Col. Stoddart, and the Bokhara man was willing enough to free him; but Stoddart refused, saying that if his own countrymen would not liberate him, he would not be indebted to strangers: he is now at large, and, save doing penance as a Mussulman, is comfortable enough."

Letters from Bameean contain intelligence of the assault and capture of a mud fort, about six miles distant from that place, by a detachment under Capt. Garbett, H.A. The garrison were Hazarehs, whose obstinacy compelled Dr. Lord reluctantly to proceed to extremities against them. They rejected our proposals, and laughed at our threats. It would appear that they were all put to death. Little or nothing was found in the fort, which was battered down. Our loss was trifling—one sergeant killed, and a few sepoys.

Letters from Jellalabad, to the 12th April, confirm the intended movements of Shah Soojah, the envoy, and the troops, towards Cabul, which was to take place on the 20th; a change is much required, as the Hindoostanees are getting very sickly. Everything at Jellalabad was tranquil, and

officers were in the habit of riding from Candahar to Jellalabad, attended only by three or four horsemen.

A despatch from Capt. Abbott, at Khiva, states that the Russians, mustering 24,000 strong, with seventy-two pieces of ordnance, were met a few miles from Khiva by the khan's army, when the latter was routed by one round of artillery. The khan offered to give up all the prisoners (slaves), on condition of the withdrawal of the troops, but the Russian general announced his intention of making Khiva a permanent post. The Russians were met by an embassy from Persia, and another from Bokhara. Col. Stoddart was demanded by the Russian general, but refused to proceed to the camp, alleging that he must be given up to the agent of his own sovereign. Capt. Abbott, unfurnished with either funds or credentials, was asked by the Russians what he was doing at Khiva, and the answer being unsatisfactory, he is meanwhile regarded as a spy. The Russians intended to march upon Bokhara.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, April 29, says: "The King of Bokhara has liberated all the Russian slaves, and formed an alliance with the Russians; and it is asserted that he intends advancing with them to Bulleh. The chances are, therefore, that we may come in contact with them sooner than we expected, especially as the envoy talks of sending two or three of the Shah's regiments across the Hindoo-kosh. Burnes writes, that he had received numerous letters from Bokhara, Khiva, and other places, and that his correspondents all agree on the subject of the strength of the Russians."

A private letter says:—"The Russians have taken Khiva, and their minister is at Bokhara, doing no good. They are now our neighbours. The problem of the possibility of a Russian invasion of India is at once solved. They will not attack us till they are prepared for war, but they will send abroad emissaries, who will insinuate themselves into many durbars, and excite jealousies. Take my word for it, the arrival of the Russian minister in our proximity, will make it at least a million a year more expensive to govern India than before. Their embassy will be at Pekin before our fleet is at Canton, thanks to the dilatory conduct of our ministry. The presence of the Russians to the north of Hindoo-kosh, will make it necessary for us to strengthen our posts to the south of it, and I think additional troops must be sent."

Letters from Bameean, of the 1st and 2d May, mention that all is quiet; that the weather was growing milder, and that no more troops are to return to the provinces, in consequence of the appearance of the Russians at Khiva.

The *Delhi Gazette*, April 29, gives the following account of the progress of the Grand Convoy:—

"After leaving the Indus, regular marches were made, and the journey continued to be as pleasant a one as heretofore, until within eleven miles of Peshawur, at a place called Pubbee, when the convoy was overtaken by a storm with heavy rain, which continued with little intermission for thirty hours, overflooding the surrounding country and the greater part of the camp, and doing great damage to private property; but through the great care taken, all the public stores and, fortunately, the ammunition, escaped. The 37th and 48th regiments, who were encamped in the vicinity, also suffered a good deal. The inclemency of the weather detained the convoy for four days, as the roads had been rendered impassable for cattle, when it marched to Peshawur, where Gen. Avetabili, with his wonted hospitality, gladly welcomed the officers. The convoy was met there by Major Gen. Sir Robert Sale, and joined his camp at Jumrood,

thirteen miles towards Jellalabad. The whole force then moved onwards and got safely through the Khybur pass in four days, arriving at Jellalabad on the 10th April, when Col. Wallace gave over his charge, and the convoy was broken up. Major General Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., then published the following order of the day:

"'The Major General has much pleasure in noticing the services of Lieut.-Col. Wallace in having conducted the duties of the valuable convoy entrusted to his charge, in a manner highly to the Major General's satisfaction. Lieut.-Col. Wallace reports the zeal and attention with which the officers attached to the convoy have executed all the duties required of them on this long and arduous march, and the Major General has much pleasure in acknowledging their services on the occasion.'

"Our friends are delighted with the change of climate, and expatiate in ecstacies upon the ice, which is found in all the bazaars, upon the fruits, &c., rivalling those of 'old England,' and even find a luxury in being obliged to wear woollen clothes and sleep with a couple of blankets, while they recollect what they would be undergoing, were they with us to this time.

"The force will proceed to Cabul in two divisions, one on the 27th April, commanded by Major Gen. Sir Robert Sale, and accompanied by the 2d N. I. under Col. Wallace in charge of the ammunition, and the second division will follow on the 29th. Both officers and troops are well, in good spirits, pleased with their trip and future prospects, and still more so at being under the command of their esteemed and gallant Major General. The troops have shewn the greatest discipline and readiness upon all occasions, and have given another proof, if any were necessary, of the reliance to be placed on our sepoys."

The *Delhi Gazette*, April 22, states:—"We learn from Ferozepore, that the 2d N.I. are to go on to Cabul, much to the satisfaction of the 38th, N.I. who will not have to give up their lines for the present. The *Snake*, steamer, left the station about the 9th inst., and the *Comet* was daily looked for on the 16th; two treasure parties were shortly to leave for Sukker, and it was supposed that the experiment would be tried of sending a portion by the *Comet*. It is generally believed that Ferozepore will, ere long, become the head-quarters of the division, and that two cavalry regiments will be cantoned there; it will, however, be a matter of difficulty to support the horses, for the want of forage is very much felt. At any rate, we may look forward to Ferozepore becoming a station of great importance at no very distant period; it will always be a terrible eyesore to the Lahore Court, which at present throws every impediment in the way of the transit of goods, and more especially of timber, which in fact cannot be obtained for building purposes, except at an enormous duty, amounting to almost a prohibitory one, being upwards of a hundred, and sometimes one hundred and fifty per cent. All is said to be quiet in the Punjaub."

The Bolan Rangers are spoken of as a very useful body of men, always conveying their charge in safety through the Pass. So little danger is now apprehended, that officers form small parties and go on fishing excursions in the neighbourhood of the Pass.

Capt. Conolly had gone on an expedition to Khaferistan, a dangerous undertaking, but from the reported disposition of the Kaffers to unite with us, holding out prospects of advantage. They are very inimically disposed towards the Mussulmans, at whose hands they have received the most cruel persecutions, and this may dispose them to a friendly reliance upon us, who, by the followers of Mohumud, are likewise styled Kaffers.

The *Delhi Gazette*, May 6, mentions a report of six new regiments being about to be raised, and a large increase to the artillery; and that orders have been received for the formation of a strong army of observation, which is to remain in Affghanistan.

A letter from Captain Neville, H. M.'s 63rd reg., reports the death of Dr. Woodford, on the 18th April, from being struck by a tiger, in the jungle, on the Attawan river, about 180 miles from Maulmain. Dr. Moreton, H. C. S., narrowly escaped a similar fate. He was rescued by firing the jungle.

At the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Hindu College, on the 20th April, in presence of the Governor General, an essay "on moral courage," by Baboo Dagul Chunder Roy, excited admiration by its sentiments and language.

A criminal indictment has been filed in the Supreme Court, against seven of the leading native officers of the Police, for robbing and plundering the property of a respectable zemindar of Dacca, at present located in Calcutta, and beating and assaulting his servants so severely, that the ribs of one of them was broken by the infliction.

Of the nine Civil Service Annuities available, May 1, under the old rules, *viz.*, at half-premium rate of purchase, only two have been taken up. Messrs. R. P. Nisbet and Charles Phillips (both in England) are the two gentlemen who have been declared by the managers successful in obtaining annuities of 1840-41. The sixth and last annuity of the season 1839-40 accrued to Mr. Archibold Trotter of Patna, who, as also Mr. M. H. Turnbull (who obtained the fifth annuity of 1839-40) resigned the service from the 30th April.

Extract from a letter from Dacca, 4th May:—"The only news is, that we have had very bad weather, with heavy rains, strong southerly winds, and considerable rise of the river. A good deal of the low land and chur plant must have suffered considerably from breakage into the rivers as well as from inundations. Previous to this, indigo prospects were generally very good in this quarter, and as the weather appears to have cleared up, it is still to be hoped there is no very great harm done. Manufacturing the October sowings will commence about the middle of the month."

The Advocate General applied to the Insolvent Debtors' Court to direct the appropriation of the unclaimed dividends on the estate of Palmer and Co. (stated in the *Hurkaru* to amount to *fifty-two lacs*, but which the *Englishman* reduces below *two lacs*) to the benefit of the other creditors.

Vast numbers of forged Bank of Bengal notes are in circulation.

Calcutta was visited on May 1st with a severe gale, which has occasioned much mischief outside, and in the Dacca district. The barometer began to decline as early as 8 A.M. on the 29th April, when it was 29° 74′, and continued to fall gradually on the 30th, with dark, gloomy, close weather, and drizzling squalls from the eastward, but little or no wind, and with calms at times, till the 1st; when the barometer was at 29° 52′, and the gale commenced with a heavy squall at S.E. It is probable, looking at the direction of the wind, and the fall of the barometer, that this hurricane had travelled across the head of the bay from Akyab or Chittagong to about between Point Palmiras and Ganjam, where its greatest force had been felt. Reports from Diamond Harbour state that all the country about that station was flooded. Many villagers had been swept away, and much cattle destroyed. The villagers were deserting the whole country, as the gale was still continuing.

The King of Ava is much disturbed at the prospect, that our expedition to China may pay him a visit afterwards.

An arrival from Ternate at Batavia reports the total destruction of that island by an earthquake on the 14th February.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 8. Capt. W. Grant, major of brigade, to be postmaster at Ferozepore.

9. Lieut. Col. Sir C. M. Wade, C.B., appointed Resident at Indore, from 31st March last, the date of Mr. Bax's sailing for Europe.

Mr. G. R. Clerk, political agent at Umballa, to be also agent to Governor-general for affairs of the Punjab, from 31st March, in suc. to Sir C. M. Wade, C.B.

Ensign Hall, 22d N I, to officiate as adjutant of Joudpore Legion.

Capt. R. Angelo, 34th N I, to be assistant to agent and commissioner at Delhi, v. Lieut. J. H. Phillips dec.

14. Lieut. R. Ouseley, 50th N I, to officiate as an assistant to agent to Governor-general on South-western frontier, during absence, on leave, of Dr. Davidson.

16. Mr. J. Powell, senior, to be sudder ameen at Bijnore.

18. Mr. E. Mitchell to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at Pooree, Cuttack, in room of Assist. Surg. Cumberland, on leave of absence.

Mr. J. R. Barnes to be an assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet.

Ens. F. F. C. Hayes, assistant to commissioner for suppression of Thuggee, to be invested with powers of a joint magistrate in all the districts of the Rohilkund division, as a temporary measure, till close of the current year.

21. Mr. T. C. Loch to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in district of Tirhoot, during absence of Mr. E. A. Samuells.

Lieut. W. C. Hollings, assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Jessore, and Dinagepore, in addition to that of Mymensingh.

Capt. C. Vallancy, assistant to ditto, to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate in Cuttack district.

22. Capt. R. Angelo, assistant to agent at Delhi, to conduct palace duties, as commandant of the Guards, during Capt. Anderson's absence, or until further orders.

23. Mr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to be chemical examiner to Government.

24. Mr. J. B. Mill to be a settlement officer, with retrospective effect from date of his taking charge of settlement duties of district of Rohtuk, under orders of 5th Nov. last.

25. Major J. Manson, commissioner with Bajee Rao at Bithoor, empowered to exercise powers of a joint magistrate within vicinity of town of Bithoor, and in immediate subordination to magistrate of the district.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boolundshahur. Mr. Monckton to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, till further orders.

Mr. J. Maberly to officiate as special deputy collector in Bijnore and Moradabad, in room of Mr. Craigie, who has proceeded to the hills on leave of absence.

28. Mr. D. C. Smyth, to be a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, v. Mr. Braddon retired.

Mr. John French to be additional judge at Tirhoot.

Mr. Wm. St. Quintin to officiate as additional judge at Behar.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chumparun, from 28th March; v. Mr. C. B. Quintin proceeded to England.

Mr. Browne Wood to be a sub-assistant to commissioner of Assam.

Lieut. R. A. Herbert posted as a junior assistant in Saugor District.

29. Mr. James Alexander to conduct duties of offices of Government agent and secretary to Savings Bank during Mr. McClintock's absence, or until further orders.

Capt. St. George D. Showers, 72d N I, to act as secretary to the College, and examiner in the Persian language, during Capt. Marshall's absence.

May 4. Mr. C. B. Trevor to relieve Mr. T. Sandys and officiate until further orders as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Barraset.

5. Capt. F. C. Elwall, assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thugge, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in districts of Behar, Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Purneah, Bhogulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot, and Malda.

Mr. F. W. Russell, civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, resumed charge of his office on 15th April.

6. Mr. C. Phillips permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from 1st May.

8. Mr. W. Blunt to be opium agent at Patna and superintendent of salt chokeys in Behar, v. Mr. A. Trotter resigned.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—April 20. Mr. G. T. Bayfield, leave for one month, to remain at presidency.—Mr. G. F. McClintock, leave for one month, for health.—21. Mr. E. Samuells, leave for one month, on private affairs.—22. Mr. W. Roberts, writer, to proceed to Darjeeling, for six months, on med. cert.—28. Mr. G. W. Battye, additional leave for two months, on medical certificate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 15th, 1840.—Lieut. J. A. Weller, corps of engineers, Superintendent of Allahabad road, to re-assume duties of his appointment from 15th Feb. last.

April 16.—Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast, appointed to divisional staff of Army, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir T. Anburey, Kt. and K C B., deceased.

April 22.—*Engineers.* Lieut. Col. James Peckett to be lieut. col. commandant, Major George Hutchinson to be lieut. colonel, Capt. E. J. Smith, to be major, 1st Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock to be capt., and 2d Lieut. C. L. Spitta to be 1st lieut. from 31st March 1840, in suc. to Major Gen. (Col.) Sir Thomas Anburey, Kt. and K C B., dec.

18th, N. I. Capt. and Brev. Major Robert Kent to be major, Lieut. Charles Brown to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. F. Fanshawe to be lieut. from 15th April 1840, in suc. to Major Wm. Cubitt, deceased.

Capt. E. A. Monro, 39th N I, at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

1st Lieut. W. S. Pillans, deputy commissary of ordnance, promoted to grade of commissary, to complete establishment; and Capt. E. H. Ludlow, of artillery, appointed a deputy commissary.

Brigadier C. W. Hamilton to be a brigadier of 2d Class on establishment, in succession to Major Gen. J. W. Fast, appointed to general staff of army.

Col. E. F. Waters, C B, to command troops at Ferozepore, with temporary rank of a brigadier of 2d Class.

Ensign S. C. A. Swinton, of Infantry, transferred to Cavalry branch of Service, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

The undermentioned officers of the Cavalry and Infantry promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet, from date expressed:—Lieut. G. P. Ricketts, 1st L C, Lieut. William Martin, 52d N I, Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th ditto, and Lieut. J. D. Wilson, 10th ditto, all 18th April, 1840.

Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N I, to officiate as agent for Army Clothing 1st division, during absence of Major Gardner, or until further orders.

April 29.—Capt. R. J. H. Birch, 17th N I, assistant secretary, to be deputy secretary to Government of India in Military Department, with official rank of major.

39th N I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. W. Gilmore, to be captain of a company and Ens. W. Campbell to be lieut., from 22d April 1840, in succession to Capt. E. A. Munro transferred to invalid establishment.

Messrs. John Macpherson and Thomas Thomson, M. D., admitted on establishment as assistant surgeons.

Lieut. John Laughton, corps of engineers, late on deputation to Hurrianah, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Capt. R. G. McGregor, regt. of artillery, at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

May 4.—Brev. Capt. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N I, to be assistant secretary to Government of India in military department.

May 6.—*69th NI* Ens. E. Sissmore to be lieut., from 22d April 1840, v. Lieut. G. Hutchings, deceased.

Lieut. R. P. Alcock, 56th N I, promoted to rank of captain, by brevet, from 29th April 1840.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Fordyce to be capt., and 2d Lieut. F. K. Money to be 1st lieut., from 29th April 1840, in suc. to Capt. R. G. McGregor, transferred to invalid establishment.

E. R. Cardew, M. D., admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Laughton, of engineers, reappointed to situation of executive engineer of Mindnapore division of public works.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 18, 1840.—Lieut. C. S. Bremner to act as adj. to 64th N I, during absence, on leave, of lieut. and adj. C. Prior, date 30th March.

Lieut. H. T. Combe, 1st Europ. regiment, to be interpreter and quarter master to that corps, v. Lieut. J. G. Gerrard attached to Shah Shoojah's service.

Ens. E. D. Byng, at his own request, removed from 49th to 33d N I, as junior of his rank.

April 21.—The Kurnaul station order of 22d March, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel J. Shelton, H.M. 44th Foot, until further orders, confirmed.

Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast, appointed to general staff of army in general orders of 16th April, posted to Saugor division, and directed to join, making over command of troops at Delhi to the next senior officer.

Capt. Daniel Bamfield, 56th N I, to act as dpeuty judge advocate general to Dinapore and Benares divisions, during absence, on service, of Brev. Capt. H. Moore, or until further orders.

23*d N I.* Lieut. C. G. Walsh, 14th N I, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

51*st NI.* Lieut. J. H. Fulton, 3d N I, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

71*st NI.* Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N I, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

April 22.—The following Candahar garrison order by Maj. Gen. W. Nott, confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun, 43d N I, to afford medical aid to staff of garrison and to staff of 2d brigade of infantry, on demise of Assist. Surg. Walker; date 26th Dec. last.

Lieut. R. Munro to act as adj. to 10th N I, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. J. Coke; date 1st April.

Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, attached to 5th bat. artillery, to afford medical aid to a detachment of H.M. troops, under command of Capt. M. Barr; date Cawnpore 6th April.

April 24.—The following removals and postings to take place in regiment of artillery.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. B. Boileau (on furl.) from 6th comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; 1st Lieuts. J. Innes from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 6th comp. 7th bat.; W. Paley (on furl.) from 1st comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; J. H. Smyth, new prom. (on staff employ) to 1st comp. 3d bat.; G. Moir from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 7th bat.

April 25.—1*st L. C.* Lieut. H. F. Dunsford, 59th N I, to act as interpreter and quarter master, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. G. Reid, or until further orders.

39*th N I.* Ens. J. G. Holmes, 59th reg., to act as interp. and qr. master, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. F. E. Voyle, or until further orders.

Ens. A. Meyer (recently admitted into service) to do duty with 69th N I, at Berhampore, and directed to join.

Cornet S. C. A. Swinton, to do duty with 8th L C, at Cawnpore.

April 28.—Surgeon R. Laughton, 27th N I, to afford medical aid to jail at Ferozepore, date, 3d April.

Lieut. T. C. Birch to act as adj. to 31st N I on departure, on leave, of Lieut W. P. Hampton; date, 11th April.

Lieut. Col. R. Benson (on furl.) removed from 68th to 74th N I., and Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, from latter to former corps.

April 29.—The following orders confirmed, under sanction of Government:—The Sirhind divison order of 30th March, directing all reports of the division to be made to Brigadier C. W. Hamilton, on the departure of Major Gen. M. Boyd, on leave of absence.—The Saugor division order of 31st March, directing all reports of the division to be made to Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, 1st N I, consequent on death of Maj. Gen. Sir T. Anburey, Kt and K. C. B.

Capt. A. Wilson, regt. of artillery, to repair to Cawnpore forthwith, and assume command of 5th bat. during absence of Lieut. Col. Commandant W. H. L. Frith, or until further orders.

Surg. J. McGaveston to afford medical aid to political agent of Kotah and his establishment, during period the agency may remain at Nusseerabad; date of order, 15th April.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner, to do duty with 2d Europ. regt.; date Hazareebaugh, 16th April.

Brigadier C. W. Hamilton, appointed to command of garrison and station of Delhi, and directed to proceed forthwith to join, making over command of troops in Sirhind division to next senior officer.

Ens. A. H. Trevor, at his own request, removed from 15th to 58th N I, junior of his rank.

April 30.—Lieut. Anthony Martin, 33d N I, to be adjutant to the corps. v Macadam promoted.

May 1.—Surg. A. M. Clark, 13th N I, to relieve Assist. Surg. Guise from medical duties of jail of Banda; date 16th April.

May 2.—Lieut. J. Whitefoord to act as division staff at Cawnpore, during period Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid may retain command of 5th bat. artillery; date 17th April.

1st-Lieut. F. W. Cornish to act as adj. and qu. master to 5th bat. artillery, during period Brev. Capt. Reid may remain in command of it; date 17th April.

Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., now attached to H.M. 21st Fusileers, directed to proceed to Dum-Dum, and to do duty with artillery at that station; and Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, recently admitted into service, to join and do duty with 21st Fusileers, until further orders.

Lieut. J. Laughton, of engineers, directed to join corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

May 5.—Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid, 7th, to continue in command of 5th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, as a temporary arrangement, until relieved by Capt. A. Wilson; date Cawnpore 22d April.

Surg. W. Jacob, 38th N I, to afford medical aid to gaol at Ferozepore, and Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, M.D, 4th local horse, to assume medical charge of 27th N I, consequent on departure of Surg. R. Laughton; date 19th April.

Brev. Major J. T. Croft, 34th N I, to be a brigade major to troops at Agra, v. Capt. Moule, permitted to resign that situation.

Capt. S. Browne, 66th N I, appointed to conduct duties of major of brigade, from 23d April, to troops stationed at Cawnpore.

Surg. M. Powell removed from 64th to 29th N I.

Surg. R. Macintosh (new prom.) posted to 64th N I.

Capt. F. R. Bazely, commissary of ordnance, removed from Chunar to Delhi magazine.

Capt. E. H. Ludlow, deputy commissary of ordnance, posted to Chunar magazine, and directed to join.

Deputy Commissary J. Cross (who has recently returned from Penang) posted to Delhi magaxine, and directed to join.

May 6.—Surg. J. O'Dwyer, 69th N I, to afford medical aid to depôt of H.M. 26th Foot; date Berhampore 27th April.

Ens. H. R. Shawe, who was posted to 1st Europ. regt. in orders of 23d Jan. last, required to proceed to Dinapore, and to do duty with detachment of the regt. at that place, until further orders, instead of with depôt of corps at Agra, as originally directed.

Returned from duty to Europe.—April 22. Capt. F. Tweedale, 8th L C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 22. Surg. H. Newmarch, for health.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, for health.—May 6. Lieut. T. S. Jervis, 71st N I, for health.

To visit Presidency.—April 18. Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L C, from 1st May to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—28. Lieut Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, artillery, from 19th April to 31st May, on private affairs.—29. Lieut. G. Hutchings, 69th N I, on medical certificate.

To visit Simla.—April 22. Major Richard Gardner, 13th N I, from 1st May to middle of Nov. next, on private affairs.

To Van Dieman's Land.—May 6. Major J. A. Thompson, 1st European regiment, for two years, for health.

To visit Rungpore and Darjeeling.—April 18. Lieut. A. Campbell, 1st L C, from 10th April to 10th Jan. 1841, on private affairs.

To visit Darjeeling.—May 6. Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th N I, for eight months, on medical certificate.

To visit Cheera Poonjee.—April 22. Major H. Carter, 73d N I, for six months, on medical certificate.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

April 22 and 30.—The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

16th L. Drags. Cornet Patrick Dynon to be adjutant, v. Havelock promoted, 16th April 1840.

44th Foot. Lieut. W. C. Sheppard to be adjutant, v. Pottinger who resigns the adjutancy, 29th April 1840.—Ensign J. C. Bartley to be lieut. by purchase, v. King retired, 1st May 1840.

The Commander-in-chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the rank of Captain by brevet in the East Indies only:—Lieuts. W. F. Clarke, 16th Foot, from 25th Nov. 1839; L. Desborough, 3d Foot, from 10th April 1840; H. D. Lacy, 3d Foot, from 11th ditto; and C. S. Teale, 4th Foot, from 7th ditto.

Assist. Surg. Currie, 3d Foot, to do duty with 16th Lancers, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Chapman, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Jackson, 6th Foot, to afford medical aid to Capt. Campbell's detachment of recruits at Chinsurah, as a temporary arrangement.

Capt. Brown to act as paymaster to 57th Foot, on responsibility of committee of paymastership of that corps, v. Paymaster Moore removed to 2d Foot.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—April 22. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. T. Colman, and Lieut. T. A. Heriott, 55th Foot, for two years, for health.—Major P. Baylee, 63d Foot, for one year, ditto ditto.—20. Capt. T. F. Hart, 94th Foot, for two years, on private affairs.—Capt. Valiant, 40th Foot, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 20.—*Sarah*, from Muscat; *Currency*, from Liverpool; *Jumna*, from ditto; *Jessy*, from Penang—21. *Mary and Jane*, from Cape.—22. *Louisa Munro*, from Mauritius and Madras.—23. *Solide*, from Bourbon.—24. *China*, from Sydney.—25. *Lawrence*, from Liverpool; *Abbotsford*, from Mauritius.—26. *Agnes*, from Bombay and Madras; *Samdanny*, from Cannanore.—27. *Thetis*, from Cape and Madras; *Swallow*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Euphrates*, from Sydney and Singapore.—28. *Persian*, from Liverpool; *Woolwich*, from Amherst; *Trial*, from Moulmein and Amherst; *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—29. *Vencattareddy*, from Singapore and Penang; *Margaret*, from Rangoon.—May 2. *La Belle Alliance*, from Madras.—3. *Amelia*, from Singapore; *Advocate*, from London; *Christopher Rawson*, from Rangoon.—4. *Warrior*, from Cape and Mauritius; *Elephanta*, from Glasgow; *Harlequin*, from Singapore.—6. *Gentoo*, from Liverpool.—8 *Cashmere Merchant*, from Coringa, &c.—9. *Hydroose*, from Bombay and Mangalore.—11. *Sucrier*, from Sydney, Batavia, and Pondicherry; *Cornwallis*, from Bombay; *Recovery*, from Bombay.

Sailed from Saugor.

April 17.—*Freak*, for Bombay; *Tenasserim*, for Singapore.—19. H. C. St. *Madagascar*, for general service.—20. *Isabella*, for Singapore; *Algerine*.—22. *Vectis*, for Cape (since put back); *George and Mary*, for London; *Syria*, for Bombay; *Euphrasia*, for Mauritius; *Stalkart*, for Singapore; *Nussarath Shaw*, for Singapore, (since put back); *Mermaid*, for Singapore; *John Hayes*, for Mauritius; *Eagle*, for Singapore.—23. *Flowers of Ugie*, for Mauritius.—25. *Mahomed Shaw*, for Singapore; *Isabella Robertson*, for Singapore.—27. *Brilliant*, for Moulmein (since on shore in the Hooghly).—May 1. *Allerton*, for Mauritius (since on shore).—3. *Futtay Salam*, for China.—*Elizabeth*, for Mauritius; *Superbe*, for Bourdeaux; *Shepherdess*, for London; *David Malcolm*, for Singapore and China; *John Cree*, for Greenock.—9. H. M. S. *Conway*, to sea; *Young Hebe*; *Adams*, for Mauritius.—19. *Mauricien*, for Bourbon; *Victoria*, for Penang and Singapore; *Indian Queen*; *Andromeda*, for London.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 20th. *Dalmatia*, for Boston; *Adrastus*, for Liverpool.—21. *William Wilson*.—23. *Clown*, for Singapore.—25. *Coringa Packet*, for Singapore and China.—28. *William*, for Singapore.—29. *Mariam*, for Singapore; *William Wilson*, for ditto.—May 8. *William Dampier*, for Moulmein.—10. *William Gales*, for London.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Agnes, from Bombay: Captain M. G. Dennis, H. M. 6th Regt., commanding troops on board; Ensigns T. B. Speedy, — Cureton, and R. Parker, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Dr. Jackson, H. M. 6th Regt.

Per Thetis, from Cape: Lieut. and Mrs. Pott; Mrs. Roche.—*From Madras*: Mr. Baillie.

Per Swallow, from Mauritius: Mr. Gardyne, mariner, Mr. Karnin.—*From Madras*: H. Holroyd, Esq.

Per Woolwich, from Moulmein: Captain Rawstone, H. M. 62d Regt.; Ensign Hardey, H. M. 63d ditto; William Moulds, Esq. merchant.

Per Elizabeth, from Rangoon: Messrs. Agabeg and J. Sarkies, merchants; Master A. C. Arratoon.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Bombay: Rev. Dr. Duff and Mrs. Duff.—*From Madras:* Lieut. White, H. M.'s 44th Regt.

Per Christopher Rawson, from Rangoon: Mr. T. W. Morris and Mr. Geo. Robson, free mariners, ; Mr. G. S. Apcar, merchant.

Freights to London, (May 12).—Rates are still supported; in fact, they show an improvement on light freights. The following are the quotations of the day :—Saltpetre, £6 to £6 6s. per ton; Sugar, £6 10s.; Rice, £6 10s. to £6 15s.; Oil Seeds, £6 6s. to £6 10s.; Hides, £5 10s. to £6.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Rum, £6 6s.; Indigo, £6 to £6 6s.; Silk Piece Goods, £6 10s. to £7.; Raw Silk, £7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. At Hansi, the lady of James Anderson Staig, Esq., of a daughter.

March 23. At Loodhianah, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant William Blackwood, 59th N I, of a son.

31. At Futteyghur, the lady of George Gordon Moir, Esq., of a daughter.

April 3. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant C. Ireland, 11th regiment N I, of a son.

4. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. George Bridge, of her Majesty's 3d Foot (or the Buffs), of a daughter.

5. At Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

17. Mrs. T. Ross, of a still-born child.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Sutherland, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a son.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edmund Wilkinson, of a son.

— At Soobathoo, the lady of Capt. McCausland, of a son.

— At Cossimbazar, the lady of Welby Jackson, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

21. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of William Vansittart, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

23. At Simlah, the lady of Lieut. E. S. Capel, 53d regt. N I, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. William Robert Wallis, junior, of a son.

24. At Ballygunge, the lady of Lieut. Betts, H. M. 26th Regt,. of a daughter.

25. At Agra, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a son.

27. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Mathias, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas A. Madge, of a daughter.

30. At Jessore, the lady of J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., civil service, of a son.

May 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Bagnell, jun., of a son.

3 At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Leech, of a daughter.

— At Pooree, the lady of E. T. Trevor, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of E. D. Barwell, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Francis, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. F. Tucker, of a son.

— At Balasore, the lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Broadhead, of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Howatson, of a son.

8. At Serampore, the lady of George Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of A. W. Kemp, Esq., attorney at law, of a son.

— At Ballygunge, Mrs. C. F. Holmes, of a son.

Lately.—The lady of Lawrence De Souza, Esq., of a son.

— At Tezpore, Assam, Mrs. C. E. Fenwick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 7. At Calcutta, Capt. Arthur Broome, of the regiment of artillery, A.D.C. to the Governor-general, to Mrs. Julia Kent.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Clarkson, of the firm of Messrs. Hughes and Templer, veterinary surgeons, to Miss E. Taylor, of the Allipore School.

22. At Calcutta, William Waltheof Swinden, Esq., to Matilda Ellenora, eldest daughter of Aaron Rutledge, Esq., regimental school-master, Dum-Dum.

25. At Calcutta, H. H. Delamain, Esq., Bengal artillery, to Jane, only daughter of Capt. Henry Lloyd, 36th regiment N I.

28. At Goruckpore, Lieut. Charles Pattenson, 4th regiment N I, to Mrs. Frances Courage.

April 28. At Agra, Henry A. Carne, Esq., to Ellen Anne, eldest daughter of the late P. Bowman, Esq., of Arundel, Sussex.

May 1. At Benares, the Rev. James Kennedy, M.A., to Margaret, daughter of Mr. J. Walker, Aberdeen, North Britain.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles James Coffey, second officer of the *David Malcolm*, to Mary Ann Cecelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. N. Burgess, of Calcutta, formerly a tanner and currier.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Alexander Bolton to Miss Harriott Hosmer.

DEATHS.

March 20. At Moulmein, Assist. Surg. Charles Woodford, H C S, attached to H M 63d regiment, from severe wounds inflicted by a tiger, on the 18th, when on a shooting excursion, on the banks of the Attaran river. His remains were brought into Moulmein, and interred on the 22d, with military honours.

April 2. At Agra, Mr. P. J. Clementine, aged 64.

9. At Colombo, Mr. Joseph Richardson, branch pilot, aged 45.

14. At Kurnaul, Julia Frances, youngest daughter of H. G. C. Plowden, Esq., 9th light cavalry.

— At Loodianah, from the effects of hooping-cough, Ashley Maria, aged 7 years, child of Lieut. R. W. Elton, of the 59th regiment N I.

16. At Midnapore, Henrietta Sinaes, wife of Mr. John De Monte Sinaes, aged 39.

17. In her 28th year, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Ross. of the pilot service.

— At Chittagong, Fulwar Henry, eldest son of F. Skipwith, Esq., civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Gomes, aged 17.

— At Calcutta, Cothick A. Cavorke, Esq., aged 47.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. Emil Von-Dehn, assistant to Mr. John Cameron, coach-builder, aged 28.

— At Chittagong, Eliza, wife of E. R. Boileau, Esq., revenue-surveyor, aged 15.

— At Lohoo Ghat, in Kumaoon, Charlotte, wife of Major Stuart Corbett, commanding the Kumaoon Battalion.

20. In Fort William, Mary, aged 30, wife of Lieut. Peter Craufurd, of Her Majesty's 21st Fusileers. She was attacked by cholera in the morning, and died at noon; her only daughter having been carried off as suddenly by the same complaint on the preceding Tuesday.

22. At Calcutta, Louisa Mary, wife of Mr. William Mitchell.

— Near Kishnaghur, while proceeding on sick leave to Calcutta, Lieutenant George Hutchings, 69th Regiment N I.

24. At Kurnaul, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late surgeon John Bunce, of the Bengal establishment, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, suddenly, of apoplexy, André Arson, Esq. wine merchant, aged 60.

25. Mr. Edward Randle, second officer of the *Lord Amherst*, after a few hours illness, of cholera.

— On board the *Superbe*, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major Missing, B N I, aged 40.

26. At Calcutta, Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Babonau, of Agra, of cholera.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Temperance Robertson, aged 28.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Mary Baillie, relict of the late Major William Baillie, of the Engineers, aged 69.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. George Christie, of the ship *John Cree*, of Glasgow, aged 34.

— At Calcutta, W. F. Pennington, Esq., late executive officer, Midnapore, aged 39.

— At Agra, Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of P. B. Reid, Esq., aged 8 years.

29. At Barrackpoor, Charlotte, wife of Captain A. H. Boileau, Bengal Engineers, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Rosa Cook, aged 70.

30. At Calcutta, Alletta, wife of Captain G. B. P. Field, late of the Honorable Company's Service, after a few hours illness, of the cholera, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Ann Roberts, relict of the late W. Roberts, Esq. of Dummah Factory, aged 46.

May 1. At Calcutta, Amelia, wife of Mr. E. Bartlett, Company's Marine, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Rachael Theresa Arrowsmith, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Johana Rose Fleury, aged 60.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Sandys, lady of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq. civil service, aged 28.

May 2. At Calcutta, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Abro, aged 12 years.
— John, second son of Mr. G. H. Poole, aged 13.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Helena Conyers, aged 65.
6. At Calcutta, Lieut. McKnight, 21st Fusiliers, of cholera.
9. At Kidderpore, Mr. Samuel Comark Cook, aged 27.
11. At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Dr. R. G. Lewis, son of Dr. Lewis, of Dinham hall, Ludlow.
Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. Ford, head bailiff of the Court of Requests.
— At Sheebpoor, Zillah Backergunge, of cholera, Flora, wife of Mr. John Benjamin Lewis, aged 23.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pooree and the surrounding district was visited on the 30th April by a terrific storm; every bungalow at the station, and almost every house in the city are blown down. The surrounding villages have equally suffered, and the property, as well as lives, that have been lost, could not be calculated. Many have lost their all. One family of eight persons were crushed by a single tree. The temple of Juggernauth is uninjured.

Lord Elphinstone's health, on the 21st April, was greatly improved, though he is still unable to walk.

The Major-general Commanding the Forces intended to proceed on a tour of review and inspection through the Centre and Mysore divisions, about the 10th June.

We learn from Secunderabad that a serious attack was a few days since made by the villagers of Cokutapilly on the Jaulna road upon a party of grass-cutters of the 1st cavalry. It seems that the grass cutters on reaching the neighbourhood of the village, had been warned off, but that no attention was thereunto paid, as they had orders to get their grass from that place, and in consequence the villagers in a body attacked them with spears, swords, stones, and clubs, which they used most unmercifully on the poor women, one of whom had her arm broken in two places, and four persons were brought into cantonment on the verge of death.—*U. S. Gaz.*, *May* 8.

The Government Bank is to be re-organized on such principles as will allow the public generally not only to participate in its advantages more largely as customers, but to share in its privileges as proprietors.

A letter from Meerut states that eleven sepoys, proceeding home from Loodiana and Kurnaul, were *thugged*, near Haupper.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1840.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Major General commanding the army in chief, to declare that when an officer fails to carry into effect any financial arrangement duly promulgated in general orders, he shall be held personally responsible for whatever sums may, in direct contravention of the plain letter thereof, be drawn by him, after the receipt of the order, either on his own account or on that of native commissioned and European and native non commissioned and inferior grades, and he shall accordingly be subject to retrenchment, from his personal pay and allowances, of all sums so overdrawn, no portion of which shall as heretofore be recoverable by him from the native commissioned or European and native non-commissioned and inferior grades.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 17. E. Newbery, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Walker on leave, or until further orders.
T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.
G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Newbery on other duty, or until further orders.

P. Irvine, Esq. to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

R. Hichens, Esq. to act as register of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, during employment of Mr. Beauchamp on other duty, or until further orders.

28. C. H. Halletts, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Freese on leave, or until further orders.

T. Onslow, Esq., to act as deputy collector of land customs at Madras, during employment of Mr. Huddleston on other duty, or until further orders.

T. Clarke, Esq., to act as deputy register of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adalut, during absence of Mr. Davidson on sick certificate, or until further orders.

D. Mayne, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

G. S. Forbes, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Copleston on leave, or until further orders.

R. G. Clarke, Esq., to act as head assistant to Register of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adalut, during employment of Mr. T. Clarke on other duty, or until further orders.

May 5. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as a member of Mint Committee, during absence of Robert Clerk, Esq., from Presidency on duty, vice Dickinson relieved.

9. J. F. McKennie, Esq., to act as assistant master attendant, during absence of Mr. H. Dalrymple on sick certificate.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division, delivered over charge of his office, on the 27th April, to the 2nd judge of that court.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., acting principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, received charge of that district from W. H. Babington, Esq. on the 28th April.

Attained Rank:—Messrs. G. S. Greenway and T. Pycroft, as senior merchants, on 1st April 1840.

Obtained leave of absence.—April 17. J. Walker, Esq., for three months, to Bangalore, on private affairs.—18. Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, for one month, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—25. G. J. Waters, for one month, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—28. A. Freese, Esq. for three months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.—May 2. W. H. Babington, Esq., absence for one month, on private affairs. —5. F. Copleston, Esq., in extension till the 31st July 1840, on sick certificate. —9. W. D. Davis, Esq., leave for one month to visit Palmanair,

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 2.—The venerable Archdeacon Harper, M. A., permitted to be absent from his duties as senior chaplain of the presidency, for three months from the date of his quitting his district.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1840.—Authentic intelligence having been received of the death of Major General J. D. Greenhill, C.B., of the infantry, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations in rank:—

Infantry. Senior Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. L. Evans, C.B., to be colonel, v. Greenhill deceased; date of commission 15th Feb. 1840.

Lieut. Colonel L. Macdowall to take rank from 15th Feb. 1840, in succession to Evans promoted.

23d Light Inf. Major F. Welland, Captain T. W. Cooke, and Lieut. G. C. Dickson, to take rank from 15th Feb. 1840, in succession to Macdowall promoted.

Major John Wallace, from 46th regiment Native Infantry, to be lieut. colonel, v. Dalgairns retired; date of commission 29th Feb. 1840.

46th NI. Captain James Low to be major, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Charles Rowlandson to be captain, and Ensign W. E. P. Welliton to be lieutenant, in succession to Wallace promoted; date of commissions 29th Feb. 1840.

In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major General) J. D. Greenhill, C.B., of the Infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Colonel James Wahab, C.B.,—to a half share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from the 16th Feb. 1840.

Cadets of Infantry T. H. Atkinson and John Christie admitted on establishment and promoted to ensigns.

Artillery. Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. M. Burton to be colonel, Major George Conran to be lieut. colonel, Captain (Brevet Major) John Wynch to be

major, 1st-Lieut. (Brevet Captain) G. W. Y. Simpson to be captain, and 2d-Lieut. F. C. Vardon to be 1st lieut., v. Pearse deceased; date of coms. 26th Feb. 1840.

April 28.—*1st European Regt.* (right wing). Lieut. T. H. Hall to be captain.

Lieut. G. W. Mackenzie to take rank from 16th Dec. 1839, v. Doveton retired.

Ensign C. J. Allardyce to be lieutenant, v. Walhouse resigned; date of commission 15th Feb. 1840.

Lieut. C. A. Orr, of engineers, to be superintending engineer Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Captain Atkinson.

Messrs. Moses Rogers, Charles Barclay, and James Peter, M.D., admitted on establishment as assistant surgeons, and directed to do duty under the surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

The services of Major C. Hosmer, of artillery, replaced at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces.

The services of Lieut. T. P. Walsh, 52d Native Infantry, placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in Affghanistan.

May 1.—9th N I. Lieut. Thomas Haines to be adjutant

Lieut. J. Halpin, 30th N I, permitted to resign appointment of adjutant of that corps.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain F. J. Brown, 4th battalion artillery, permitted to resign service of East India Company, in compliance with his request.

Major F. Minchin, 47th N I, at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

May 5.—*47th* N I, Captain B. B. Shee, K. L. S. to be major, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Charles Taylor to be captain, and Ensign D. G. Pollard to be Lieutenant, vice Minchin invalided; date of coms. 1st May 1840.

2d Bat. Artillery. Lieutenant G. Rowlandson to be adjutant and quarter master.

4th Bat. Artillery. 2d Lieut. W. B. Stevens to be quarter master and interpreter.

The name of Lieut. Joseph Mc Cormic Ferrie, 40th N I, directed to be removed from list of army from this date.

May 8.—*40th N I.* Ensign T. L. Jackson, to be lieutenant, v. Ferrie removed from list of army; date 5th May 1840.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet, from 6th May:—Lieuts. W. S. Ommanney, 2d L C; Henry Green, 18th N I; Robert Gill, 44th do.; Charles Taylor, 48th do.; W. C. Onslow, 44th do.; W. E. Lockhart, 45th do.; R. R. Scutt, 52d do.; T. G. Silver, 20th do.; Thomas Maclean, 39th do.; Henry Gordon, 18th do.; Edward Wardroper, 37th do.; De Renzie James Brett, 31st do.; Henry Colbeck, 4th do.; S. C. Briggs, 31st do.; W. S. Mitchell, 22d do.; George Foster, 49th do.; C. W. Hodson, 16th do.

May 12.—*39th N I.* Ensign R. S. Dobbie to be lieutenant, v. Maclean deceased; date of com. 5th May 1840.

Lieut. R. W. H. Leycester, 19th N I, to be deputy paymaster, Tenasserim provinces.

Head-Quarters, April 22, 1840.—The appointment in orders of 20th April of Lieut. J. E. Palmer, 4th regiment, to act as quarter-master and interpreter to 48th regiment cancelled.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer, 4*th* regiment, to act as quarter-master and interpreter to 32d regiment until further orders.

Ensign Thomas Ruggles Fisher, recently arrived and promoted, appointed to do duty with 4th N I, until further orders.

April 23.—W. W. Whelpdale, 19th N I, directed to proceed to Pambaum and place himself under orders of Lieut. Jenkins.

April 25.—The following postings and removals ordered in artillery:—Colonel W. M. Burton (late promotion) to horse brigade; Lieut. Col. G. Conran (late promotion) to horse brigade; Major J. M. Ley, from 3d battalion to horse brigade; Major J. Wynch (late promotion) to 3d battalion; Capt. A. G. Hyslop from 4th battalion to horse brigade; Capt. G. W. Y. Simpson (late promotion) to 4th battalion; 1st Lieut. F. C. Vardon (late promotion) to 2d battalion.

Colonel R. L. Evans, C.B. (late promotion) posted to 37th regiment.

Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Napier removed from 12th to 28th regiment, and Lieut. Colonel John Morgan, C.B., from latter to former corps.

The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, appointed to do duty:—Ensigns T. H. Atkinson and John Christie, with 33d N I.

May 2.—Major Frederick Minchin, recently transferred to invalid establishment, posted to 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

May 4.—Ensign C. B. Stevens removed, at his own request, from 21st to 23d L I, which corps he will join and rank next below Ensign A. H. M. Chesney.

May 5.—The Officer commanding the army in chief being about to proceed on a tour of inspection and review through the Centre and Mysore divisions of the army, will be accompanied by the following officers:—The Adjutant General of the Army; Deputy Adjutant General H.M. Forces; Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army; Military Secretary; Persian Interpreter; Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army; Assistant Adjutant General of the Army; the Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. G. Rowlandson removed from 4th to the 2d batt. artillery; and Lieut. F. B. Ashley from latter to former corps.

Capt. H. Roberts, 9th Regt., to act as quarter-master and interpreter of that corps until further orders.

May 7.—Lieut. G. Frend, aide-de-camp to officer commanding the army in chief, to be considered as having proceeded on duty to Bangalore from 13th April, there to await the major general's arrival.

May 8.—Captain W. Russell, 18th Regt., to act as quarter-master and interpreter of that corps until further orders, v. Johnson relieved at his own request.

May 11.—Major Gen. John Woulfe permitted to reside and draw his pay at Bellary until further orders.

Assist. Surgeon H. Smith removed from doing duty at presidency general hospital, to do duty with 1st Madras European Regt. until an opportunity may offer for his proceeding to join H. M. 39th Regt. at Kamptee.

Examinations.—Lieut. T. Haines, acting quarter-master 9th Regt., having been examined in the Hindoostance language by a committee at Cannanore, has been reported qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. and acting quarter-master F. W. Baynes, 22d Regt., and Lieut. R. P. Podmore, 44th, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Vizagapatam, have been reported qualified as interpreters.

The usual moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Podmore.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 1. Capt. A. Adams, 44th N. I. (to embark from Bombay).—5. Lieut. T. W. Strachey, 26th N. I., for one year, on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay, (to embark from Bombay).—12. Assist. Surg. J. Mathison, M. D., for health.

To coast and Neilgherries.—May 12. Lieut. R. Jackson, 31st L. I., on sick certificate, until 31st Dec. 1841 (to embark from Moulmein).

To Ceylon and Neilgherries.—April 24. Lieut. W. Garrow, 9th N. I., till 1st Oct. 1840.

To Neilgherries.—April 24. Lieut. W. J. Cook, 8th N. I, until 1st March 1841 on sick certificate (leave granted by government of Penang, &c.)

To Bangalore and Neilgherries.—May 5. Surg. L. G. Ford, 3d member of Medical Board, on sick certificate, until 31st Dec. 1840.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 22. *Isadora*, from Vizagapatam.—25. *Edward Robinson*, from Mauritius.—39. *Cecilia*, from Mangalore, &c.—May 1. *Hydroose*, from Bombay and Malabar coast.—2. *Clarissa*, from Penang.—4. *Amelia Thompson*, from Penang.—5. *La Corneline* corvette, from Pondicherry.—6. *Ganges*, from Malacca.—10. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam.

Departures.

April 21. *Agnes*, for Calcutta; *Thetis*, for Calcutta.—22. *Swallow*, for Calcutta; *Charles Dumergue*, for northern ports.—24. *La Belle Alliance*, for Calcutta.—May 3. *Hydroose*, for Calcutta.—6. *Isadora*, for Masulipatam; *Anna*, for Moulmein.—10. *Fleetwood*, for London.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Clarissa, from Penang: Major Nottidge; Lieuts. Pinnock, Roper, and Beadle; G. H. Maxwell, Esq., and a detachment 12th N I.

Per Amelia Thompson, from Penang: Major Corbett; Captain and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. Johnstone; Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone; Lieut. Cooper; Ensign Halliday; Asst. Surgeons Mathison and Pritchard; the head quarters of the 12th regt. N. I, consisting of 429 Sepoys and followers.

Per Ganges, from Malacca: Capt. and Mrs. Rooke; Lieut. Stevenson; Ensign and Mrs. Eckford; Ensign Kensington, Mrs. White; Surgeon Middlemass; 6 children; asst. Apothecary C. Dashwood, 193 native troops and followers.

Passengers Sailed

Per Agnes, for Calcutta: 5 officers, 125 privates, 3 women, and 3 children, H. M. 13th regt. light infantry.

Per Charles Dumergue, for Northern Ports: Mrs. Rose; Miss Molton; Captain Rose; Captain Macleane; John Mackenzie, Esq.; Lieut. Dumergue; Dr. Adams; 2 men, 1 woman, and 4 children C. E. V. bat.

Per Fleetwood, for London: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Vizianagram, the lady of Major T. L. Green, 50th N. I., of a daughter.

April 2. At Negapatam, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Haswell, of a son.

15. The wife of Mr. R. W. Norfor, of a daughter.

17. The lady of R. Taylor, Esq., 2d L. C., of a son.

20. At Hingolee, the lady of Captain Lysaght, Bengal European Regiment, and Brigade Major and Paymaster Hingolee Division, H. H. the Nizam's Service, of a daughter.

25. At Ahmednugger, the lady of Major J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st Regt. Madras army, of a son.

26. At Secunderabad, the lady of Captain McGoun, of a daughter.

28. The wife of Mr. John Gregory, of a daughter.

30. At Madras, the wife of Mr. G. G. White, of a son.

May 1. At Bellary, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

3. The wife of Mr. Wm. Mellican, of a daughter.

4. At Bangalore, the lady of W. K. Hay, Esq., Surgeon, Horse Brigade Artillery, of a daughter.

— At the Remount Depôt, Ossoor, the wife of Captain John Hill, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

7. At Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. Colonel P. E. Craigie, H. M. 55th regt., of a daughter.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of Francis Russell, Esq. 22d regt., N. I., of a son.

9. At the Presidency, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 22. At Waltair, Asst. Surgeon John McKenna, M. D., 44th regt. N. I, to Miss Jane Smith.

27. At Madras, James Supple, Esq., Madras Medical Establishment, to Maria Hosannah, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. D. F. Chambers, of H. M. 89th Foot.

28. At Madras, Mr. Henry Gibbs, to Miss Mary Boyd.

DEATHS.

April 24. At Kamptee, in her 24th year, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of Lieut. Colonel Wakefield, commanding H. M. 39th Regt., of remittent fever.

27. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. W. B. Goodrich, H. M. 57th Regt.

May 5. At Secunderabad, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Maclean, 39th N. I., assistant adjutant general of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

8. Mr. Peter Cosmo Cassin, head clerk of the medical board office, aged 38.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Wellington*, Lieut. J. A. Prendergast, of the Madras Horse Artillery.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the movements of regiments and other indications, suspicions are afloat that some active measures are in contemplation connected with the advance of the Russians upon Khiva.

Apprehensions of the plague prevailing in the towns on the Persian Gulf, or in the countries through which the mails are to be sent by that route during the monsoon (whereby delay might be occasioned from quarantine or fumigation), measures, it is said, have been adopted to have the letters conveyed, not in leather bags, as on former occasions, but in iron boxes, as they are now sent by the steamers to Europe.

The Bombay *Price Current*, May 23, gives the following report of the Bombay Money Market:—"The exchanges remain very stationary, with hardly any variation. Bills have been sold at 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d. at six months' sight. The transactions in Government securities have been large during the past week, particularly in the 4 per cents. of both loans, though the second or 1835-36 still maintains the preference. In 5 per cent. paper there have also been some rather extensive transfers at rather higher rates. To the investment of the floating capital of the public institutions lately started here, is no doubt to be attributed, in a great measure, this improved demand for Government paper."

The Superintendent of the Indian Navy has given notice of his being ready to receive tenders for the conveyance of ordnance stores, to the extent of about three hundred tons, to the Persian Gulf. It is supposed to be for the purposes of the troops now occupying Karrack.

The Indian Navy is said to be so short of officers, that the Government are taking all they can get from merchant-vessels, as acting masters, and are sending them, instead of their own officers, in the steamers to Suez, for which they receive a salary of Rs. 195. The little iron steamers for the Indus are also officered in the same way.

Letters from Goa state that orders from the Portuguese Government came by the overland mail to the Governor of that settlement to prepare a body of troops, and to send them, with all possible despatch, to Macao, in order to aid in the defence of that city.—*Courier, April* 21.

Cholera had broken out with violence at Panwell in the beginning of May.

The Bank have reduced the interest upon loans on Government paper from 6 to 5 per cent. The directors of the bank, finding their notes at a discount in the bazaar, offer to discount them.

Mr. Gibbard, who had been committed to gaol on a charge of causing the death of certain natives, has been admitted to bail to answer the charge at the next jury sessions.

The *Bombay Times*, May 20, mentions the lamentable effects of a wandering in the desert of a party under command of Lieuts. Clarke and Vardon, in Upper Scinde. Those officers, with a small detachment of irregular horse, had been sent out after some plundering bodies of Beloochies, and when crossing the desert, through some mischance not explained, permitted their guide to leave them; they lost their way, and were wandering through the whole of a fearfully hot day; towards evening they fortunately discovered a rising ground which was known to them, and thence eventually found their way to camp near Pullajee, after dreadful suffering. Clarke had a stroke of the sun; Vardon was delirious; twenty-eight men, unable to proceed, fell in the desert, but were all brought in alive. Had they not in the course of the day providentially stumbled upon a pool of dirty rain water, not a man would have been left to have told the tale. The horses on seeing the water became perfectly unmanageable; so that they and the people were confounded together in the pool.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

General Department, May 13, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that a Board of Education has been constituted, composed of the following gentlemen, to whom has been committed the general control and superintendence of all Government Schools and Educational Establishments, under this Presidency:—The Hon. Sir J. W. Awdry, Kt., President—W. C. Bruce, Esq., W. R. Morris, Esq., John McLennan, Esq., and three native gentlemen, to be nominated by the Native Education Society, Members—J. Bird, Esq., Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 25. The appointment of Captain Hobson cancelled as post-master at Aden, and Lieut. Jenkins nominated to that situation.

29. Lieut. J. G. Forbes (23d N. I.) appointed assistant to superintendent of revenue survey in the Deccan.

May 4. S. S. Dickinson, Esq., to act for J. L. Philipps, Esq., assessor to court of petty sessions, during his absence.

5. Mr. F. Sims to act as second assistant to principal collector of Surat: to take effect from 12th January last.

13. Mr. E. L. Jenkins, to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Khandesh.

Mr. T. Ogilvie, to be second assistant to political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda.

The Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Richard Burgass, Esq., to act in the several offices of registrar on equity and admiralty sides, prothonotary on plea side, clerk of the paupers, reading clerk and keeper of the records and muniments of the Supreme Court.

Edward Davies, Esq., to act as examiner to the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The above appointments to have effect from 4th May, and are to continue in force during the absence of J. L. Philipps, Esq., allowed to proceed to Neilgherry Hills for for benefit of his health.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector and magistrate of Tannah, delivered over charge of the collectorate to Mr. Pitt, first assistant, on the 4th May.

Mr. A. Malet, political agent in charge of the district of Petland, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th April.

H. H. Glass, Esq., judge and session judge of Ahmednuggar, resumed charge of his office on the 23d April.

J. W. Muspratt, Esq., has returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, without prejudice to his rank.

George Inverarity, Esq., and John Samuel Dennis De Vitre, Esq., writers, are admitted on the Bombay establishment.

Examinations.—The Committee appointed to examine junior civil servants and uncovenanted assistants, in the oriental languages, have pronounced the undernamed gentlemen, who were examined on the 11th May, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they have been respectively examined:—Mr. C. E. Stewart, in Hindoostance; Mr. Assist. Surgeon Peart, in Guzerattee; Messrs. W. H. Payne, and W. A. Pelly, in Mahrattee, and in the colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

Furloughs, obtained leave of Absence, &c.—April 23 A. K. Corfield, Esq., to Europe, for one year, on private affairs, also one month's leave to visit presidency.

29. Mr. E. Montgomerie, for two months, on private affairs.—May 4. J. L. Phillipps, Esq., till 1st Jan. next, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 18. The Rev. A. Stackhouse, A.M., for two years, to Van Deiman's Land, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 29, 1840.—Assistant Surgeon F. Broadhurst withdrawn from duty, pending further orders.

Cadet of Artillery, J. R. Hawkins admitted on establishment and promoted to 2d lieut.—Cadets of Infantry, W. Brassey, F. G. Green, John Peyton, Detley Dicke, and Henry Fenwick, admitted on ditto, and promoted to ensigns.

2d. European Regiment. Ensign C. R. W. Hervey to be lieut., vice Russell deceased; Date 1st Nov. 1839.

22d. N. I. Ensign E. C. Beale to be lieut, vice Rooke deceased, date of rank 24th Feb. 1840.

16th N. I. Ensign C. P. Rigby, to be lieut., vice Gibbard dismissed the service by Sentence of a general court martial, date of rank 24th March, 1840.

The undermentioned officers posted to regiments as follows:—Ensigns, W. C.

Anderson, 1st European regiment; William Thomas, 22d N I; James L. Evans, 16th ditto; John Bruce Dunsterville, 2d European regiment, ditto ditto.

April 30.—The General Order dated 21st March last, appointing Captain S. V. Hart, 2d Grenadier regiment, to act as executive engineer at Kurrachee cancelled, and Captain G. Boyd, of same regiment, directed to continue in that appointment until further orders.

May 1.—Major Waddington, confirmed as superintending engineer of Southern Provinces, consequent on departure of Major Jopp for Europe.

Brevet Major T. B. Jervis to be superintending engineer of Northern Provinces, ditto ditto.

May 2.—Lieut. R. Jeffery, 19th Native Infantry, permitted to retire from the service.

May 4.—Ensign H. A. Adams, 13th Native Infantry, confirmed in appointment of adjutant to Sawunt Warree Local Corps.

Assist. Surgeon Chatterton placed at disposal of commander in chief, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surgeon Black from medical charge of 9th Native Infantry, in addition to his present duties with Guzerat Irregular Horse.

May 5.—Assist. Surgeon D. B. Carnegie, appointed to medical charge of Scinde Irregular Horse.

May 6.—Lieut. Terry, of Artillery, to act as line adjutant at Sattara, during absence of Lieut. Thomas on leave at presidency.

Lieut R. C. Wormald to act as adjutant and quarter master to 1st battalian of artillery, during absence of Lieut. Glasse on sick certificate; date 9th April.

Lieut. Rippon to act as quarter master and pay master to 21st regiment, during absence of Brevet Capt. Stevens on leave; date Poona 7th March.

Capt. D. Davidson, assistant commissary general, received charge of deputy commissary general's office from Lieut. C. Threshie, on 1st May.

Assist. Surgeon Cannan placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in that branch of service, vice Assist. Surgeon Harrison, whose time of service in Indian Navy has expired, and who is hereby placed at disposal of commander-in-chief.

Lieut. Hough's services placed at disposal of civil department, for special temporary duty.

Capt. C. C. Rebenack, 25th regt. appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to act as assistant to Major Peat, garrison engineer and executive officer and civil architect at the presidency.

May 7.—Lieut. H. Forster, adjutant and quarter master of 3d troop horse artillery, to be ditto of horse brigade, with a view to bring into immediate operation provisions of para: 3d of general No. 225, of 1339.

Capt. G. K. Erskine, commanding Poona auxiliary horse, received charge of details Poona auxiliary horse and new levy, from Major Stackon 1st May.

Surg. H. Gibb to act until further orders as garrison surgeon at presidency, on departure of Surg. Gray without prejudice to his regimental charge.

Consequent upon retirement of Captain A. F. Johnson, deputy military auditor general, the following appointments made:—

Capt. C. J. Jameson, 4th N I, to be deputy military auditor general.

Captain C. Hunter, 16th N I, appointed to act for Captain Jameson until further orders.

Capt. George Rowley, 2d L C, to be Secretary to Clothing Board.

May 8.—Captain C. Grant appointed to act as superintending engineer of Northern Provinces during absence of Brevet Major Jervis or further orders.

May 9.—Assist. Surgeon John Craig placed at disposal of Superintending of Indian Navy, for duty in Company's steamer *Cleopatra*.

May 13.—Cadets of Infantry C. Hodgkinson, John Field, Charles Commeline, J C. Coley, C. D. Ducat, C. A. Moyle, Edward Thompson, and G. O. Geach admitted on establishment, and promoted to Cornets.

Mr. Richard Hasken admitted an assistant surgeon.

26th N I. Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. Wilson to be captain, and Ensign E. H. Bowdich to be lieut., in succession to Hall retired; date 30th April 1840.

17th N I. Lieut. T. T. Christie to be captain, and Ensign C. Ponsonby to be lieut., in succession to Johnson retired; date 10th April 1840.

The undermentioned officers posted to regiments as follows:—Ensigns Henry Burdon Hodgson, 26th N I; George Branson Scott, 17th do.

Lieut. Henry Creed, quarter-master of 1st battalion of artillery, to be adjutant and quarter-master to that battalion.

May 18.—Captain G. J. Jameson, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, assumed charge of his duties of deputy military auditor general from 14th May.

May 19.—The services of Captain Hamerton placed at disposal of Resident in Persian Gulf, and Lieut. Walker, of the engineers, directed to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee during absence of Capt. Hamerton, or until further orders; date Karrack 13th April.

May 20.—Captain T. Clibborn, major of brigade, to assume charge of office of executive engineer at Sukkur, as a temporary arrangement.

Head-Quarters, &c., May 2.—Captain T. E. Cotgrave, of artillery, directed to proceed immediately to Kurrachee, and assume command of 3d company of his battalion, v. Captain Brett proceeding to Europe.

Assist. Surgeon Hosken attached to do duty with 2d battalion of artillery, until further orders.

Assist. Surgeon Harrison to accompany detachment of European recruits proceeding to Poonah. Assist. Surgeon Harrison will return to the presidency on arrival of the detachment at Poonah.

May 11.—Assist. Surgeon H. P. Hathorn attached to 24th N I, and will assume medical charge immediately.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified opposite their names, by the committee which assembled on the 1st, 2d, and 4th May, for their examination:—Lieut. W. Reynolds, 14th N I, and Ensign A. Austen, 8th ditto, in Mahratta.—Lieut. J. McGrigor, 21st N I, in Guzerattee.—Ensign F. Fanning, 9th N I, Ensign A. Austen, 8th ditto, Ensign G. S. A. Anderson, 18th ditto, Ensign H. L. Evans, 17th ditto, Lieut. H. M. Blake, 7th ditto, Ensign B. Kay, 25th ditto, Lieut. J. S. Unwin, 1st battalion artillery, Lieut. W. F. Marriott, engineers, and Ensign R. Phayre, 25th N I, in Hindoostanee.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 29. Capt. Hawkins, 8th N.I., on private affairs.—May 4. Capt. W. Brett, artillery, for health.—Lieut. J. M. Glass, artillery, for health.—Ensign J. A. Evans, 2d European regiment, for health.—15. Surgeon C. Downey, garrison surgeon of Bombay, for health.—19. Lieut. W. H. Welch, 26th Madras N I, for health.—21. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, 1st European regiment, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—April 29. Ensign N. J. Newnham, 23d N I, for eighteen months, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—May 2. Ensign G. E. Ashburner, 8th N I, for eighteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 2.—Agreeable to the orders of the Hon. Court, as published in general order dated 23d March last, Lieut. Porter and Mr. Drought will each lose three steps, the former officer being placed next below Lieut. Sanders, and the latter next below Lieut. Gardner.

Lieut. John P. Sanders promoted to rank of commodore, leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 28. *Carolina*, from Stockholm.—29. *Eleanor Lancaster*, from Liverpool.—30. *Shannon*, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro; *Maria*, from Port Glasgow; *John Knox*, from Liverpool.—May 2. *Inglis*, from London; H.C. sloop *Clive*, from Karrack and Shooga.—3. *Singapore*, from Singapore.—4. H.C. st. *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee; *Barbara*, from Liverpool.—5. *Earl of Clare*, from China; *Bombay Castle*, from Manilla and Singapore.—6. H.C. st. *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden (with overland mail); schooner *Shannon*, from Kurrachee.—8. *Semplecia*, from Damaun.—10. *Lowjee Family*, from Aden; *Adèle*, from Cochin.—13. *Brenda*, from Boston; *Asia Felix*, from Calcutta and Cochin; *Tinamara*, from Llanelly; *Catherine*, from London and Cape.—15. *James Pattison*, from Sydney; *Cestrian*, from Liverpool; *Helen*, from Red Sea, Mocha, &c.; *David Clark*, from Aden.—H.C. brig-of-war *Taptee*, from Malabar Coast, Cochin, &c.; *Sir Herbert Compton*, from Bushire; *Sir John Herschel*, from Calicut.—19. *Cleveland*, from Batavia; H.C. cutter *Nerbudda*, from Tankeria; *Julia*, from Gogo.—22. *Rajasthan*, from Port Phillip.

Departures.

April 28. *Marquis of Hastings*, for Singapore, Hong Kong, and Manilla.—30. *Lady Rowena*, for Liverpool.—May 2. *Fultay Rahimon*, for Surat.—3. *Resolution*,

for Calcutta; *Berkshire*, for London; *Futtay Hulbaree*, for Sumatra.—6. *Wild Irish Girl*, for Cochin and Mauritius.—8. H. C. schooner *Constance*, for Kurrachee.—10. *Union* (formerly bark *Mohomedee*), for Macao.—11. *Ganges*, for London.—12. *Dadaloy*, for Siam; *Magistrate*, for Liverpool.—13. *Hamoody*, for Singapore and Siam —14. *Neptune*, for London; *Lady East*, for London.—15. *Futtay Moombaruck*, for Siam.—16. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Persian Gulf.—17. *Esperanza*, for Singapore and Macao; *Kirkman Finlay*, for Liverpool.—20. *Gondolier*, for Liverpool; *Semplicia*, for Penang and Macao.—23. H. C. steamer *Berenice*, for Red Sea (with overland mail).

Arrival of Passengers.

Per sloop *Clive*, from Karrack: Lieut. Creed, artillery; Mrs. Hennel and Child: 9 serjeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, 5 women, 5 children, Bombay regiments; 12 boiler makers from River Euphrates.

Per Hugh Lindsay, steamer, from Kurrachee: Colonel Sir C. Wade; Capt. Mackintosh; Ens. Russell; Mr. Duleton; Mr. Dywee and family; 4 camp followers, 2 private, European corps.

Per Earl of Clare, from China: W. Dallas, Esq.; N. Hazelwood, Esq.; 13 Parsees, merchants; 6 servants, 1 Boree, and 1 bunyan.

Per Victoria steamer, from Suez and Aden: Major-General Wahab, M.A.; Captain and Mrs. Grant; Bombay Engineers; Mrs. Sproul; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knight, for Ceylon; Mr. Skinner and Mr. De Vitre, of Bombay; Capt. Burt, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Smith, Bombay Artillery; Dr. Hathorne, B.M.S.; Mr. Buist, Bombay; Capt. Molyneux, M.A.; Mr. Watson, of Calcutta; Mr. Buckland, of Calcutta; Mr. Mackay, of do.; Mr. Ashton, cadet, H.M.S.; Mr. Bellew, Sub-assistant Commissary; Mr. Beetson; Mons. Challenge; Mr. De Vitre, junior; Mr. Montriou, cadet; Mr. Scriven, cadet; Signor Mutti, of Bombay.

Per David Clark, from Aden: Lieut. Morrison, 24th N.I., in charge of troops.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Emerald Isle, for Glasgow: Lieut. Hall, 25th N.I.; Lieut. Bouldier, Bombay Cavalry.

Per Berkshire, for London: Mrs. Chamber, and one child; Miss Seaton; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Newnham; Masters Macleane; three native male servants.

Per Magistrate, for Liverpool: Lieut. and Mrs. Hill; Mr. Smith and wife pensioners.

Per Neptune, for London: Major Crawford, H. M. R.; Capt. H. W. Brett, artillery; Lieut. J. A. Evans; Lieut. J. M. Glase.

Per Berenice, steamer, for Aden and Suez: William Dallas, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Stamforth; Mrs. Billamore: Mrs. Thos. Baillie Hamilton; Lieut. Strachey, 29th M.N.I; C. Downey, Esq.; G. S. Higginson, Esq.; R. Smith, Esq.; David Miller, Esq.; Mr. Andrew Ward; Youseff Yahoody.

Freights to London and Liverpool (May 23)—In Bombay there is an abundance of tonnage, and freights cannot be quoted higher than £4 10s.

It is the intention of the Hon. the Governor in Council to despatch a steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf with a mail for England, on the 22d of June.—*B. Gaz.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Mhow, the lady of Assist. Surgeon Davies, 2d light cavalry, of a son.

22. At Ahmedabad, the lady of John Doig, Esq. staff surgeon, of a daughter.

25. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Major J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st regt. Madras army, of a son.

29. At Mahabuleswur, the lady of Captain T. Candy, of a daughter.

May 3. The lady of the Rev. R. Y. Keays, chaplain, of a son.

4. On the Mahableshwar Hills, the lady of Captain J. Tyndall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 4. At Surat, T. W. Hoare, Esq., 13th Bombay N.I, son of Sir Joseph and the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Hoare, Bart., to Jane Ellis Payne, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Charles Payne, commanding the garrison..

5. At Mahableshwur, Major Lester, artillery, to Charlotte Pratt, only daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, Surat mission.

18. At Bombay, Mr. W. Price to Miss Letitia Vears.

DEATHS.

April 20. At Tellicherry, John Tessier, Esq., for many years merchant and agent at Mahé, and lately chief of that settlement.

21. At Cabool, after a short illness, Captain William Sutherland, of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, aged 53.

27. At Kurrachee, Major Billamore, of the 1st grenadier regiment. He was on his route from Sukkur to Bombay for the benefit of his health.

May 1. Charles Binny Adam, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Edmond, Bibby, and Co., aged 37.

2. On route from Baroda to Domus, whither he was proceeding on medical certificate, Lieut. Wheatley, 4th regiment N I.

10. In the Fort, Augusta, wife of Capt. George Simpson, Indian Navy storekeeper.

CHINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Peking Gazette* announces the death of the Empress of China, an event which will occasion the whole of the empire to go into mourning for a month. She was a woman of great beauty, and a few years back exercised great influence over her husband and in public affairs. Latterly she had lost her power.

It is reported that the capital is in some disorder; a fire had occurred in the great temple, which it is feared was connected with some plot against the government. One of the princes has been banished the court, and sent to serve in the army on the frontier.

Several officers of rank have been arrested and punished for smoking opium, and even soldiers who committed that offence have been banished.

The "barbarians" of Kokonor continue to vex the borders of China Proper, and the troops sent against them are suspected of conniving at their exactions upon their countrymen.

From one of the Peking *Gazettes*, it appears that a long statement of complaints against the marine has lately been put before the Great Emperor. The whole navy appears to be in a deplorable state. No captures, as in the good old times, are any more made; and the worst of all is, that the sea, though swarming with pirates and affording many excellent opportunities for signalizing one's valour and gaining peacock's feathers, we had almost said laurels—no prizes are brought in. To make it still worse, there are a great number of men, the minions of naval officers, that go to sea without having the least knowledge of their profession, and in rough weather become entirely useless. When vessels are to be repaired or new ones built, the naval officers pocket a great deal of the money, and the men of war are on that account always in a wretched condition.

The Chinese were still intent upon preparing fire-rafts to destroy the English shipping at Toonkoo. H.M.S. *Druid*, of forty-four guns, arrived at Macao on the 24th March, and had given much confidence to our countrymen. She sailed the next day for Toonkoo.

The High Commissioner and Governor, Lin, was drilling three thousand recruits at Canton in the use of the bow, spear, and double sword.

Some Americans are said to be still negotiating with the Chinese naval service in the approaching hostilities.

The total quantity of teas shipped to Great Britain since July 1839, is 15,866,427 lbs., and the exports now going on will increase it to about 24,000,000 lbs. Silk is quoted at Drs. 505 Tsatlee. Exchange on England, 4. 10. to 4. 11. On Calcutta, 220 per 100.

The *Water Witch*, opium clipper, had sold her cargo of opium on the

coast of China, at an average of Drs. 900 per chest. A report had prevailed at Macao that she had been taken by the mandarins; but the last accounts state that the report was groundless. Two other opium ships, the *Harrier* and the *Lyra*, were also selling their cargoes.

The trade of the Portuguese had been re-opened, on a pledge from the Macao authorities, that they will not clandestinely convey merchandize belonging to the English, nor suffer them to harbour in Macao, whence the English had been expelled—though, in fact, some remain there.

The Americans at Canton meditated removing to Macao, in consequence of impending hostilities.

The Taoutae has posted a strong guard around his person to protect him against any sudden surprise. The naval commander of Kowloon is to be created a nobleman for his heroic actions in fighting against the Barbarians. The first officer of the admiral's staff has been invited to appear before the emperor, and then to assume a higher command in Fokëen.

CEYLON.

The clearing of the Paumban Channel proceeds rapidly in consequence of additional means afforded to the work. Rules for the Port of Paumban, and rates of pilotage, are published.

The head quarters of the 18th Royal Irish were to embark on board the *Rattlesnake* on the 27th April. A most alarming mortality prevailed amongst the troops at Trincomallee, whereby the gallant Irish had sustained severe losses.

The Governor of Ceylon, who had arrived in Colombo from Kandy, was suffering from another attack of jungle fever.

STRAITS.

Private letters from Penang and Singapore, state that the commissariat arrangements connected with the expedition are likely to turn out satisfactory. Capt. Ramsay is not only exerting himself to establish a beneficial intercourse, in the provision line, with the various natives, but has hopes of "doing business" with the Dutch, and expresses himself highly satisfiedwith the results, so far, of his proceedings, and indeed that these results have far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. At Penang, where he tarried for a couple of days, he made an arrangement for procuring cattle from the Queda coast; and at Malacca he held out such inducements to the Malays to bring their produce to him at Singapore, as it is thought will tempt them to do so; and if it should, the plan will be far more effective than our attempt to collect the articles in their own country. In regard to the Chinese population at Singapore, who form a majority of the whole number of inhabitants, he has succeeded in overcoming the stern patriotism of some of the most wealthy, so as to prevail with them to send along the Cochin China coast and to bargain for live stock; and when he gets still better acquainted with them, there can be little doubt that he will win them over to help the cause by obtaining all kinds of supplies—those physical sinews of war. At Penang he got some of the natives to send a quantity of cattle to Singapore, to try the speculation, and also some Chinese to try their luck with a cargo of hogs. Already there are a few hundred head of cattle actually collected, and several hundred more expected from Penang and Queda, besides some which are looked for from Sumatra.

Wm. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

THE GANNAL PROCESS;

BY WHICH

The Progress of Decay is Arrested;

THE CAUSES OF

CONTAGION OR INFECTION PREVENTED;

AND THE NECESSITY OF

EMBALMING SUPERSEDED.

4, *John Street, Oxford Street.*

August 1, 1840.

In no country, it is believed, is more decent and rational respect paid to the observance of every ceremony which concerns the Remains of a Deceased Relative or Friend, than in England; seeing that, in no country, the feeling of tender regard to the memory of the Departed is more affectionately cherished: and, if this has hitherto been the characteristic of Englishmen, it will be acknowledged that it is especially so at the present moment; when, in consequence of the increased population of the country, and the consequent crowded condition of the receptacles till now appropriated to the dead, Cemeteries are in progress of erection, not only in the environs of this great metropolis, but of most of the large cities and towns of the United Kingdom.

At such a moment, and under such circumstances, it can be little doubted, that a determination, on the part of the

Proprietor, to introduce into this country, with regard to Interments, the recently discovered Process, by means of which the remains of the Deceased can be preserved for a considerable length of time, without material change in appearance and without inconvenience or danger to the living, will meet with the same favourable reception in England, which has attended its establishment in France.

The Proprietor has been encouraged to take this step, from having witnessed, in numerous instances, the extreme distress occasioned to relations and friends, by the early appearances of decay; and from his conviction, that such distress will be greatly alleviated, by means of the said Discovery. He conceives, also, that where the place of sepulture may be situated at a distance, or where the members of a family may happen to be absent, it must be a source of great satisfaction to know, that a Process is ready for application, on the instant and at a moderate expense, which will preserve the body for an unlimited period from incipient decay, without alteration in its appearance or the presence of the slightest effluvia—which arrests putrescency and the liability to cause contagion—which occupies but a short space of time in the performance, and is unattended with any distressing exposure or disfigurement of the person—which may, when desirable, be performed in the presence of the nearest friends of the deceased, without giving pain to minds of the most delicate sensibility—and by the application of which, the usual, but very revolting mode of preserving the remains of the dead, by Embalming, will be superseded.

Among the numerous discoveries made, of late years, in the science of chemistry, none has, probably, been more favourably received on the Continent, than The Gannal Process;—so designated in France, from the name of the eminent chemist and natural philosopher, by whom it was first discovered in the year 1826; and who, after fourteen

years' unwearied skill and labour, has at length succeeded in bringing it to its present state of perfection. The attention of the Proprietor was first directed to the subject in the year 1838, shortly after his being appointed the Correspondent for England of the "ENTREPRISE GÉNÉRALE DES INHUMATIONS," established in Paris, by Royal Ordinance, for the conducting of Funerals, both public and private; and, so strongly impressed was he with a conviction of the many useful purposes, connected with Science and the Public Health, to which it might be rendered applicable, that he was induced to visit M. Gannal at Paris, and thereby become an eye-witness of his various experiments. The results of his personal observations were so highly satisfactory, that he lost no time in entering into an agreement with M. Gannal, by which that gentleman reserved to himself the patent presented to him by the French Government, and the Proprietor became the sole patentee of the Discovery for England—M. Gannal engaging to visit London, for the purpose of superintending those Arrangements which are now announced as being completed.

To the preceding statement, the Proprietor begs leave to subjoin a brief notice of the origin and progress of the Discovery in France; the rigid investigation it has undergone; the opinions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, as to its decided superiority over every method hitherto known; the national rewards which have been bestowed upon the Discoverer; and the extraordinary rapidity with which it has established itself in the public favour.

In 1835, the Academy of Sciences of Paris, at the express desire of M. Gannal, appointed a Commission to inquire into, and report to them upon, the merits of his Discovery. The Commission lost no time in entering upon their labours, and, on the 28th of December in that year, reported to the Academy, that, after a careful investigation of the matters

referred to them, they felt themselves justified in bearing testimony to the extraordinary preservative qualities of the Process. They added, that they considered it capable of being rendered highly useful to various purposes of science; and, considering the obstacles he had encountered and the difficulties he had overcome, they recommended that a sum should be awarded to M. Gannal, to encourage him to proceed with his experiments.

In the same year, in consequence of a letter addressed by the Minister of Commerce and Public Works to the Academy of Medicine, that learned body appointed a Commission, consisting of five of its most distinguished members; namely, Messieurs Sanson, Roux, Dizé, Guéneau de Mussy, and Breschet, to institute a similar inquiry. The result was, an elaborate report, drawn up by M. Breschet; in which the Commission stated, that they considered it their duty to direct the attention of the Academy and of the Government, to the great value of the Discovery; and they expressed a hope, that an advance of the public money would be made to the Discoverer, to enable him to bring it to perfection.

In 1837, the same Commission made their second and definitive Report; in which they state that, during the preceding two years, M. Gannal had been incessantly occupied upon a series of experiments, with a view to ascertain the best mode of preserving Animal Substances, and that he had at length succeeded in discovering a fluid, by the antiseptic properties of which, the remains of deceased persons might, by the simple and delicate process of injection by one of the arteries, be preserved, for a considerable length of time, without any material change of feature or discoloration of countenance. After detailing a variety of experiments, of which they had been eye-witnesses, and all of which had been attended with complete success, they gave it as their unanimous opinion, that

M. Gannal had rendered an important service to Science and Humanity; and they further recommended, that their Report should be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction, directing his attention to a Discovery capable of being applied to so many useful purposes; and likewise to the Minister for Commerce and Public Works, as a means whereby the Public Health might be placed on a surer foundation.

Both Commissions dwell upon the great utility of the Process, in preserving subjects for scientific purposes, in sultry seasons or in hot climates; in preventing the danger arising to professional men, from accidental wounds or punctures made in their own hands, in the course of practice; and in enabling deceased persons to be kept, for any length of time, in all cases where the causes of death may have been of a doubtful nature.

To the above striking facts, it will only be necessary to add a passage or two from the Report of the Commission of the Members of the Royal Institute, on awarding to M. Gannal the great prize, founded by the celebrated Baron Montyon, for the discovery of the best means of rendering any art or profession less insalubrious. The Commission state it to be their conviction, that the Process is at once simple, easy of execution, and economical; and that the materials employed are of a perfectly innocuous description. Still further to confirm that conviction, they obtained the opinions of many of the most eminent anatomical professors throughout France; and, among others, those of their colleague, M. Serres, and of M. Dubreuil, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier, M. Bourgery, M. Auzoux, M. Velpeau, and M. Amussat; who were unanimously of opinion, that M. Gannal, by his Discovery, had put the world in possession of a Process which might not only be made available to scientific purposes,

but be rendered highly conducive to the General Health of the Community.

In consequence of the above powerful testimonials, the Process has been introduced into the great Anatomical Schools in Paris:—in nearly all the recent Interments of distinguished individuals the old and revolting mode of embalming has been superseded by the new and simple method:—and the Government of France, in cases of Suspicious Death, where the preservation of the body is likely to lead to the furtherance of the ends of public justice, have resorted to the Process; and with such success, that, in a recent instance of the murder of a youth at La Villette, the body, by being exposed, in a state of perfect preservation, at the receptacle of La Morgue, in Paris, for more than two months, led to the discovery of the murderer.

GEORGE SMITH.

4, *John Street, Oxford Street.*
August 1, 1840.

Times, January 22, 1839.

"At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, on the 8th instant, a letter, addressed to Mr. Money, one of the Fellows, by Mr. George Smith, of John-street, Oxford-street, was read by the Secretary. It stated, that he had obtained a patent for an improved process of embalming and preserving subjects for anatomical purposes; for which M. Gannal, the eminent French chymist, has also taken one out in Paris. It went on to detail some curious experiments which had been made by Mr. Gregory Smith, at his theatre of anatomy in Little Windmill-street, to show the preservative qualities of a fluid which he believed entirely prevented the ordinary effects of putrefaction in animal bodies after death, and invited the Fellows to view the

body of a man, who died on the 5th, and was embalmed on the 9th of November. This communication was accompanied by several specimens of birds, which had been subjected to the process, and which were found, at the end of more than two months, in a very extraordinary state of preservation, the flesh being perfectly soft and elastic, and not the slightest smell or taint discoverable, although no care had been taken to empty the crops of half-digested food, nor the intestines of feculent matter; nor had the birds been kept otherwise than freely exposed to the air of a common room with a fire in it. Mr. Gregory Smith detailed the particulars of the embalment, and invited the Fellows to inspect the body and the preserved birds. He stated, that in about half an hour a great change came over the body; that parts which had previously been soft and relaxed became firm and hard; and that the whole body resembled wax in appearance, and was nearly as firm: no perceptible change, he said, took place in the following three days, excepting that certain green marks on the neck and abdomen gradually disappeared. Dr. Merriman, stated that he had seen the body, and expressed his satisfaction at the great effect and the simplicity of the process. He said he had also examined the birds at Mr. Smith's house in John-street, and that no particular precaution had been taken in respect to temperature; but, on the contrary, they were kept hanging in a room with a fire in it. Several other members expressed their admiration at the appearance of the body, and were of opinion that the discovery deserved the immediate attention of the Faculty."

Literary Gazette, July 18, 1840.

"The subject is one of much public interest, and we have recently directed our enquiries into the particulars of the art, as practised by M. Gannal in France, and introduced into this country by Mr. George Smith. At his house we have examined several specimens of natural history, prepared by this means. All are in the most beautiful condition, without disagreeable odour, or any unpleasantness to offend the senses. There cannot be a question, we think, of the many useful and important purposes to which such a process may be applied. Against contagion or infection, if it be a guard, it may be employed to an invaluable extent. How much would the horrid vaults under our churches be benefitted by it! How readily may it be employed in preserving pet animals, as well as, generally, all specimens of natural studies and anatomical preparations! The testimony of Mr.

Smith, one of the first Undertakers in London, is sufficient to convince us of its applicability and value in many cases connected with the disposal of the dead. Were it only to preserve the bodies of strangers who die here, till their relatives or friends could come up from distant places, it would be of important service. We hope our readers will agree in considering, that it is a subject as particularly deserving of public consideration, as any to which we could devote our attention."

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